# Senate District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Aubyn Curtiss (R) P.O. Box 216 Fortine, MT 59918-0216

House District 1
Representative Ralph Heinert (R)
P.O. Box 577
Libby, MT 59923-0577

House District 2
Representative Chas Vincent (R)
5957 Champion Rd
Libby, MT 59923



### The

### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

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During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
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## Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

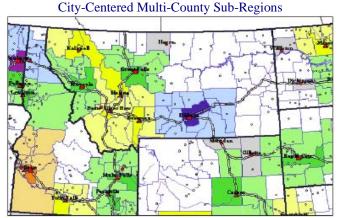
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

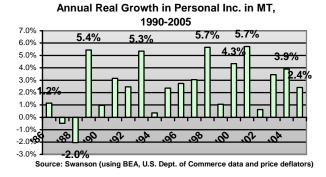


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

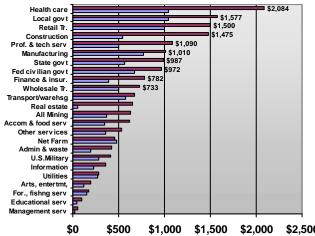
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

## Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

## **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Northwestern Montana supports the greatest concentration of Common Loon breeding sites in the western U.S. These elegant birds nest primarily in low-elevation glacial lakes, and migrate to the coast of Oregon or Washington in winter.

Prairie grassland on the rolling glacial landscape near Eureka.





The English sundew is carnivorous, catching insects on its sticky leaves to supplement the few nutrients it can draw from its habitat in high elevation wetlands. In Montana, this plant is limited to the northwestern counties.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



## 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 1

## **DEMOGRAPHICS**

### **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	<b>54.11.0</b>
Lincoln County	18,837	19,193	1.89	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Lincoln County	29,331	18.3	28.3	Bureau Website

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Lincoln County	9,319	9,392	0.78
period.				

## **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 1**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	3	3	3	5	0
Private	0	0	0	3	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Lincoln County	1	2	0	11	0	0	14
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 1 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Lincoln County	56			

## LAND

#### Size

Senate District 1 is 3,673.19 square miles in size, or about 2.50 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 1 ranks number 16 in size.

### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

### **Senate District 1 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	339	9.22
Water	59	1.60
U.S. Forest Service	2,700	73.49
State Trust Land	104	2.83
Private Conservation	1	0.03
Plum Creek Timber lands	461	12.55
Other State Land	8	0.22
Other Federal	3	0.07
Total	3,673	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 1.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	175	0.04
Farmstead	1,258	0.26
Grazing	26,513	5.54
Wild Hay	3,807	0.79
Irrigated	3,362	0.70
Timber	443,756	92.67
Total	478,871	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

## WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 1

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,572	52.98	110.38
2000-2005	871	17.94	202.54
1990-1999	1,412	29.08	155.66
Total:	4855	100.00	468.58

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 1

Туре	Count
Statement Of Claim	1,715
Provisional Permit	267
K - 62-73 Groundwater	3
Ground Water Certificate	3,201
Exempt Right	155
Total:	5341

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	2	235.50	49.00	422.00	6,027,249
Irrigation	2	21.50	14.00	29.00	4,150
Other	5	46.60	8.00	135.00	2,904
Recreation	2	15.50	15.00	16.00	742
Stock / Small Farm Pond	6	14.33	8.00	20.00	1,516
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	1	59.00	59.00	59.00	285
Total	19				6,036,846

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 1**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	64	7	5	3,748	249
% of PLSS	1.7	0.2	0.1	97.7	6.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

### Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 1

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Troy	1988 - 1998	16
Source: Montana Department of	Trego	1989 - 1989	1
Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated	Stryker	1989 - 1997	2
	Rural Location	1998 - 1998	1
in March 2006.	Libby	1989 - 2005	101
	Fortine	1989 - 1995	3
	Eureka	1989 - 1998	15
	Total:		139

#### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 1

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	110	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	13	Samuel Mantaga Danastanant of Facilian mant

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

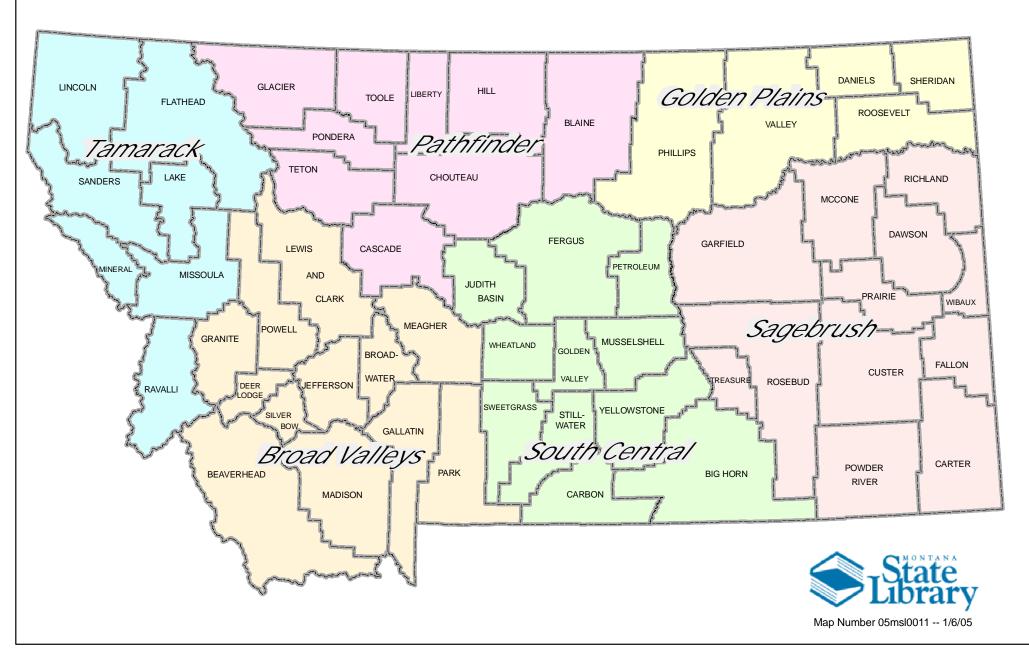
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

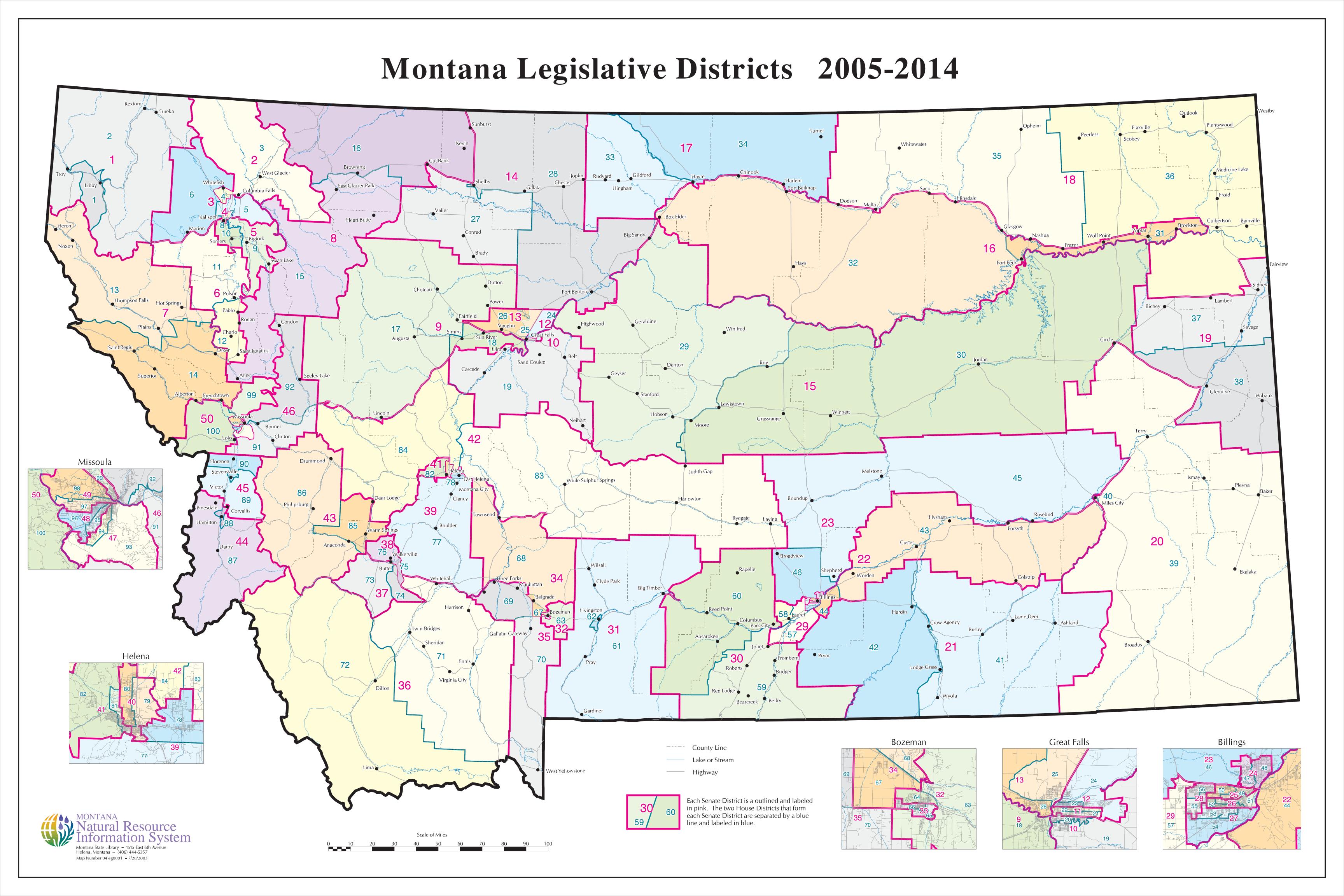
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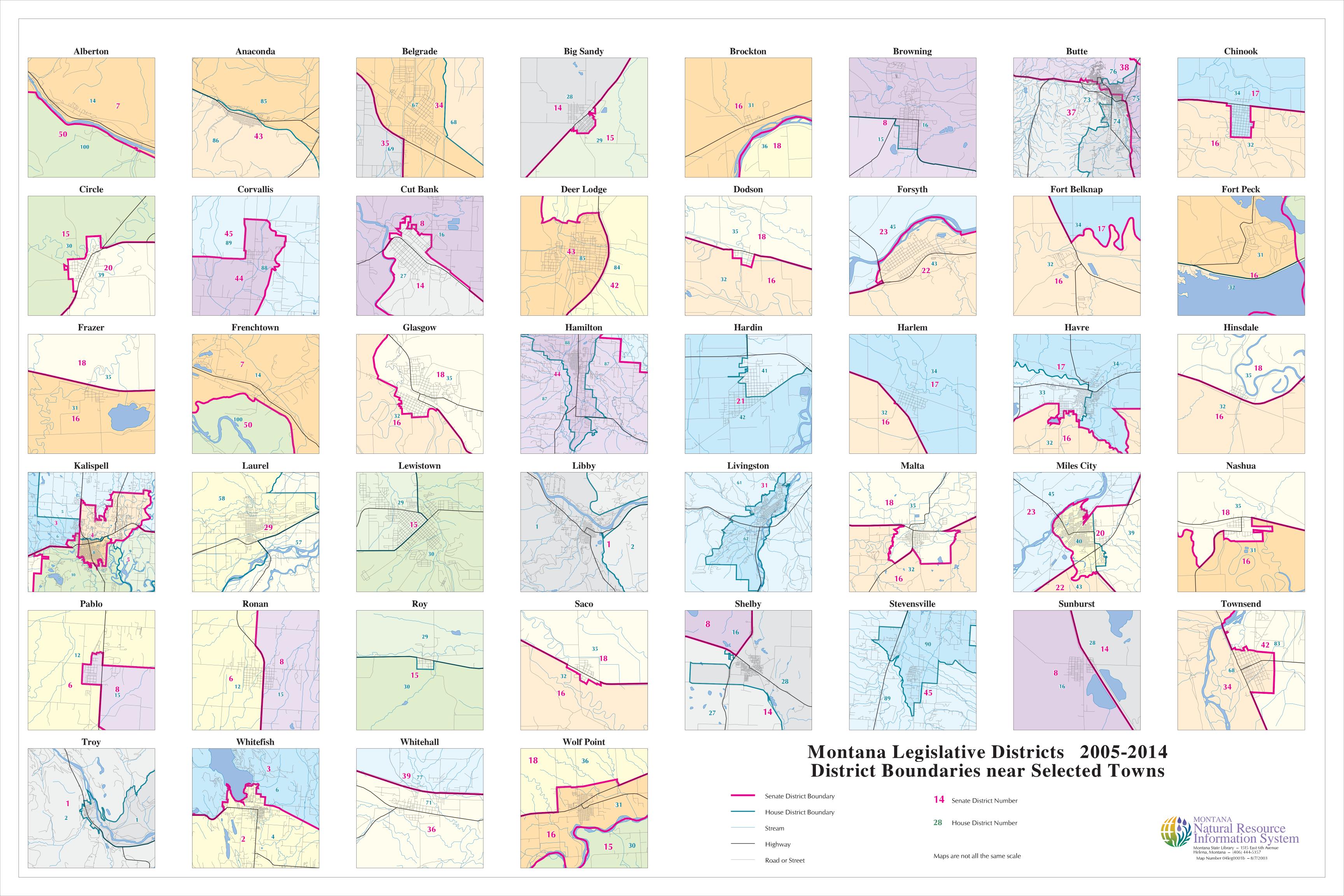
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate District

2



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

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House District 3
Representative Douglas Cordier (D)
1930 Tamarack Lane
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House District 4
Representative Mike Jopek (D)
P.O. Box 4272
Whitefish, MT 59937-4272



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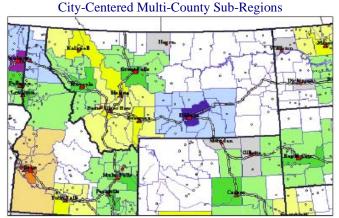
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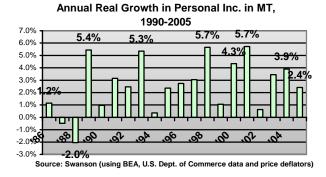


Source: Larry Swanson

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Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

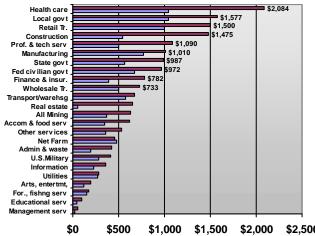
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

## Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

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The brightly colored Harlequin Duck breeds in the clear, fast-moving streams of the northern Rockies. This part of the state supports the highest concentration of breeding pairs in Montana.

The convergence of plains and mountains creates incredible habitat diversity along the margins of Montana's northern Rockies. Glaciers, spilling from the mountains, left many pothole wetlands like those on the Flatiron Ranch near Browning.





The Round-leaved Orchid is a rare find along seeps and streams of the Rocky Mountains in northcentral Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



## 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 2

## **DEMOGRAPHICS**

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	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
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Flathead County	74,471	83,172	11.68	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Flathead County	37,492	12.6	18.3	Bureau Website

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Flathead County	34,773	36,674	5.47

## **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 2**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	6	3	2	0	0
Private	1	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Flathead County	1	4	0	36	1	2	44
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

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Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 2 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library	Patrons
Flathead County	213

## LAND

#### Size

Senate District 2 is 1,854.49 square miles in size, or about 1.26 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 2 ranks number 21 in size.

### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

### **Senate District 2 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	118	6.37	
Water	28	1.52	
U.S. Forest Service	689	37.17	
State Trust Land	51	2.74	
National Park Service	968	52.20	
Total	1,854	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 2.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	5,730	4.61
Fallow Crop	40	0.03
Farmstead	1,019	0.82
Grazing	14,663	11.81
Wild Hay	1,306	1.05
Irrigated	7,128	5.74
Timber	94,297	75.93
Total	124,183	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

## WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 2

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,517	54.12	144.95
2000-2005	492	17.55	200.05
1990-1999	794	28.33	178.47
Total:	2803	100.00	523.47

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 2

Туре	Count
Statement Of Claim	664
Reserved Claim	1
Provisional Permit	241
K - 62-73 Groundwater	7
Ground Water Certificate	1,727
Exempt Right	102
Total:	2742

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Other	1	9.00	9.00	9.00	106
Recreation	1	23.00	23.00	23.00	1,621
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	1	86.00	86.00	86.00	2,720
Total	4				4,447

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 2**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	23	17		253	12
% of PLSS	1.1	0.8		12.2	0.6

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

### Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 2

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks	
4023 confirmed leak sites in				
Montana.	Whitefish	1973 - 2004	29	
Source: Montana Department of	West Glacier	1988 - 1992	4	
Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.	Somers	1996 - 1996	1	
	Hungry Horse	1990 - 1997	5	
	Essex	1991 - 1991	1	
	Coram	1995 - 2005	2	
	Columbia Falls	1989 - 2004	17	
	Total:		59	

#### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 2

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	11	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	8	Carrage Mantage Danagharant of Fusinament

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

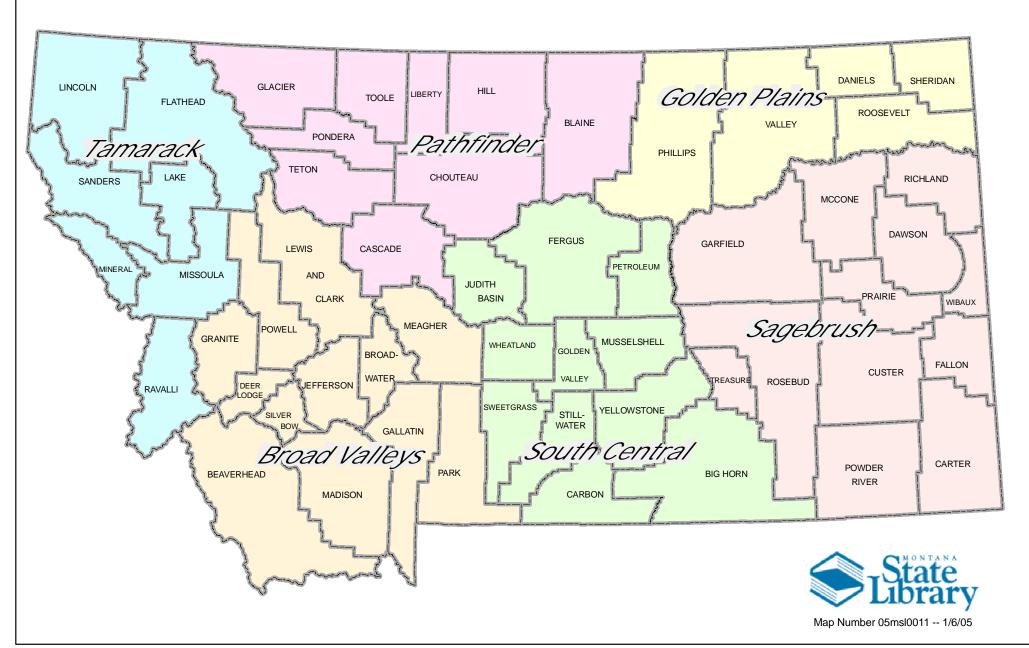
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

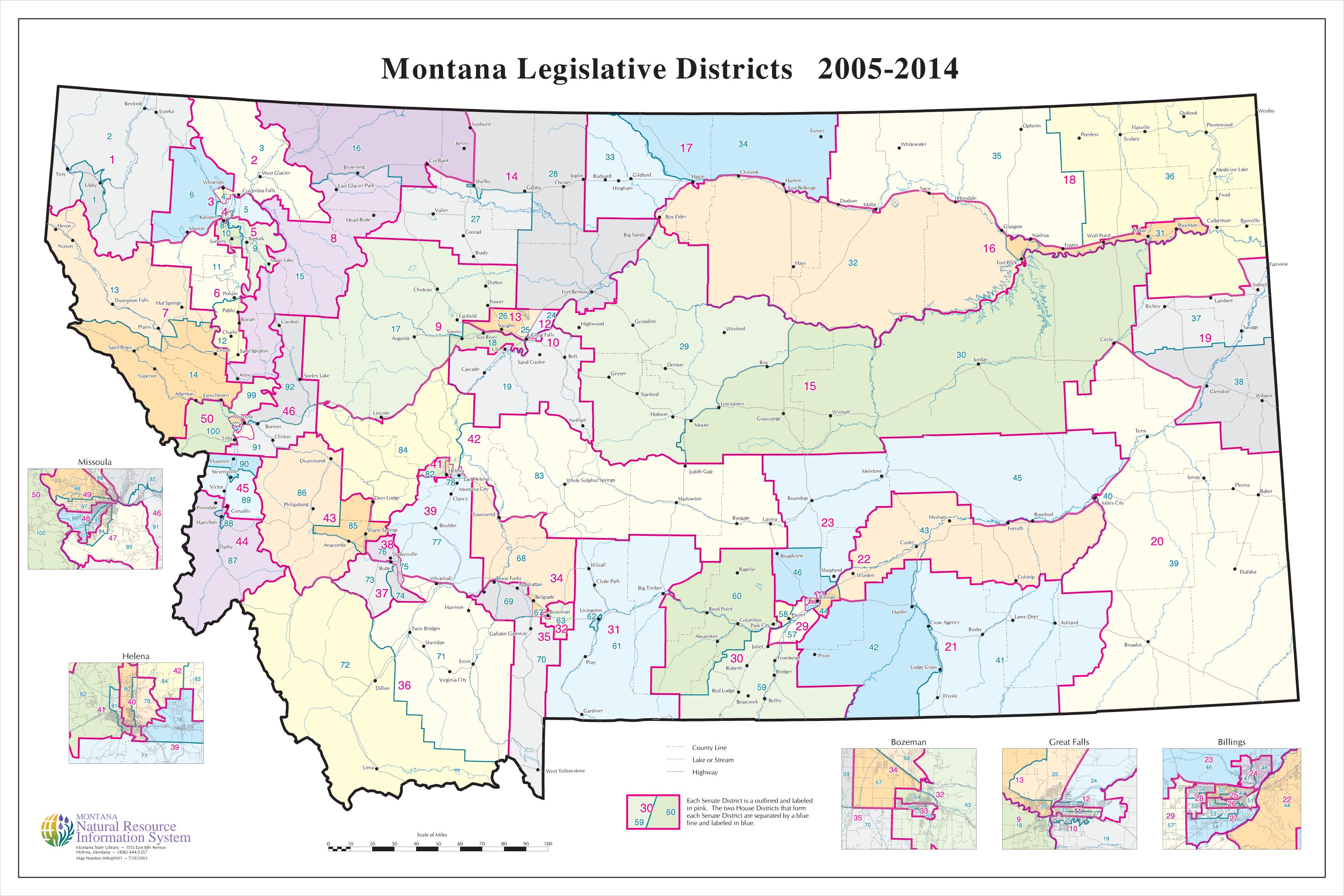
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

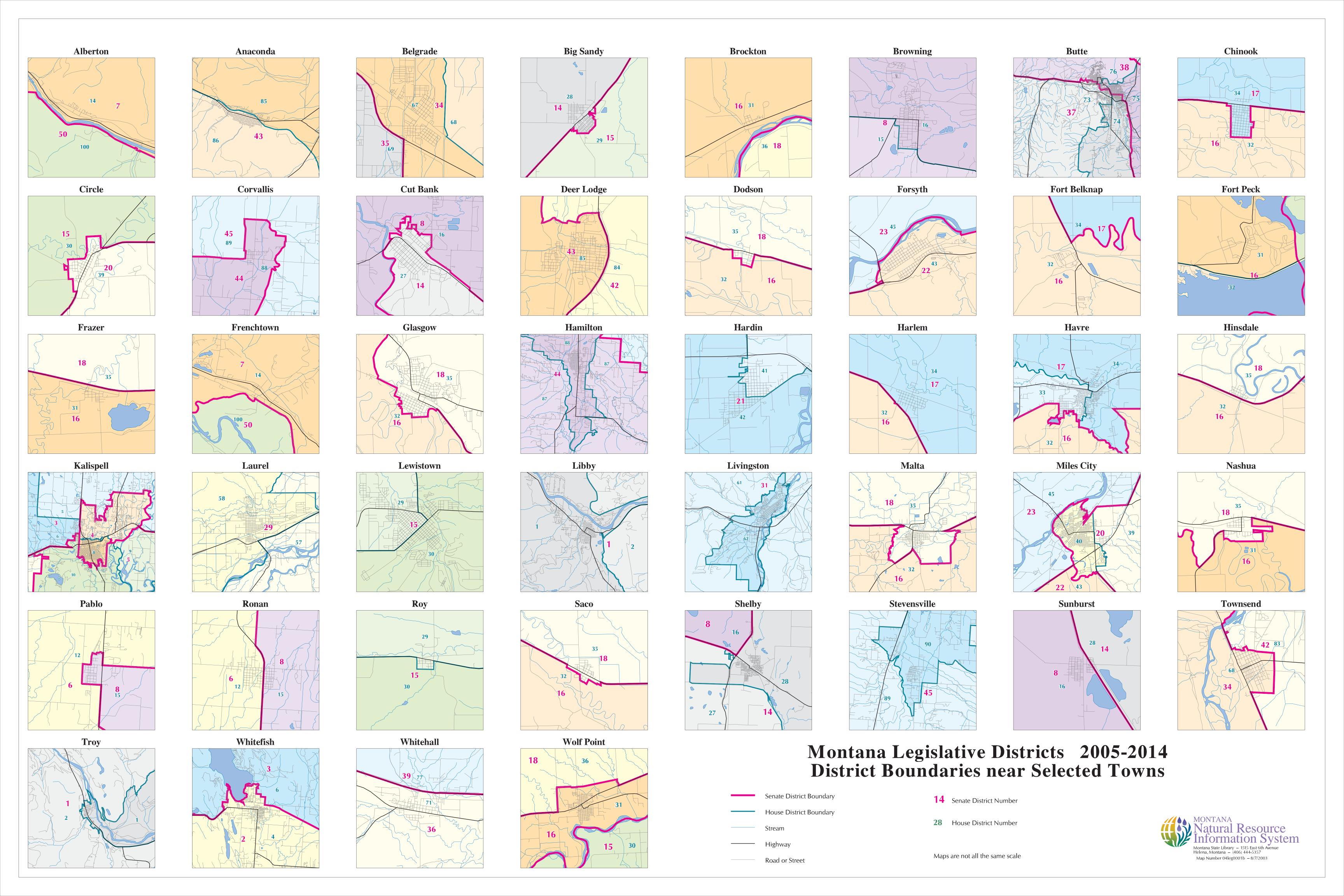
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate District

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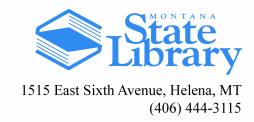
2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jerry O'Neil (R) 985 Walsh Rd Columbia Falls, MT 59912-9044

House District 6
Representative Bill Beck (R)
P.O. Box 2049
Whitefish, MT 59937-2049

House District **5**Representative George Everett (R)
1344 Helena Flats Rd
Kalispell, MT 59901-6548



### The

### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

## Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

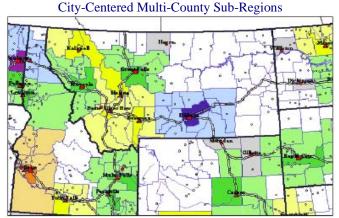
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

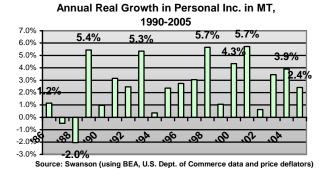


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



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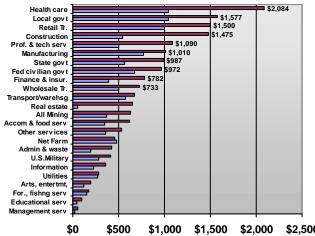
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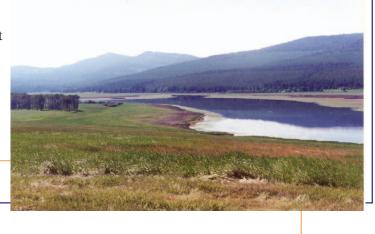
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Northwestern Montana supports the greatest concentration of Common Loon breeding sites in the western U.S. These elegant birds nest primarily in low-elevation glacial lakes, and migrate to the coast of Oregon or Washington in winter.

Low elevation grasslands and wetlands provide outstanding habitat diversity, as seen around Dahl Lake in Pleasant Valley.





The uncommon Pygmy Water Lily graces the quiet waters of lakes and slough in the upper Flathead valley

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The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library	Patrons
Flathead County	213

## LAND

#### Size

Senate District 3 is 1,205.54 square miles in size, or about 0.82 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 3 ranks number 28 in size.

### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

### **Senate District 3 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	338	28.02
Water	21	1.74
U.S. Forest Service	512	42.50
State Trust Land	121	10.07
Plum Creek Timber lands	198	16.41
Other State Land	3	0.27
Fish and Wildlife Service	12	0.99
Total	1,206	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 3.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	31,045	4.31
Fallow Crop	152	0.02
Farmstead	2,470	0.34
Grazing	44,778	6.22
Wild Hay	16,706	2.32
Irrigated	45,213	6.28
Timber	579,621	80.50
Total	719,986	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

## WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 3

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	3,091	50.61	160.96
2000-2005	1,364	22.33	261.37
1990-1999	1,653	27.06	213.04
Total:	6108	100.00	635.38

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 3

Туре	Count
Stockwater Permit	2
Statement Of Claim	1,597
Provisional Permit	484
K - 62-73 Groundwater	12
Ground Water Certificate	3,774
Exempt Right	177
Total:	6046

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	4	143.75	-9.00	564.00	3,615,791
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	5				3,615,791

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 3**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	7	25	1	414	5
% of PLSS	0.5	1.8	0.1	29.8	0.4

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 3**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Whitefish	1989 - 2004	10
Source: Montana Department of	Olney	1992 - 1998	3
Environmental Quality Remediation	Marion	1999 - 1999	1
Division. This data was last updated	Kila	1997 - 1997	1
in March 2006.	Kalispell	1985 - 2001	9
	Columbia Falls	1991 - 2003	4
	Total:		28

### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 3

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956
Abandoned Mines	9	790 other remed
Remediation Response	6	Source: Montane

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



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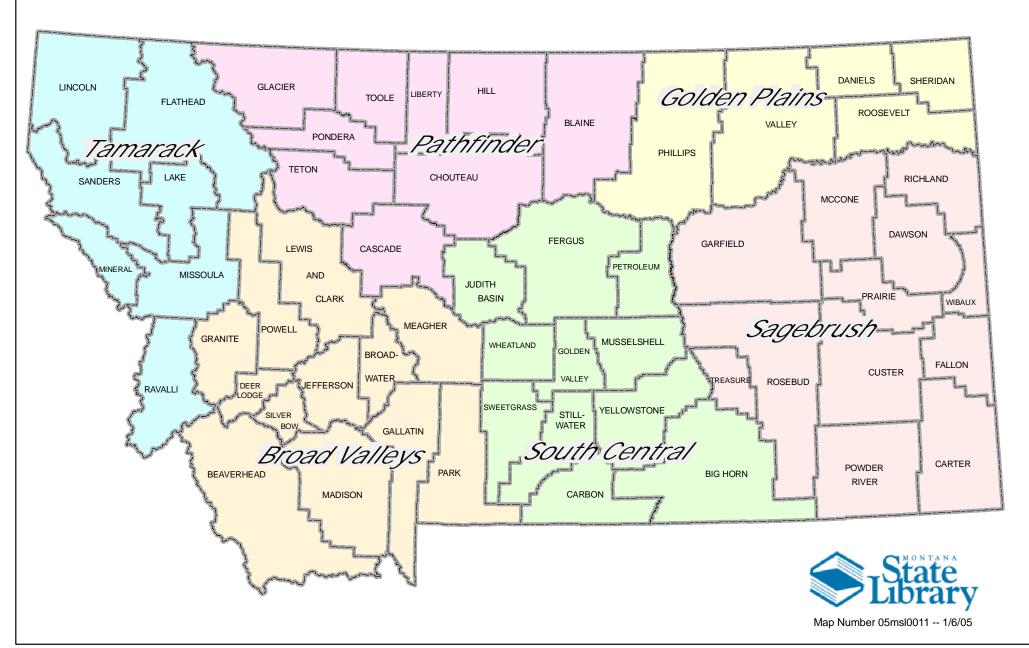
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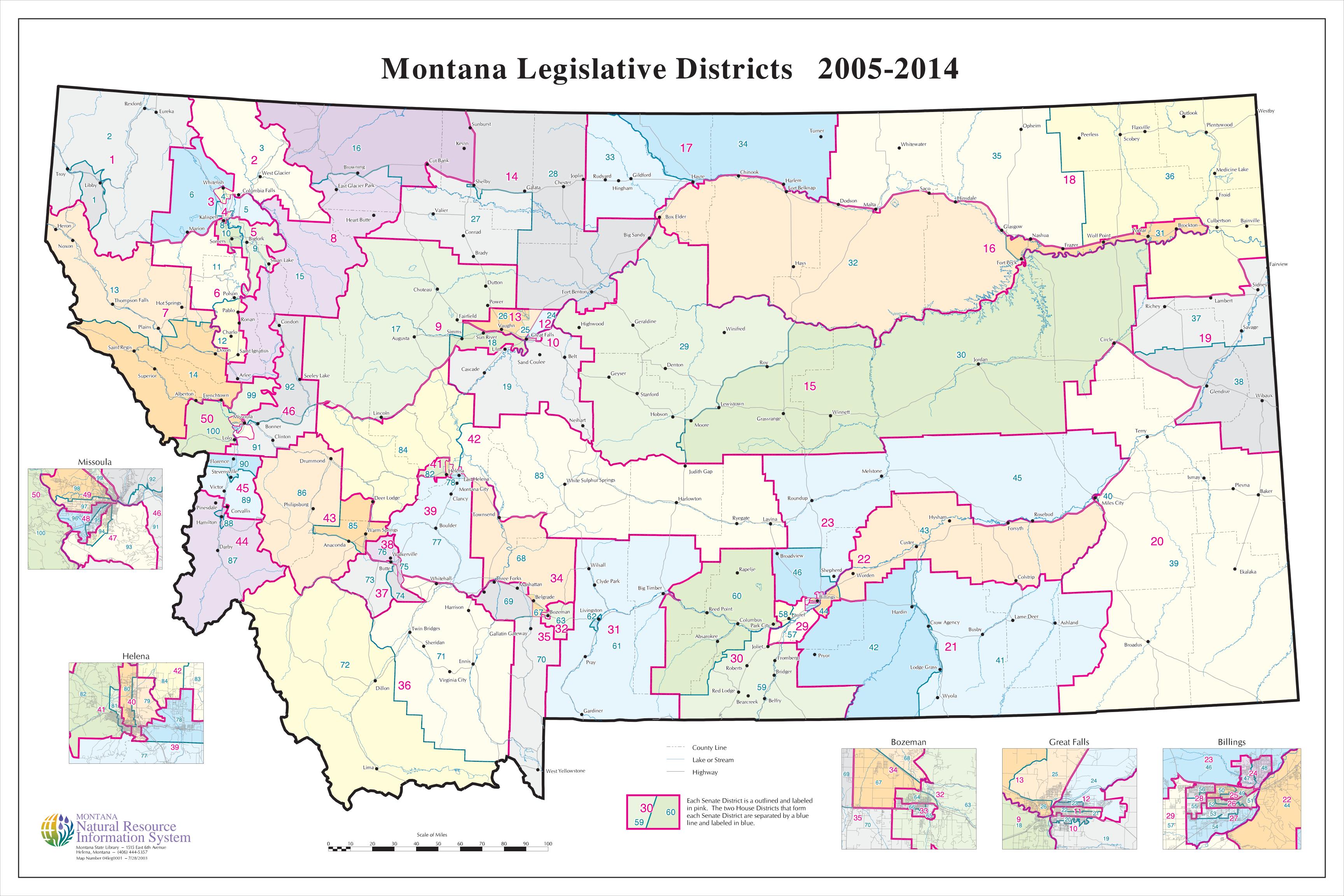
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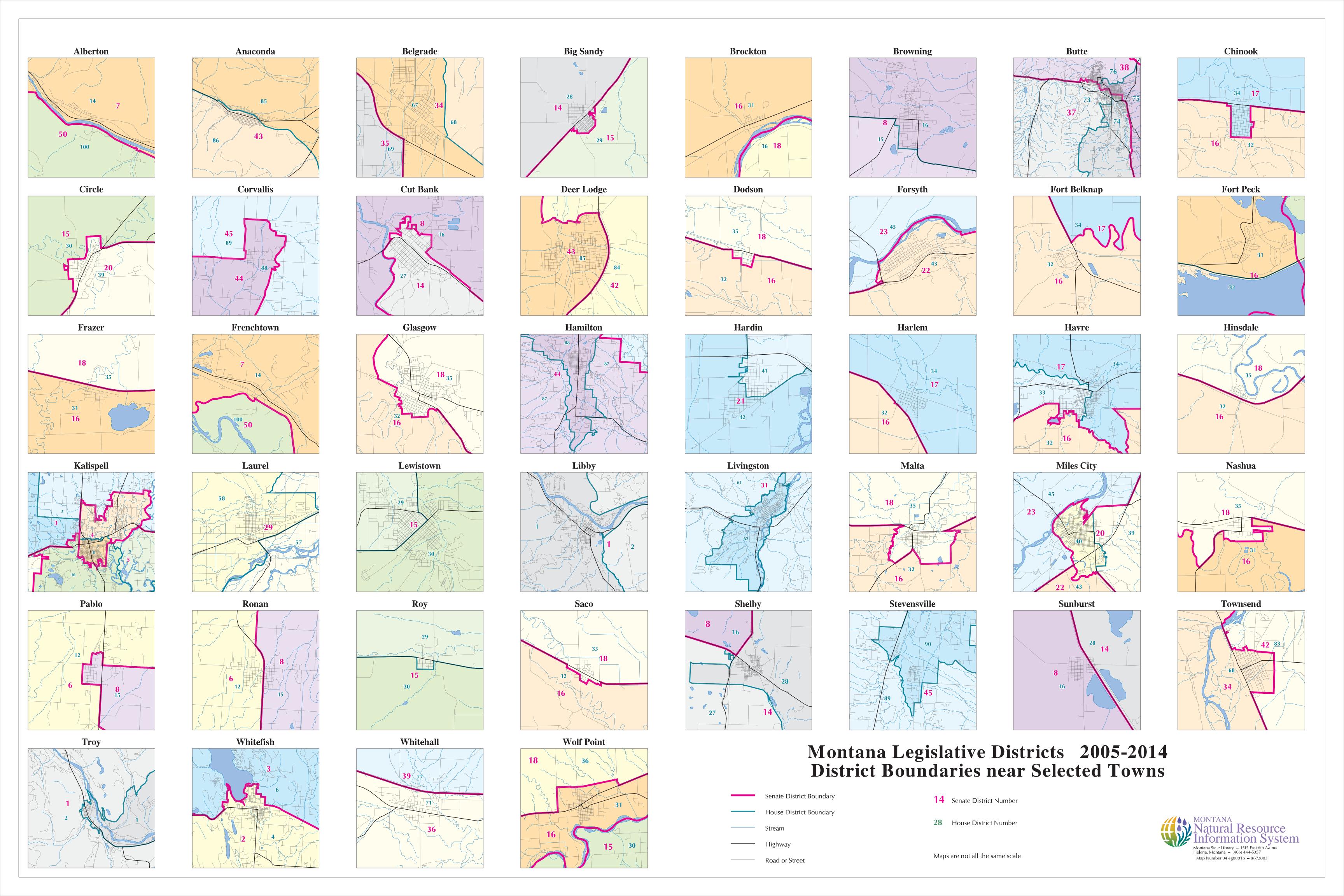
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Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate District

4



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Gregory Barkus (R) P.O. Box 2647 Kalispell, MT 59903-2647

House District 8
Representative Craig Witte (R)
131 Collier Ln
Kalispell, MT 59901-4621

House District 7
Representative Jon Sonju (R)
P.O. Box 2954
Kalispell, MT 59903-2954



## The

### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

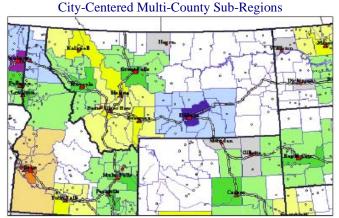
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

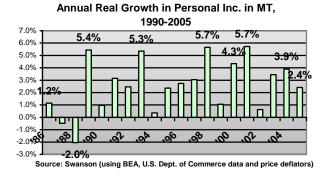


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

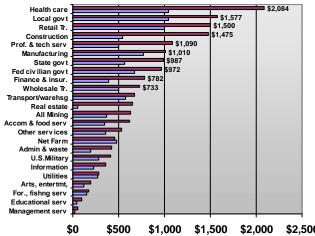
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

## Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Northwestern Montana supports the greatest concentration of Common Loon breeding sites in the western U.S. These elegant birds nest primarily in low-elevation glacial lakes, and migrate to the coast of Oregon or Washington in winter.

Low elevation grasslands and wetlands provide outstanding habitat diversity, as seen around Dahl Lake in Pleasant Valley.





The uncommon Pygmy Water Lily graces the quiet waters of lakes and slough in the upper Flathead valley

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



## 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 4

## **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Flathead County	74,471	83,172	11.68	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Flathead County	37,492	12.6	18.3	Bureau Website

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Flathead County	34,773	36,674	5.47

## **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 4

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	7	2	1	0	1
Private	1	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Flathead County	1	4	0	36	1	2	44
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

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## LAND

#### Size

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All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

### **Senate District 4 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	15	100.00	
Public	0	0.00	
Total	15	100	

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Wild Hay	203	4.83
Irrigated	1,188	28.21
Timber	150	3.57
Total	4,213	100.00

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## WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 4

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	747	75.08	51.02
2000-2005	88	8.84	82.80
1990-1999	160	16.08	80.36
Total:	995	100.00	214.18

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#### Water Rights in Senate District 4

Type	Count
Statement Of Claim	167
Provisional Permit	51
K - 62-73 Groundwater	2
Ground Water Certificate	376
Exempt Right	40
Total:	636

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

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## **ENVIRONMENT**

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Sections:			1	11	
% of PLSS			3.6	39.3	

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Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in Montana.			
	Whitefish	1997 - 1997	1
Source: Montana Department of	Polson	1993 - 1993	1
Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated	Kalispell	1989 - 2005	83
in March 2006.	Total:		85

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 4**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response	9	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Abandoned Mines	0	Source: Montana Department of Environment Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



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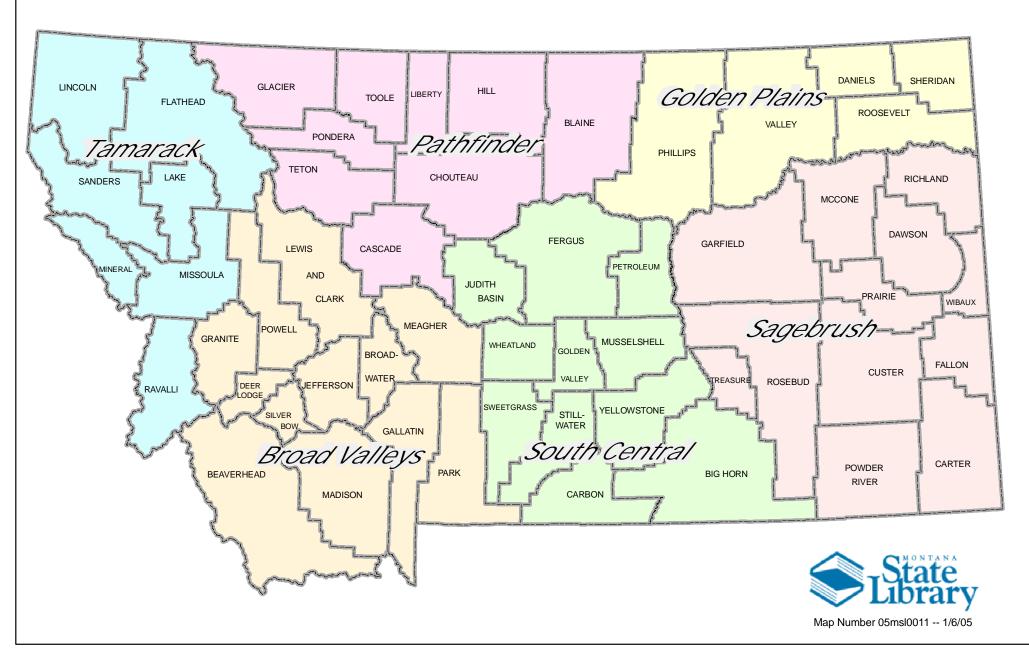
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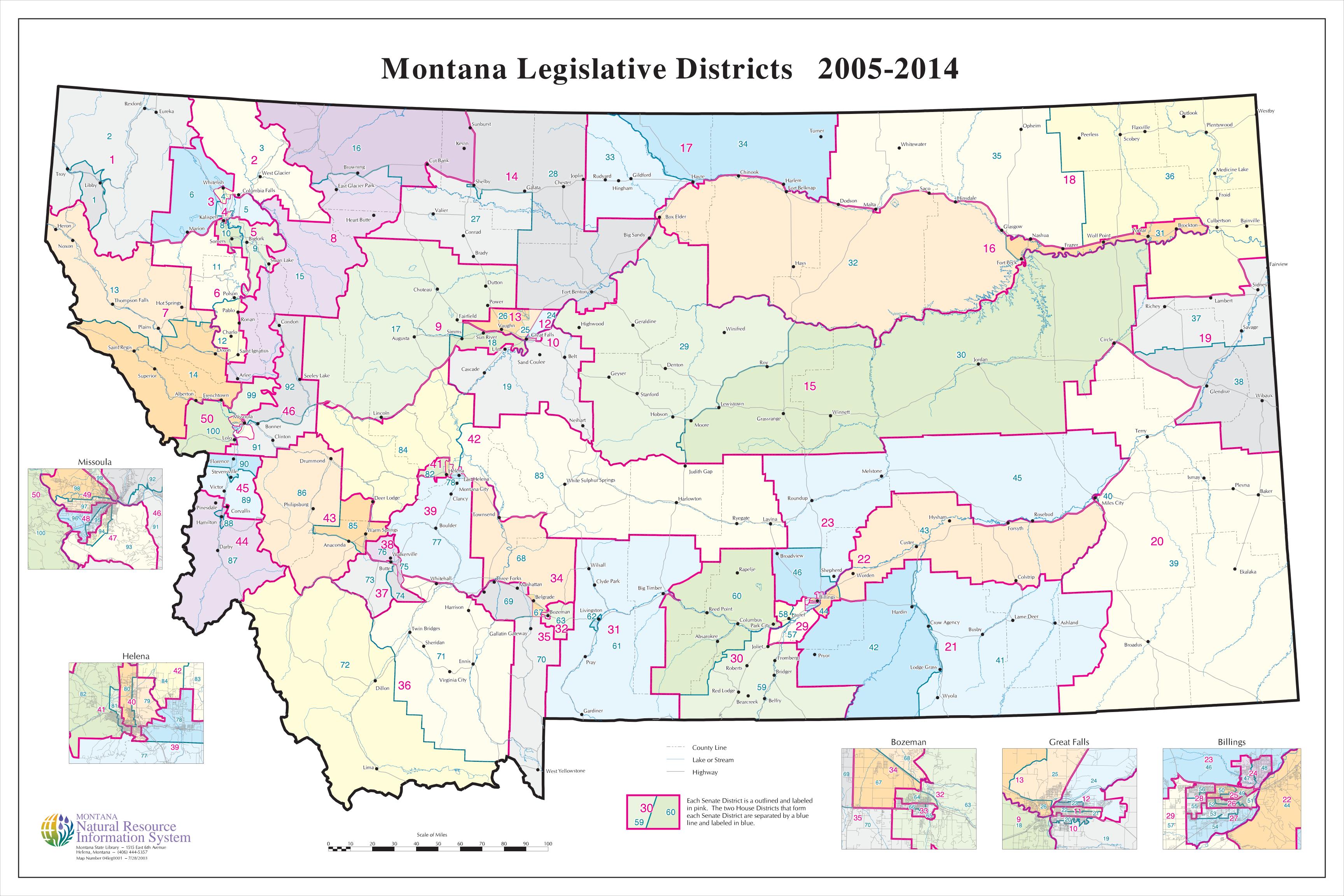
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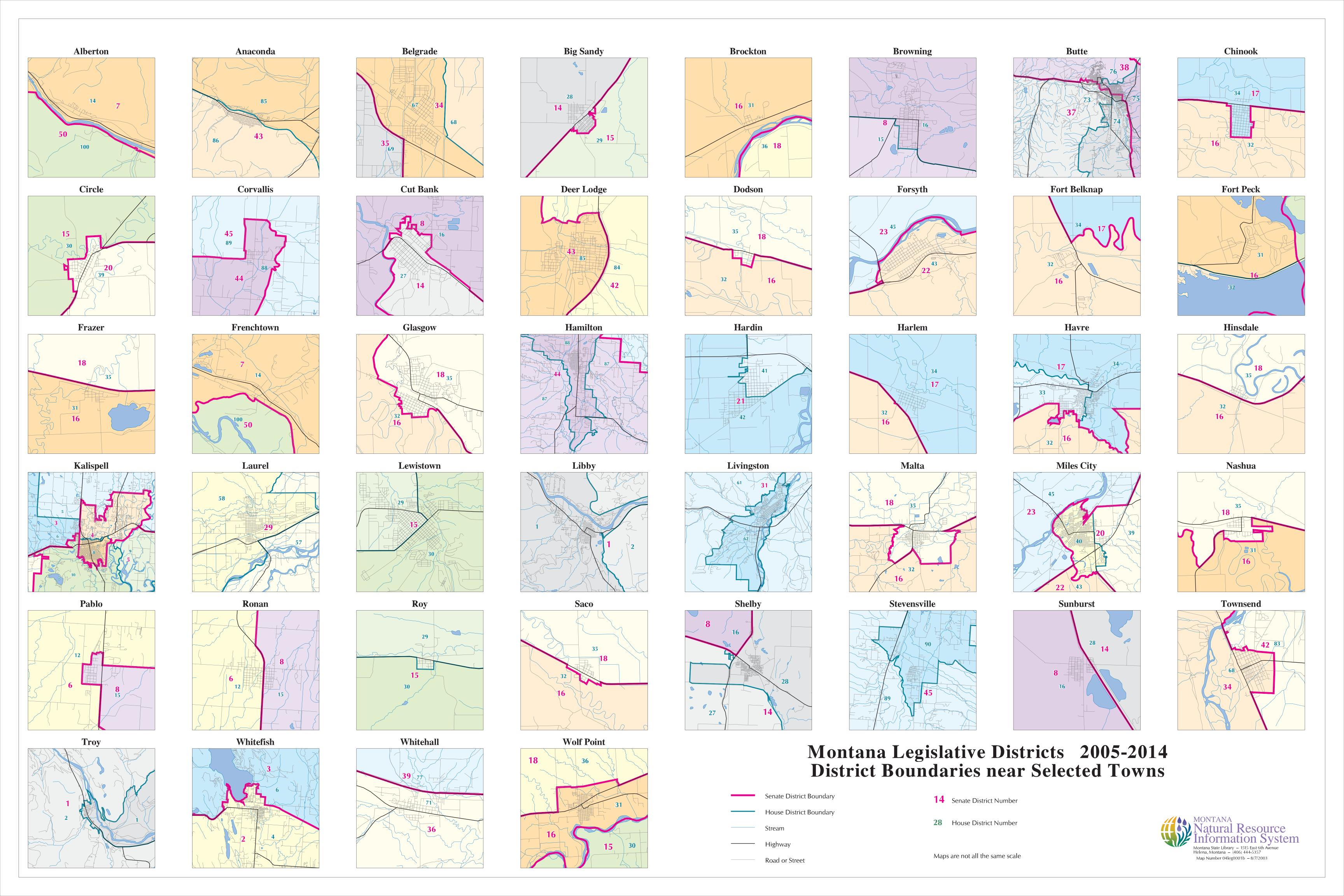
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## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate District

5



2007

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House District 9
Representative William Jones (R)
567 East Village Dr
Bigfork, MT 59911-6152



## The

### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
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Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
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# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

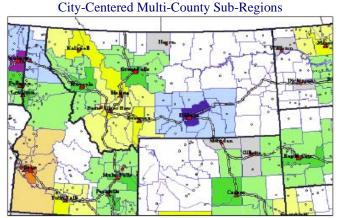
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

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The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

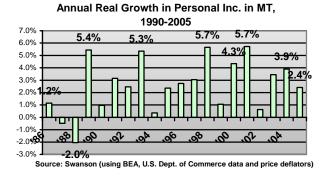


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

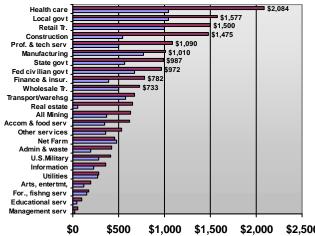
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There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

## Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

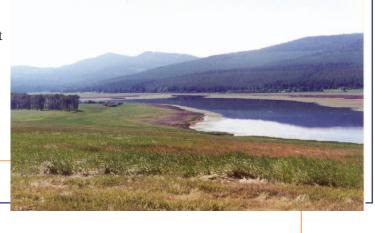
# District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Northwestern Montana supports the greatest concentration of Common Loon breeding sites in the western U.S. These elegant birds nest primarily in low-elevation glacial lakes, and migrate to the coast of Oregon or Washington in winter.

Low elevation grasslands and wetlands provide outstanding habitat diversity, as seen around Dahl Lake in Pleasant Valley.





The uncommon Pygmy Water Lily graces the quiet waters of lakes and slough in the upper Flathead valley

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



## 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 5

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square miles
Lake County	26,507	28,297	6.75	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Flathead County	74,471	83,172	11.68	

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Lake County	30,362	19.1	28.1	Bureau Website
Flathead County	37,492	12.6	18.3	

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Lake County Flathead County	13,605 34,773	13,929 36,674	2.38 5.47

## **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 5

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	5	4	1	0	0
Private	0	0	0	2	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Book-				Special or		
	Public	Branches	mobiles	School	Academic	Other	Total
Lake County	3	0	0	15	1	2	21
Flathead County	1	4	0	36	1	2	44
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 5 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons	
Lake County	104
Flathead County	213

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 5 is 549.64 square miles in size, or about 0.37 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 5 ranks number 32 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 5 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	205	37.21	
Water	62	11.33	
U.S. Forest Service	206	37.39	
Tribal Land	47	8.48	
State Trust Land	16	2.93	
Plum Creek Timber lands	10	1.78	
Fish and Wildlife Service	5	0.87	
Total	550	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 5.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	37,788	21.78
Fallow Crop	320	0.18
Farmstead	1,657	0.95
Grazing	20,657	11.91
Wild Hay	1,747	1.01
Irrigated	10,254	5.91
Timber	101,088	58.26
Total	173,512	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 5

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,788	52.01	171.90
2000-2005	1,029	19.20	264.68
1990-1999	1,543	28.79	216.88
Total:	5360	100.00	653.46

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 5

Туре	Count
Temporary Provisional Permit	1
Statement Of Claim	2,054
Provisional Permit	567
K - 62-73 Groundwater	13
Ground Water Certificate	3,422
Exempt Right	177
Total:	6234

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	1	12.00	12.00	12.00	109
Unknown	1	28.00	28.00	28.00	358
Total	2				467

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 5**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	136	12	2	265	5
% of PLSS	21.8	1.9	0.3	42.4	0.8

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 5

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Somers	1992 - 2002	3
Source: Montana Department of	Polson	1988 - 1993	3
Environmental Quality Remediation	Lakeside	1992 - 2000	6
Division. This data was last updated	Kalispell	1989 - 2003	20
in March 2006.	Creston	1998 - 1998	1
	Bigfork	1990 - 2004	17
	Total:		50

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 5**

Site Type	Total	
Remediation Response	11	
Abandoned Mines	1	

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

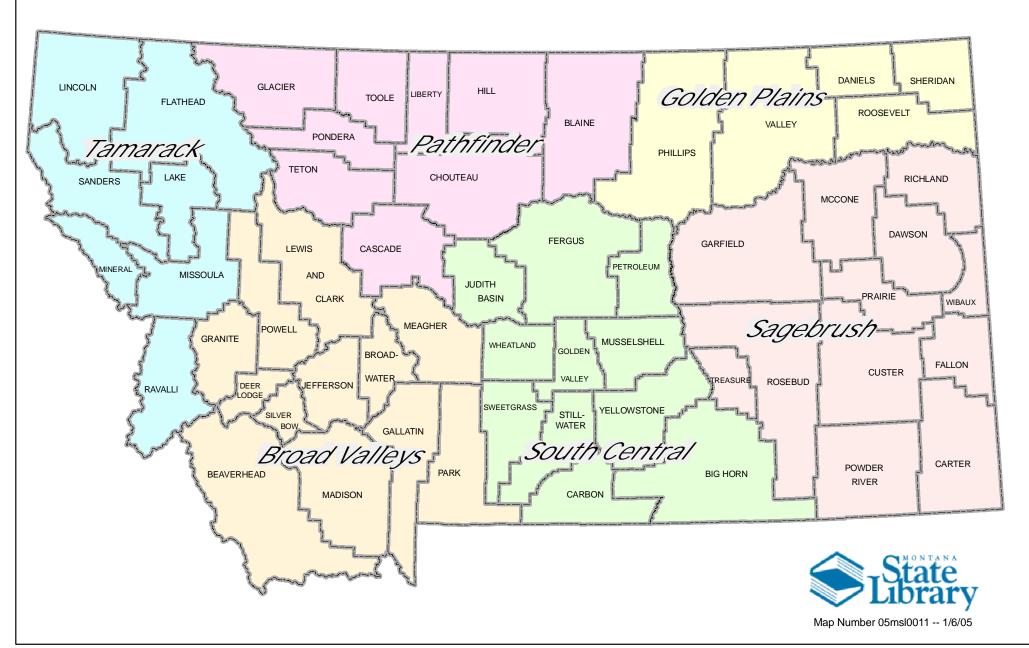
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

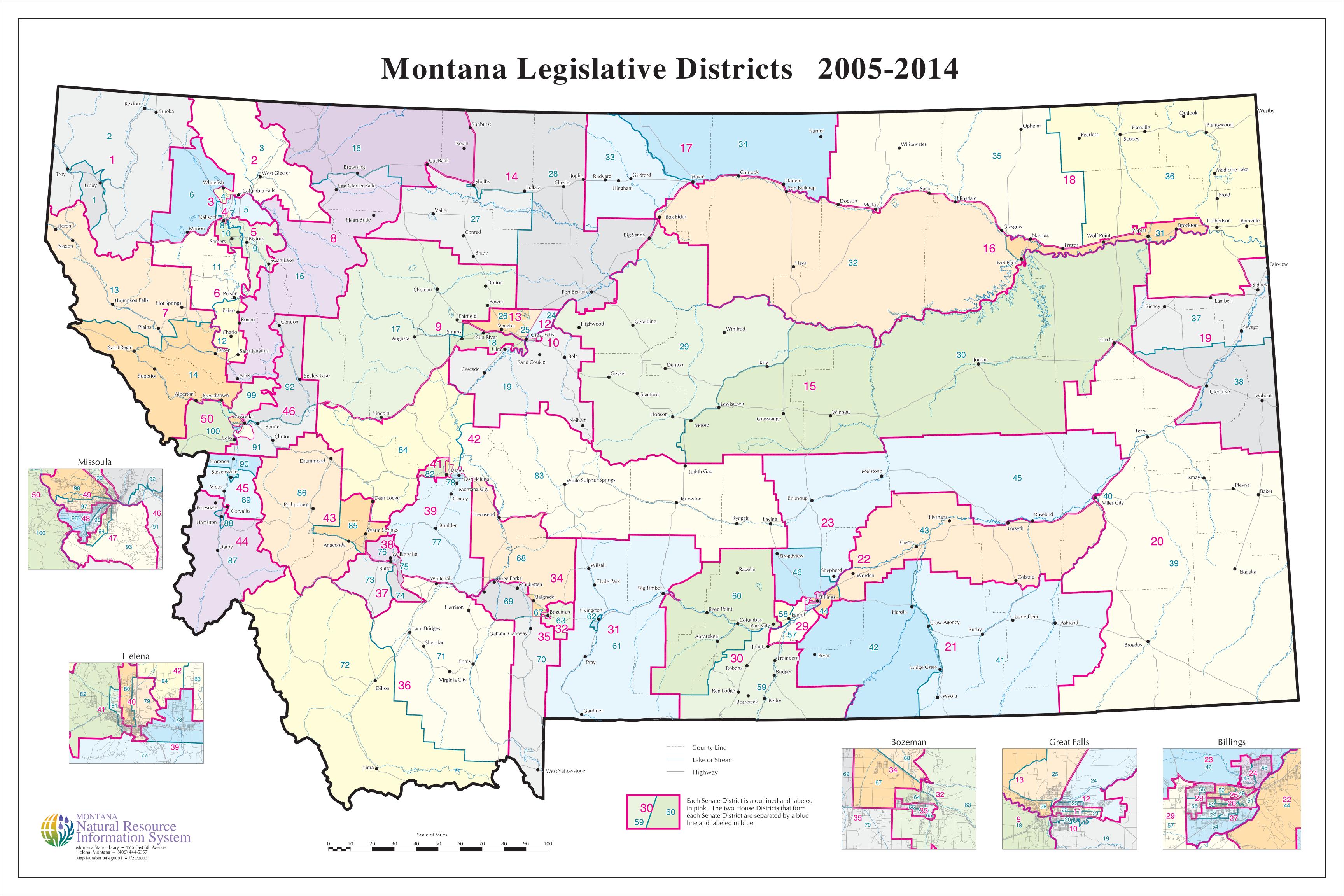
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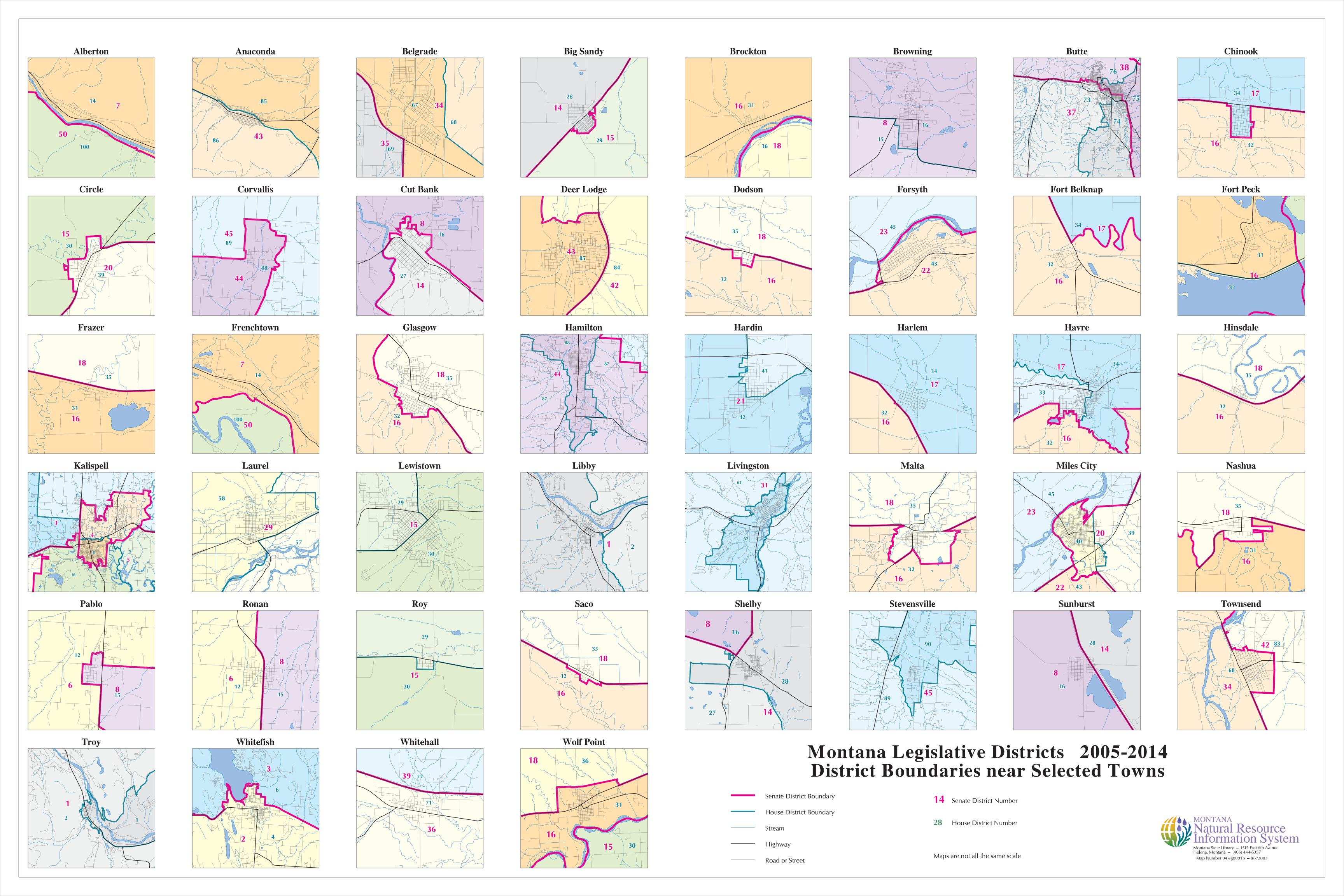
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate District

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2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Brueggeman (R) 321 Lakeview Dr Polson, MT 59860-9317

House District 12
Representative Rick Jore (C)
30488 Mount Harding Ln
Ronan, MT 59864-9446

House District 11
Representative Janna Taylor (R)
P.O. Box 233
Dayton, MT 59914-0233



# The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
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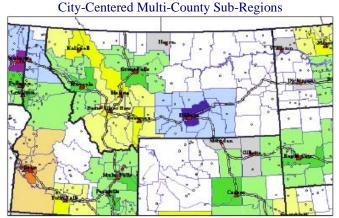
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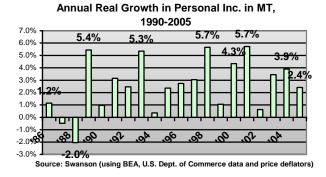


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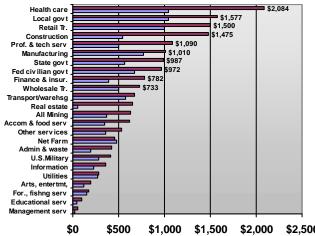
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Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Northwestern Montana supports the greatest concentration of Common Loon breeding sites in the western U.S. These elegant birds nest primarily in low-elevation glacial lakes, and migrate to the coast of Oregon or Washington in winter.

Low elevation grasslands and wetlands provide outstanding habitat diversity, as seen around Dahl Lake in Pleasant Valley.





The uncommon Pygmy Water Lily graces the quiet waters of lakes and slough in the upper Flathead valley

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 6

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Lake County	26,507	28,297	6.75	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Flathead County	74,471	83,172	11.68	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Lake County	30,362	19.1	28.1	Bureau Website
Flathead County	37,492	12.6	18.3	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Lake County Flathead County	13,605 34,773	13,929 36,674	2.38 5.47

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 6

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	9	5	4	0	0
Private	0	0	1	3	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Book-			Special or			
	Public	Branches	mobiles	School	Academic	Other	Total
Lake County	3	0	0	15	1	2	21
Flathead County	1	4	0	36	1	2	44
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 6 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library I	Patrons
Lake County	104
Flathead County	213

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 6 is 1,277.10 square miles in size, or about 0.87 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 6 ranks number 26 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 6 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	488	38.23
Water	155	12.16
U.S. Forest Service	96	7.48
Tribal Land	237	18.59
State Trust Land	32	2.50
Plum Creek Timber lands	236	18.48
Other State Land	11	0.84
Fish and Wildlife Service	22	1.73
Total	1,277	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 6.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	3,083	0.32
Fallow Crop	17,194	1.77
Farmstead	2,572	0.27
Grazing	347,205	35.77
Wild Hay	26,641	2.74
Irrigated	124,964	12.88
Timber	448,877	46.25
Total	970,536	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 6

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,307	55.39	206.27
2000-2005	792	19.02	309.84
1990-1999	1,066	25.59	254.21
Total:	4165	100.00	770.31

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

### Water Rights in Senate District 6

Туре	Count
Stockwater Permit	3
Statement Of Claim	2,736
Provisional Permit	419
K - 62-73 Groundwater	16
Irrigation Districts	1
Ground Water Certificate	2,111
Exempt Right	188
Total:	5474

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	1	194.00	194.00	194.00	1,791,000
Irrigation	15	2.80	-9.00	35.00	595
Other	1	8.00	8.00	8.00	84
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	15.00	15.00	15.00	387
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	19				1,792,066

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 6**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	78	10		924	7
% of PLSS	5.7	0.7		67.6	0.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 6

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Saint Ignatius	1992 - 1998	6
Source: Montana Department of	Ronan	1990 - 2005	23
Environmental Quality Remediation	Ravalli	1990 - 2002	5
Division. This data was last updated	Polson	1987 - 2002	48
in March 2006.	Pablo	1997 - 1997	1
	Marion	1992 - 2005	2
	Lakeside	1991 - 1996	3
	Kalispell	1994 - 1994	1
	Elmo	1994 - 1997	2
	Charlo	1990 - 1994	3
	Big Arm	1992 - 2005	4
	Total:		98

#### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 6

Site Type	Total	
Remediation Response	12	
Abandoned Mines	8	

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

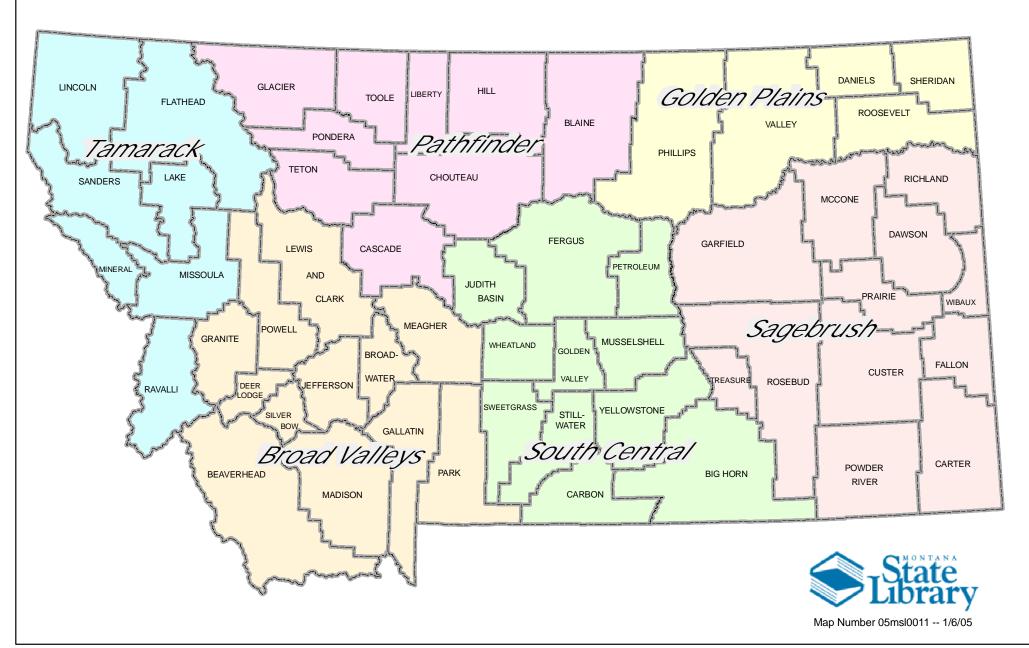
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

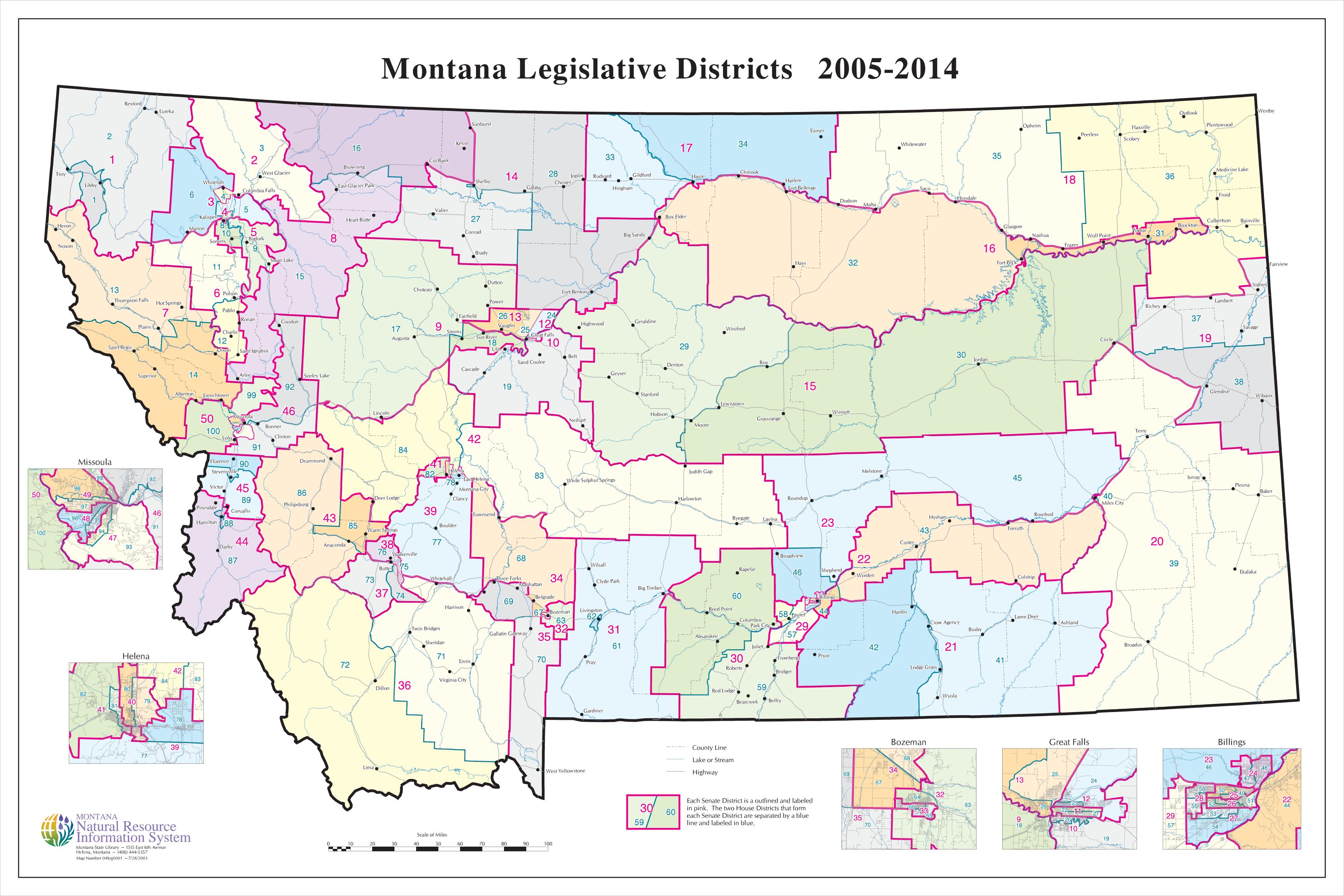
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

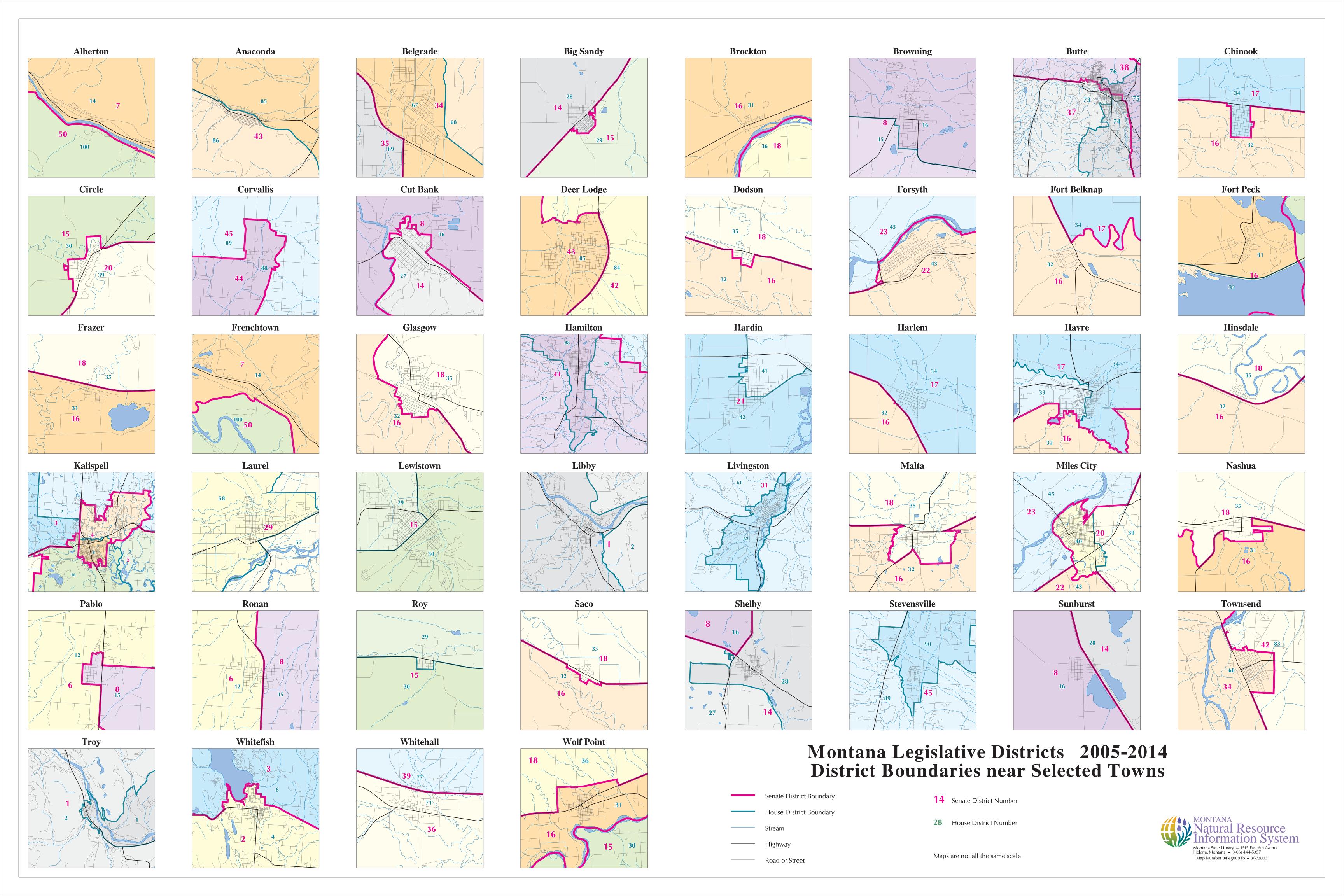
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate District

7



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jim Elliott (D) 100 Trout Creek Rd Trout Creek, MT 59874-9609

House District 13
Representative Pat Ingraham (R)
P.O. Box 1151
Thompson Falls, MT 59873-1151

House District 14
Representative Gordon Hendrick (R)
P.O. Box 262
Superior, MT 59872-0262



# The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

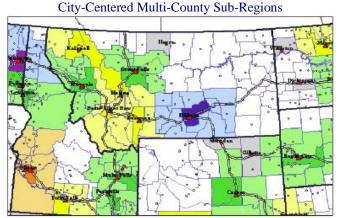
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

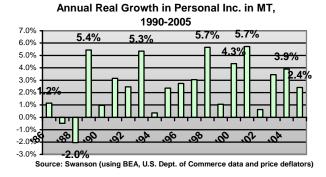


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

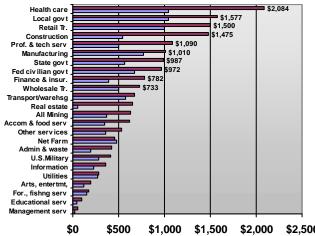
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

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# District Wildlife Highlights

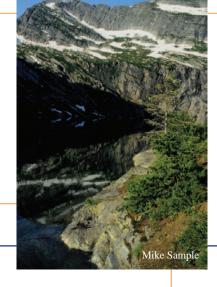
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The Coeur d'Alene Salamander reaches the edge of its range in northwestern Montana. It inhabits seeps, waterfalls, and stream banks, but because it is active mostly at night, it is rarely observed.

Alpine lakes and rocky peaks form a spectacular boundary between western Montana and Idaho.





Dry, open forest slopes near Plains provide habitat for the beautiful tapertip onion, which also reaches the edge of its range in western Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



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Missoula County	95,802	100,086	4.47	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Sanders County	10,227	11,057	8.12	20420. 2.2. 201245 241044
Mineral County	3,884	4,014	3.35	

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United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
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Sanders County	28,456	17.1	27.4	Bureau Website
Missoula County	36,790	15.0	19.2	
Mineral County	29,904	17.8	31.6	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana	Missoulo Countri	41 210	44.024	0.51
increased 3.8% during this	Missoula County	41,319	44,834	8.51
period.	Sanders County	5,271	5,330	1.12
	Mineral County	1,961	1,988	1.38

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 7**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	12	10	8	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

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Talking Book Library Patrons			
Sanders County	38		
Missoula County	467		
Mineral County	14		

# **LAND**

#### Size

Senate District 7 is 4,331.51 square miles in size, or about 2.95 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 7 ranks number 12 in size.

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National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 7 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	695	16.05
Water	31	0.71
U.S. Forest Service	2,620	60.48
Tribal Land	442	10.20
State Trust Land	141	3.25
Plum Creek Timber lands	382	8.81
Other State Land	6	0.14
Fish and Wildlife Service	16	0.36
Total	4,332	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 7.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	98	0.01
Fallow Crop	7,771	1.17
Farmstead	2,235	0.34
Grazing	179,556	27.10
Wild Hay	14,585	2.20
Irrigated	19,186	2.90
Timber	439,157	66.28
Total	662,587	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 7

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,969	50.90	132.80
2000-2005	965	16.54	209.77
1990-1999	1,899	32.56	180.26
Total:	5833	100.00	522.82

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

### Water Rights in Senate District 7

Туре	Count
Stockwater Permit	3
Statement Of Claim	3,305
Reserved Claim	7
Provisional Permit	445
K - 62-73 Groundwater	36
Irrigation Districts	2
Ground Water Certificate	3,636
Exempt Right	221
Total:	7655

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	1	10.00	10.00	10.00	77
Hydroelectric	5	86.80	38.00	179.00	497,800
Irrigation	8	5.38	-9.00	32.00	380
Other	1	95.00	95.00	95.00	2,445
Recreation	1	8.00	8.00	8.00	83
Total	16				500,785

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# ENVIRONMENT

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 7**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	658	93		4,013	228
% of PLSS	14.2	2.0		86.7	4.9

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 7

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirme Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Noxon	1989 - 2000	7
Source: Montana Department of	De Borgia	1990 - 2002	3
Environmental Quality Remediation	Dixon	1994 - 1997	3
Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.	Frenchtown	1991 - 2002	6
	Haugan	1997 - 1999	2
	Heron	1994 - 1994	1
	Hot Springs	1991 - 1997	14
	Alberton	1989 - 1998	5
	Lonepine	1990 - 1990	1
	Trout Creek	1991 - 1999	5
	Paradise	1995 - 1995	1
	Plains	1989 - 1998	17
	Saint Regis	1992 - 2004	7
	Saltese	1990 - 1997	7
	Superior	1989 - 2003	26
	Thompson Falls	1990 - 2004	19
	Huson	1991 - 1991	2
	Total:		126

#### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 7**

Site Type	Total
Abandoned Mines	200
Remediation Response	35

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

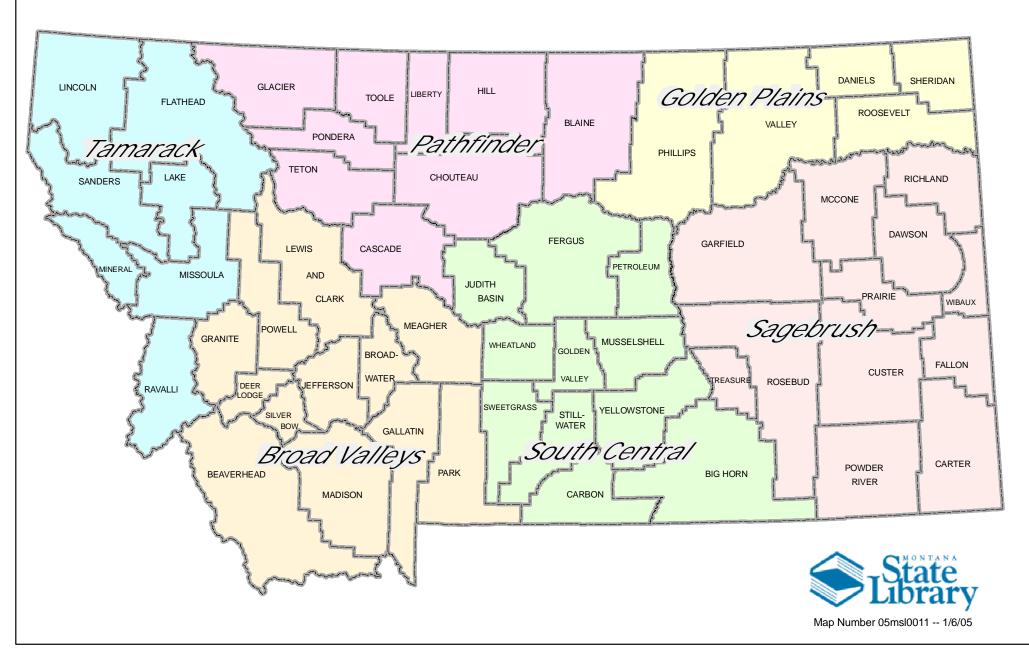
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

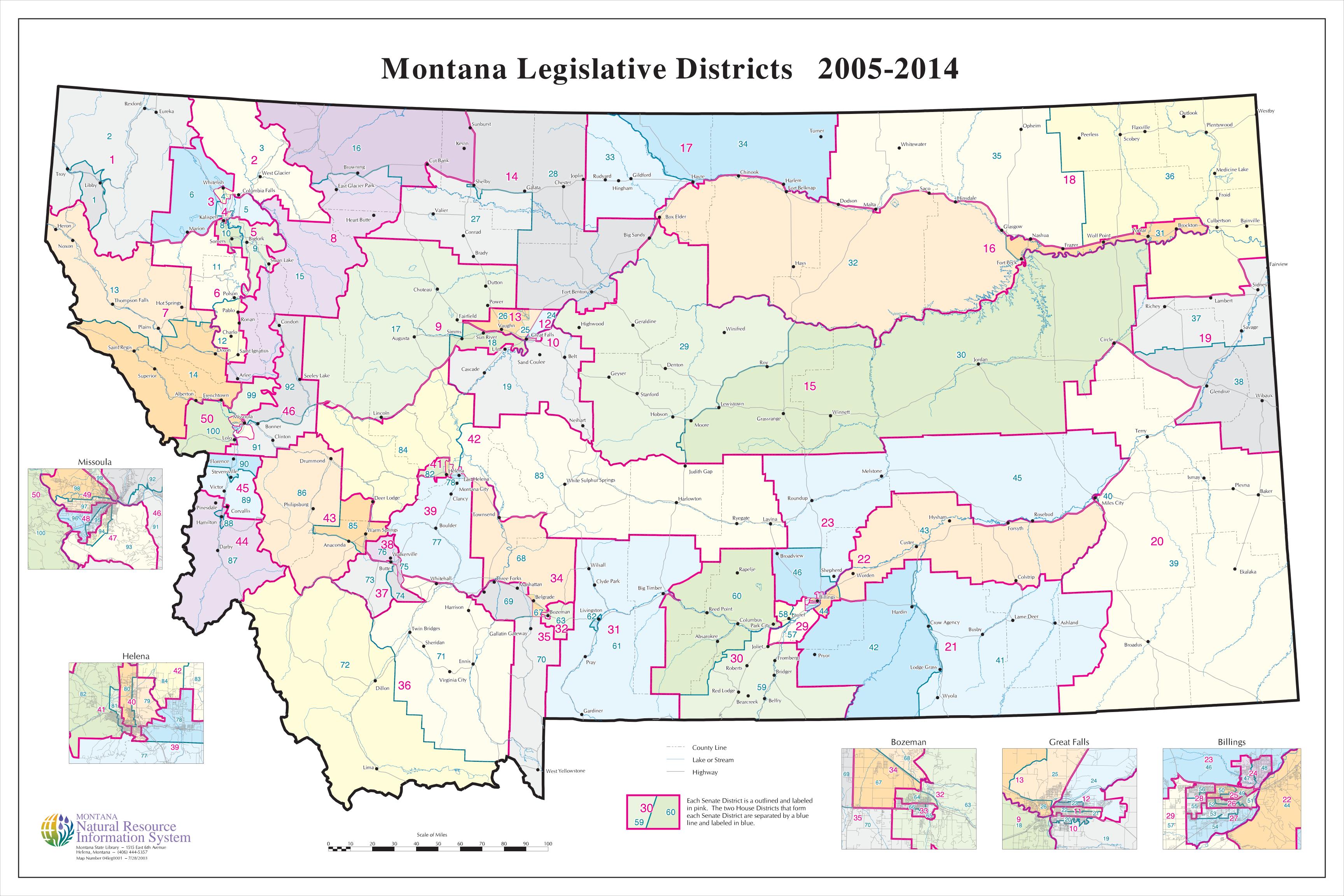
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

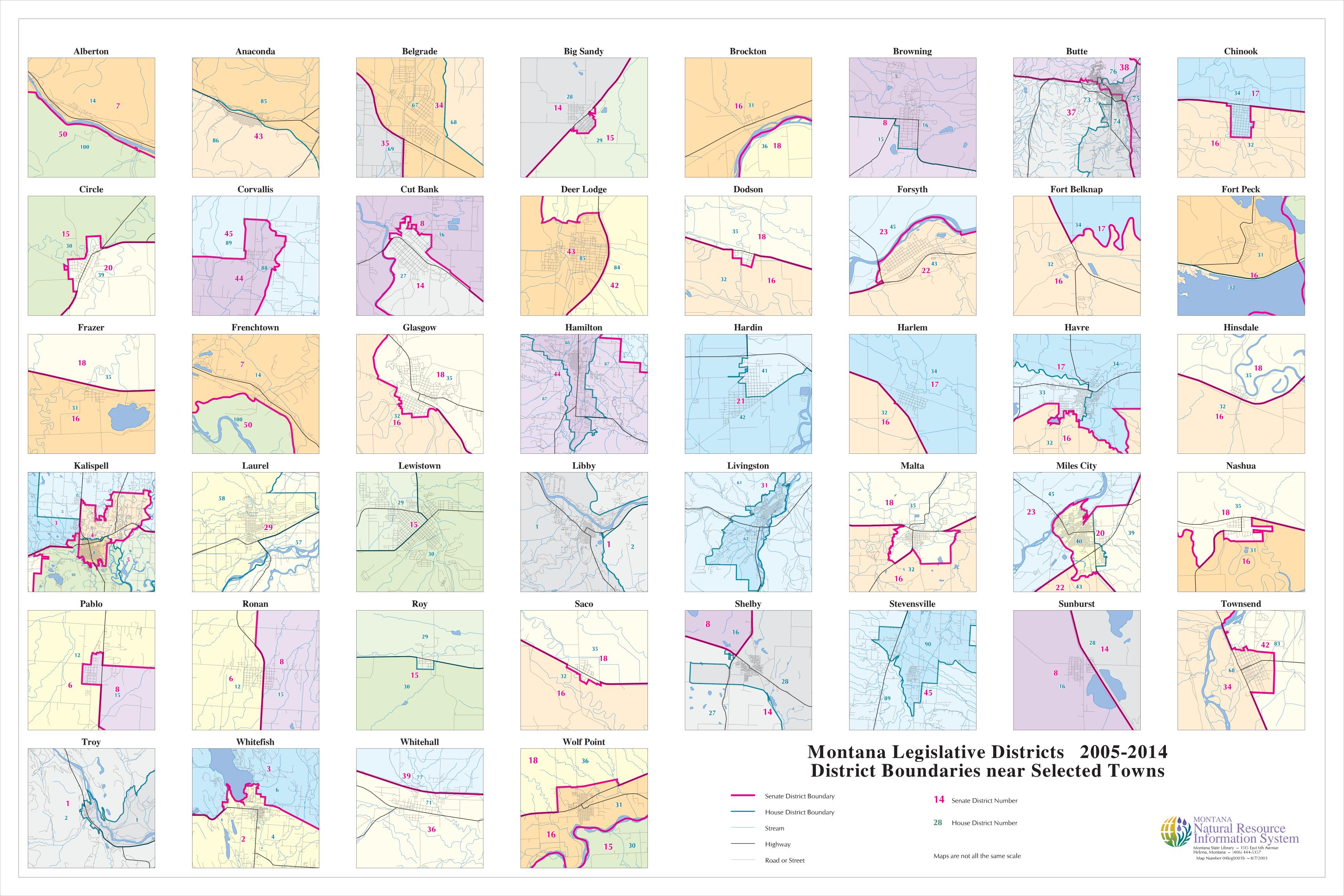
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

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# Senate District

8



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# The

# **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

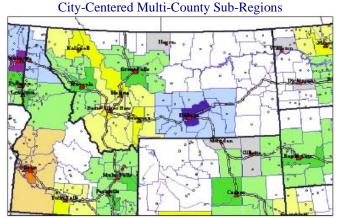
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

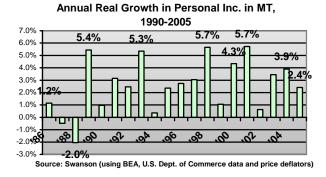


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

## **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

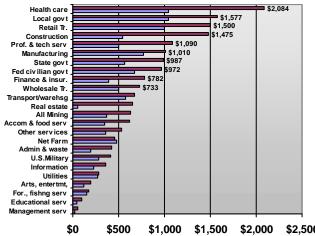
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

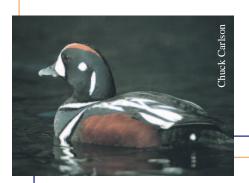
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The brightly colored Harlequin Duck breeds in the clear, fast-moving streams of the northern Rockies. This part of the state supports the highest concentration of breeding pairs in Montana.

The convergence of plains and mountains creates incredible habitat diversity along the margins of Montana's northern Rockies. Glaciers, spilling from the mountains, left many pothole wetlands like those on the Flatiron Ranch near Browning.





The Round-leaved Orchid is a rare find along seeps and streams of the Rocky Mountains in northcentral Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 8

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Pondera County	6,424	6,087	-5.25	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Missoula County	95,802	100,086	4.47	200200. 2.2. 200000 200000
Lake County	26,507	28,297	6.75	
Toole County	5,267	5,031	-4.48	
Glacier County	13,247	13,552	2.30	
Flathead County	74,471	83,172	11.68	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th amons all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Toole County	29,946	14.2	17.0	Bureau Website
Pondera County	29,420	17.6	23.4	
Missoula County	36,790	15.0	19.2	
Lake County	30,362	19.1	28.1	
Glacier County	27,129	25.6	33.8	
Flathead County	37,492	12.6	18.3	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Pondera County	2,834	2,822	-0.42
period.	Missoula County	41,319	44,834	8.51
	Lake County	13,605	13,929	2.38
	<b>Toole County</b>	2,300	2,291	-0.39
	Glacier County	5,243	5,252	0.17
	Flathead County	34,773	36,674	5.47

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 8**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	8	4	4	9	2
Private	0	1	1	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

_	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Toole County	1	1	0	5	0	0	7
Pondera County	2	0	0	6	0	0	8
Missoula County	1	2	0	37	2	3	45
Lake County	3	0	0	15	1	2	21
Glacier County	1	2	0	10	1	0	14
Flathead County	1	4	0	36	1	2	44
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 8 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Toole County	20			
Pondera County	30			
Missoula County	467			
Lake County	104			
Glacier County	32			
Flathead County	213			

# **LAND**

#### Size

Senate District 8 is 5,945.98 square miles in size, or about 4.05 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 8 ranks number 10 in size.

# **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 8 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	1,526	25.66
Water	76	1.28
U.S. Forest Service	1,850	31.11
Tribal Land	1,685	28.34
State Trust Land	123	2.08
Plum Creek Timber lands	95	1.60
National Park Service	568	9.55
Bureau of Land Management	23	0.38
Total	5,946	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 8.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	188	0.02
Fallow Crop	417,707	38.49
Farmstead	1,069	0.10
Grazing	537,985	49.57
Wild Hay	13,215	1.22
Irrigated	21,447	1.98
Timber	93,605	8.63
Total	1,085,215	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 8

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,606	61.91	134.76
2000-2005	328	12.64	127.77
1990-1999	660	25.44	105.93
Total:	2594	100.00	368.46

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

## **Water Rights in Senate District 8**

Type	Count
Water Reservation	2
Stockwater Permit	9
Statement Of Claim	3,281
Reserved Claim	11
Provisional Permit	158
K - 62-73 Groundwater	21
Irrigation Districts	3
Ground Water Certificate	955
Exempt Right	54
Total:	4494

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	1	6.00	6.00	6.00	85
Hydroelectric	1	-9.00	-9.00	-9.00	-9
Irrigation	21	18.57	-9.00	205.00	180,996
Other	2	16.00	12.00	20.00	233
Recreation	2	-9.00	-9.00	-9.00	-18
Stock / Small Farm Pond	16	18.94	8.00	30.00	2,536
Unknown	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	58				183,823

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 8**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	435	241	15	2,133	11
% of PLSS	6.9	3.8	0.2	33.6	0.2

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 8**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirme Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Sweet Grass	1990 - 1994	2
Source: Montana Department of	Swan Lake	1995 - 1995	2
Environmental Quality Remediation	Sunburst	1992 - 1999	5
Division. This data was last updated	Saint Mary	1990 - 2005	4
in March 2006.	Ronan	1992 - 2000	5
	Pablo	1990 - 1991	2
	Kevin	2001 - 2001	1
	Heart Butte	1997 - 1997	1
	Ferdig	1993 - 1993	1
	East Glacier Park	1996 - 2001	6
	Cut Bank	1990 - 2003	23
	Browning	1990 - 2004	25
	Bigfork	1999 - 1999	1
	Babb	1990 - 1999	5
	Total:		83

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 8**

Site Type	Total	
Remediation Response	27	
Abandoned Mines	14	

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

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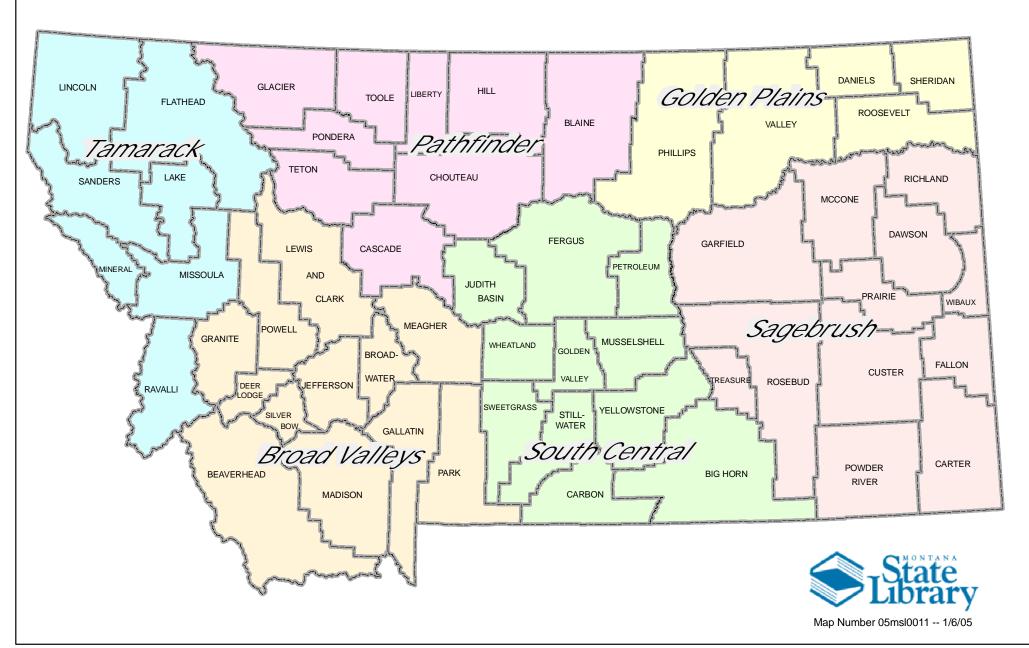
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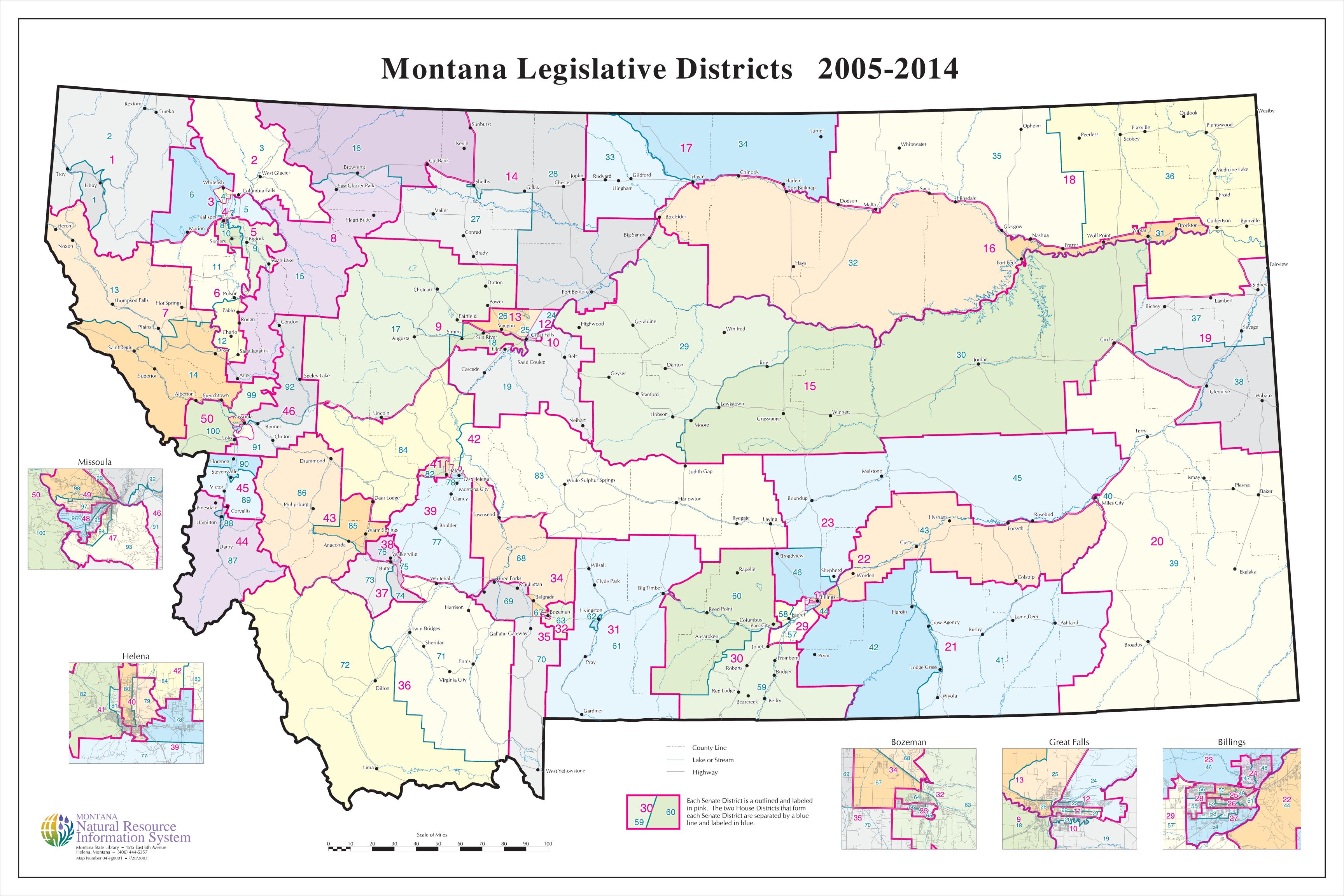
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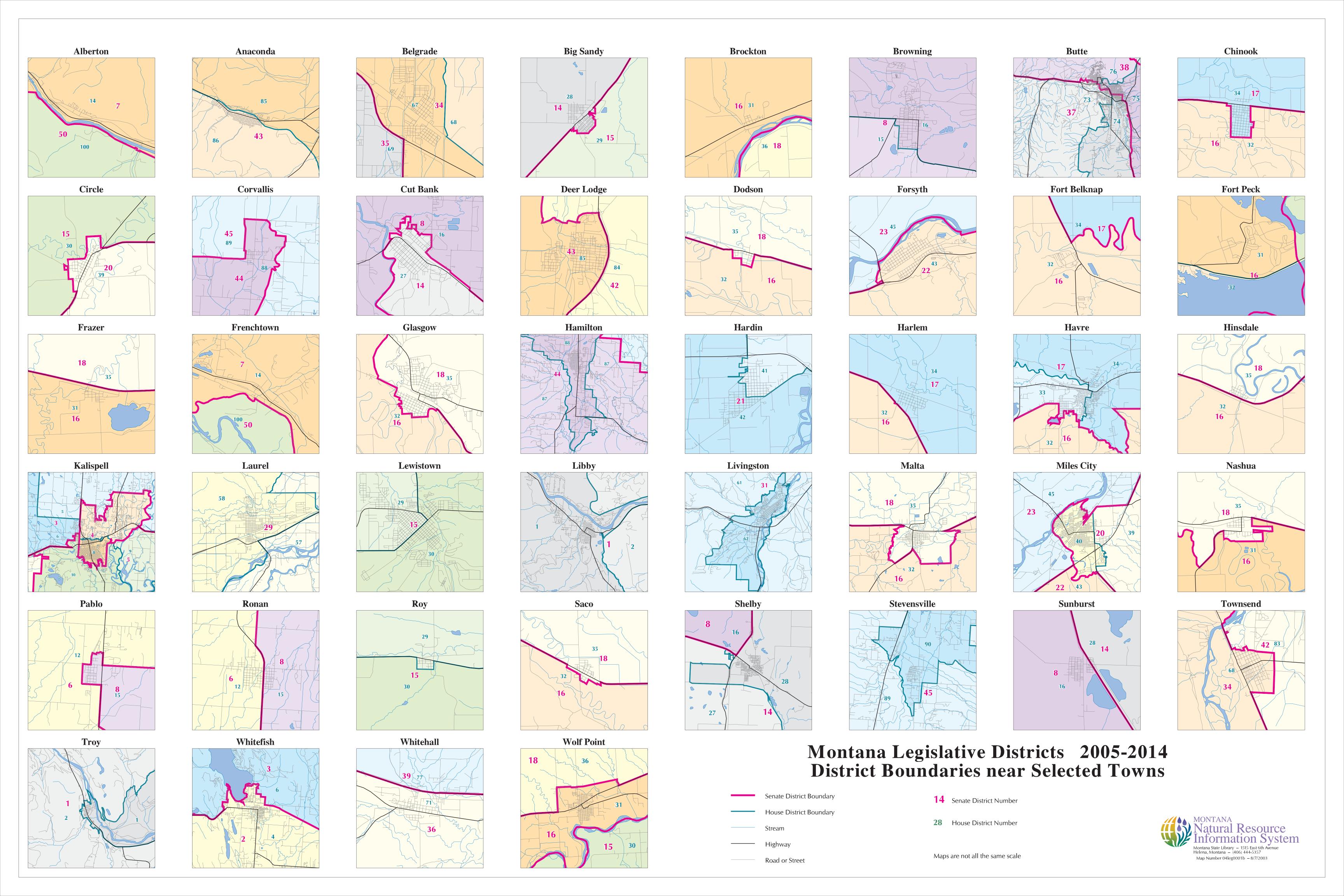
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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate District

9



2007

## PREPARED FOR:

Senator John Cobb (R) P.O. Box 388 Augusta, MT 59410-0388

House District 17
Representative Rick Ripley (R)
8920 Mt Highway 200
Wolf Creek, MT 59648-8639

House District 18
Representative Jesse O'Hara (R)
2221 Holly Ct
Great Falls, MT 59404-3562



# The

# **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

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# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

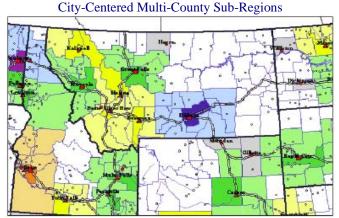
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

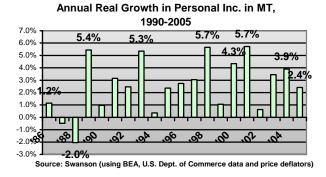


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

## **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

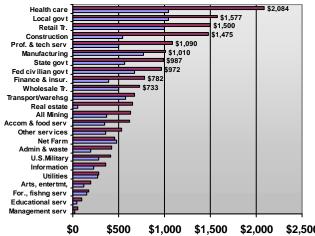
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

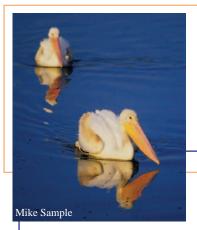
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



White Pelicans are a common sight along the Missouri River. Several prairie lakes in Montana support thriving colonies of these large birds, which nest in the northern Great Plains.

The middle section of Montana's Missouri River, between Loma and the Fort Peck Reservoir, provides valuable habitat for several distinctive big-river fish, including the Paddlefish, Pallid Sturgeon and Blue Sucker.





The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 9

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

_	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square miles
Teton County	6,445	6,240	-3.18	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Powell County	7,180	6,999	-2.52	20420. 0.0. 0011540 242044
Lewis and Clark County	55,716	58,449	4.91	
Cascade County	80,357	79,569	-0.98	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Teton County	30,928	13.8	18.0	Bureau Website
Powell County	29,676	16.2	20.6	
Lewis and Clark County	40,578	11.6	15.8	
Cascade County	34,546	13.8	18.7	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana	Teton County	2,910	2.914	0.14
increased 3.8% during this	•	,	<b>)</b> -	
period.	Powell County	2,930	2,931	0.03
	Lewis and Clark County	25,672	26,166	1.92
	Cascade County	35,225	35,707	1.37

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 9**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	9	8	7	7	0
Private	0	0	1	0	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

_	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Teton County	3	0	0	8	0	0	11
Powell County	1	0	0	8	0	2	11
Lewis and Clark County	1	3	0	25	2	19	50
Cascade County	3	0	1	32	3	6	45
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 9 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons					
Teton County	35				
Powell County	36				
Lewis and Clark County	353				
Cascade County	406				

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 9 is 5,170.18 square miles in size, or about 3.52 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 9 ranks number 11 in size.

# **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 9 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	2,485	48.07
Water	27	0.51
U.S. Forest Service	2,088	40.39
State Trust Land	317	6.13
Private Conservation	60	1.16
Plum Creek Timber lands	8	0.15
Other State Land	64	1.24
Other Federal	52	1.00
Fish and Wildlife Service	10	0.20
Bureau of Land Management	60	1.15
Total	5,170	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 9.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	518,679	29.76
Farmstead	1,738	0.10
Grazing	921,441	52.86
Wild Hay	31,350	1.80
Irrigated	157,969	9.06
Timber	111,846	6.42
Total	1,743,024	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 9

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	3,193	66.49	65.04
2000-2005	558	11.62	129.43
1990-1999	1,051	21.89	133.88
Total:	4802	100.00	328.36

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

# Water Rights in Senate District 9

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	5
Stockwater Permit	26
Statement Of Claim	6,449
Reserved Claim	1
Provisional Permit	193
K - 62-73 Groundwater	4
Irrigation Districts	9
Ground Water Certificate	1,996
Exempt Right	197
Conservation District Water R	3
Total:	8883

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	39	32.38	3.00	199.00	857,160
Other	1	8.00	8.00	8.00	63
Recreation	3	22.67	14.00	34.00	289
Stock / Small Farm Pond	35	15.66	7.00	30.00	3,604
Unknown	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	82				861,116

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 9**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	20	287	50	740	54
% of PLSS	0.4	5.2	0.9	13.5	1.0

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 9

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Vaughn	1990 - 1991	2
Source: Montana Department of	Sun River	1990 - 1993	3
Environmental Quality Remediation	Simms	1994 - 1996	3
Division. This data was last updated	Power	1992 - 2002	5
in March 2006.	Pendroy	1997 - 1997	1
	Ovando	1994 - 1996	4
	Lincoln	1983 - 1999	19
	Great Falls	1989 - 2004	23
	Fort Shaw	1989 - 1995	5
	Fairfield	1991 - 2005	14
	Dutton	1989 - 1999	11
	Dupuyer	1999 - 1999	1
	Choteau	1990 - 2005	9
	Brady	1992 - 1992	1
	Augusta	1989 - 1993	9
	Total:		110

#### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 9**

Site Type	Total
Abandoned Mines	18
Remediation Response	11

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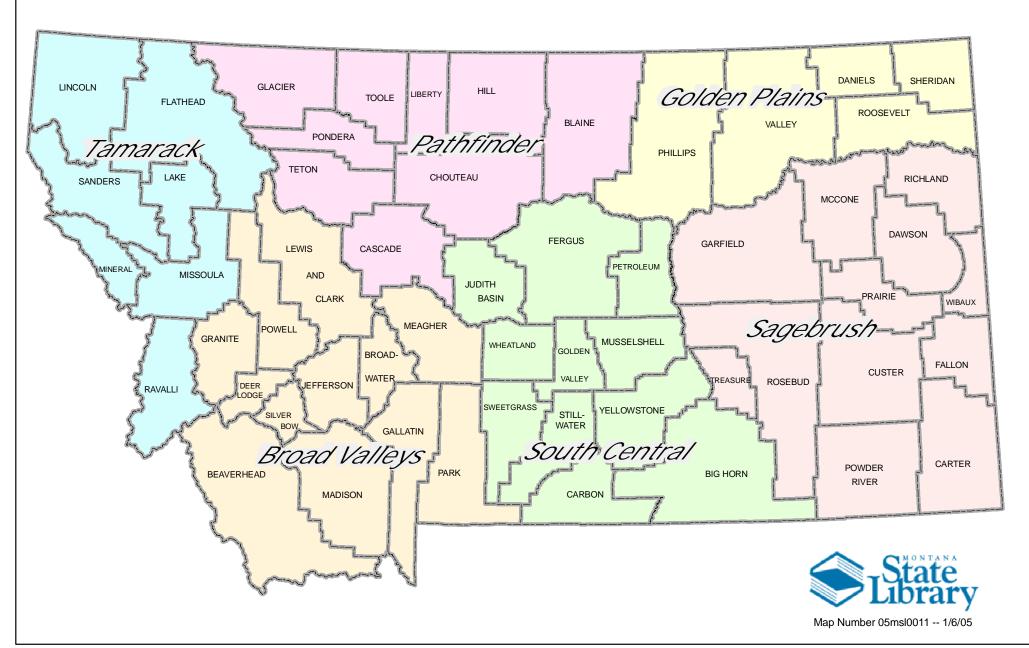
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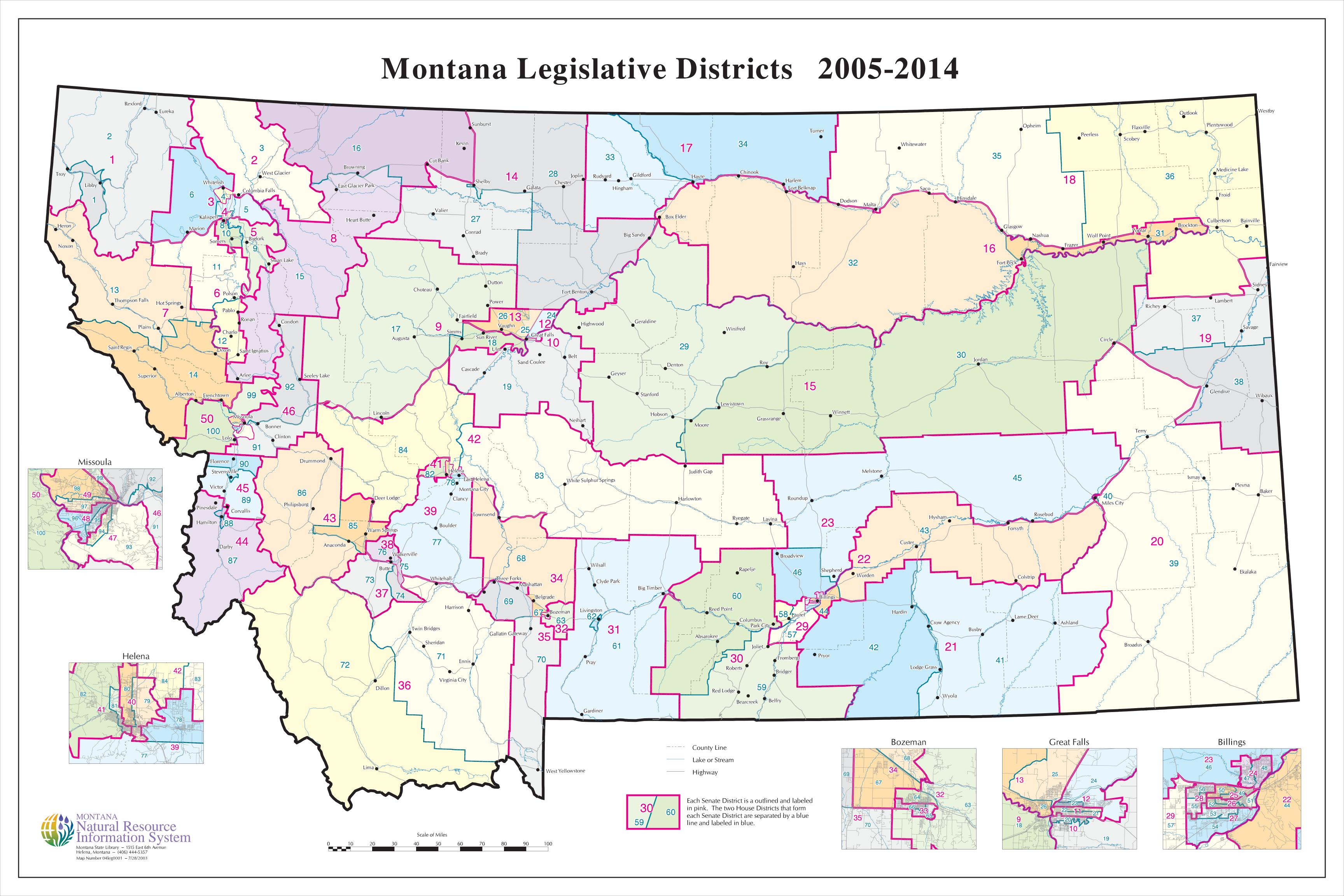
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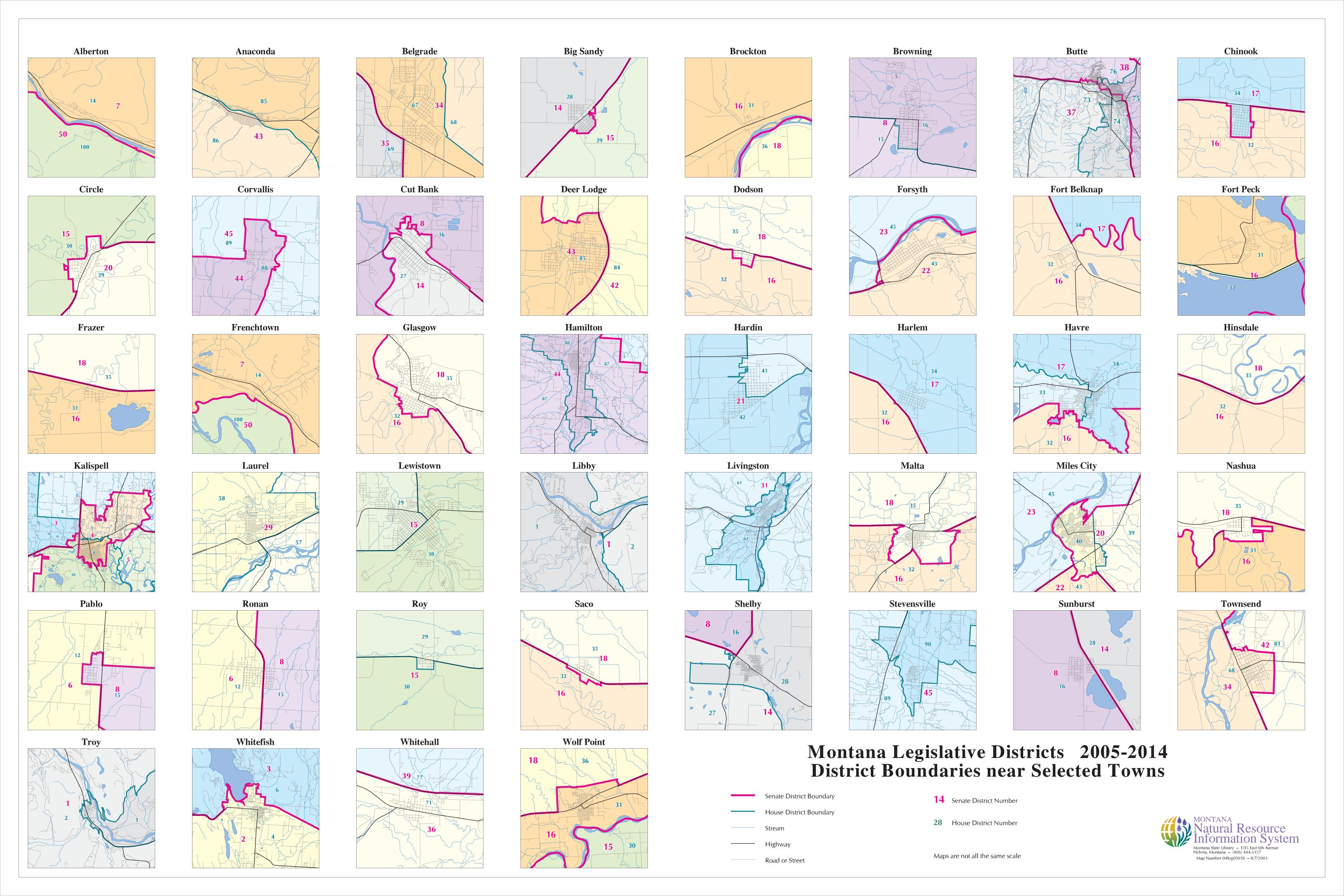
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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 10 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

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House District 19
Representative Mike Milburn (R)
276 Chestnut Valley Rd
Cascade, MT 59421-8204

House District 20 Representative Deborah Kottel (D) 6301 43Rd St Sw Great Falls, MT 59404-5249



## The

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Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
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#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

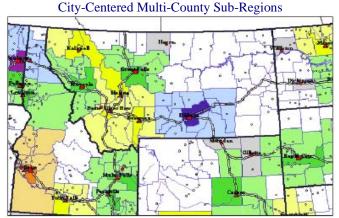
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

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The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

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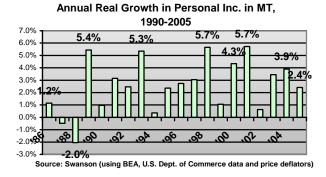


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

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Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

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#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

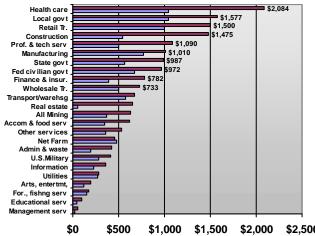
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The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

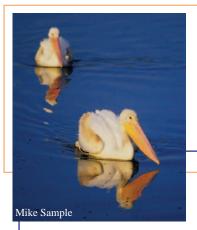
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



White Pelicans are a common sight along the Missouri River. Several prairie lakes in Montana support thriving colonies of these large birds, which nest in the northern Great Plains.

The middle section of Montana's Missouri River, between Loma and the Fort Peck Reservoir, provides valuable habitat for several distinctive big-river fish, including the Paddlefish, Pallid Sturgeon and Blue Sucker.





The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 10

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Cascade County	80,357	79,569	-0.98	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Cascade County	34,546	13.8	18.7	Bureau Website

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Cascade County	35,225	35,707	1.37

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 10**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	7	4	3	2	1
Private	0	0	1	0	1

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Cascade County	3	0	1	32	3	6	45
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 10 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Cascade County	406			

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 10 is 2,049.29 square miles in size, or about 1.39 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 10 ranks number 20 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 10 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	1,637	79.88
Water	8	0.38
U.S. Forest Service	279	13.59
State Trust Land	74	3.62
Other State Land	14	0.69
Bureau of Land Management	38	1.84
Total	2,049	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 10.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	4	0.00
Fallow Crop	223,140	20.71
Farmstead	967	0.09
Grazing	743,024	68.96
Wild Hay	53,893	5.00
Irrigated	5,748	0.53
Timber	50,766	4.71
Total	1,077,541	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 10

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,737	61.33	127.05
2000-2005	488	17.23	236.99
1990-1999	607	21.43	182.24
Total:	2832	100.00	546.28

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 10

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	4
Stockwater Permit	48
Statement Of Claim	4,606
Provisional Permit	231
K - 62-73 Groundwater	4
Ground Water Certificate	1,665
Exempt Right	114
Total:	6672

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	2	22.50	15.00	30.00	105
Irrigation	10	31.00	10.00	44.00	3,727
Stock / Small Farm Pond	8	23.88	10.00	60.00	1,375
Unknown	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	2	16.50	15.00	18.00	319
Total	25				5,526

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 10**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	4	557	5	522	127
% of PLSS	0.2	25.0	0.2	23.4	5.7

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 10**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Ulm	1996 - 1996	1
Source: Montana Department of	Stockett	1990 - 1998	2
Environmental Quality Remediation	Sand Coulee	1993 - 1994	2
Division. This data was last updated	Neihart	1990 - 1999	5
in March 2006.	Great Falls	1982 - 2004	40
	Cascade	1989 - 1999	13
	Belt	1990 - 2000	8
	Total:		71

#### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 10**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	293	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	11	Carran Mantana Danastanant af Farriananan

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

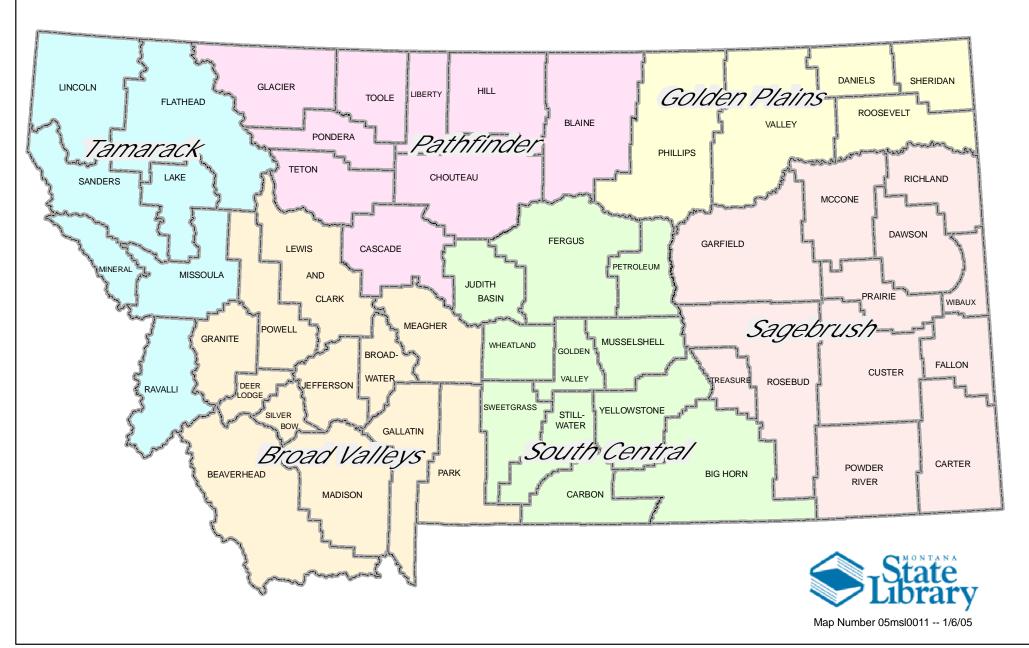
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

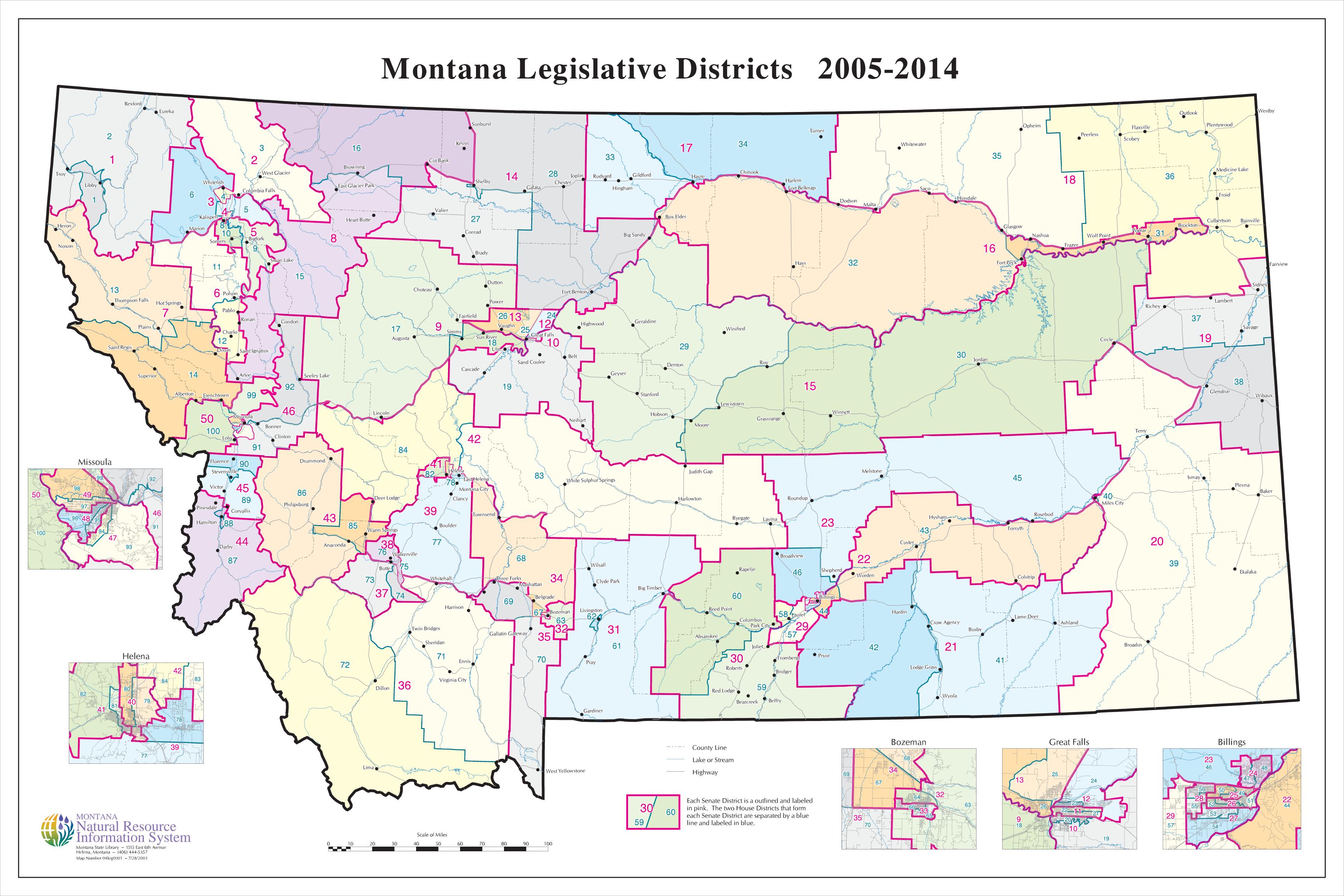
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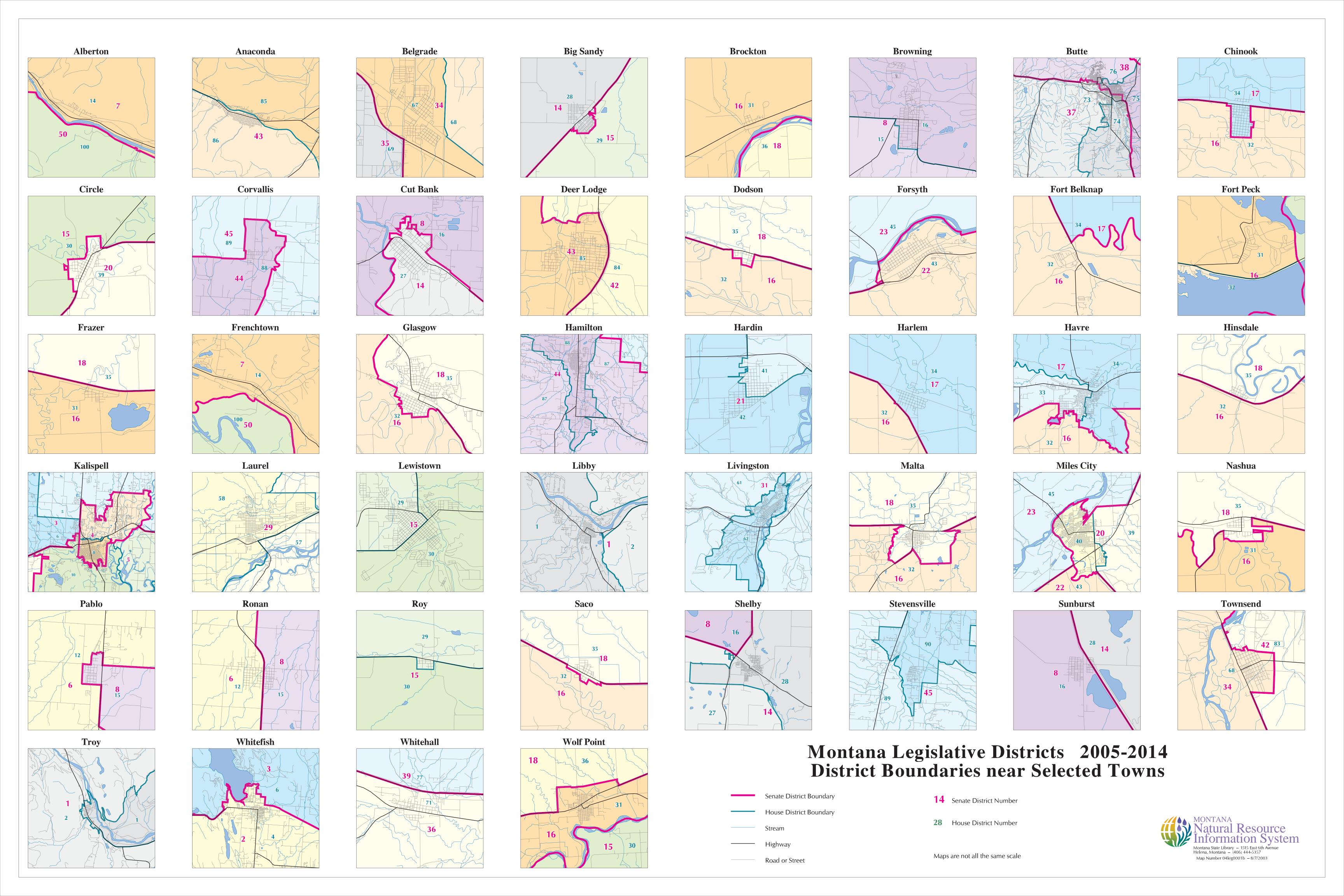
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Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 11 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Trudi Schmidt (D) 4029 6Th Ave S Great Falls, MT 59405-3746

House District 22
Representative Bill Wilson (D)
1305 2Nd Ave N
Great Falls, MT 59401-3217

House District 21
Representative Tim Callahan (D)
728 36 Ave Ne
Great Falls, MT 59404-1132



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

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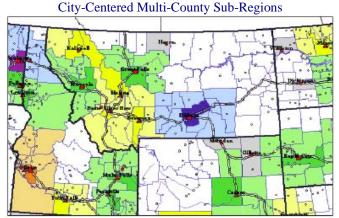
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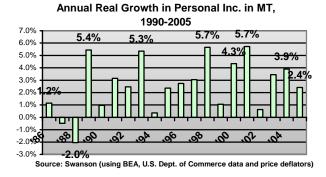


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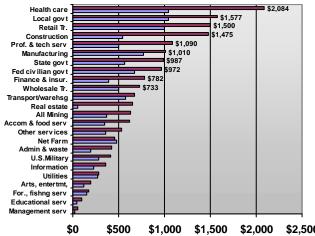
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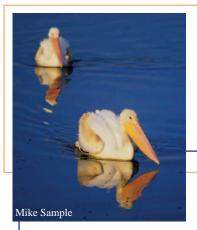
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



White Pelicans are a common sight along the Missouri River. Several prairie lakes in Montana support thriving colonies of these large birds, which nest in the northern Great Plains.

The middle section of Montana's Missouri River, between Loma and the Fort Peck Reservoir, provides valuable habitat for several distinctive big-river fish, including the Paddlefish, Pallid Sturgeon and Blue Sucker.





The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 11

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square inner
Cascade County	80,357	79,569	-0.98	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Cascade County	34,546	13.8	18.7	Bureau Website

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Cascade County	35,225	35,707	1.37
period.	·			

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 11**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	4	2	1	1	0
Private	0	0	0	3	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Cascade County	3	0	1	32	3	6	45
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

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Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 11 counties.

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Talking Book Library Patrons				
Cascade County	406			

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 11 is 4.51 square miles in size, or about 0.00 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 11 ranks number 49 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 11 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	5	100.00	
Public	0	0.00	
Total	5	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 11.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	156	100.00
Farmstead	0	0.00
Grazing	0	0.00
Wild Hay	0	0.00
Irrigated	0	0.00
Timber	0	0.00
Total	156	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 11

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	16	13.22	220.59
2000-2005	32	26.45	29.85
1990-1999	73	60.33	21.98
Total:	121	100.00	272.43

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 11

Type	Count	There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural
Statement Of Claim	6	Resources and Conservation maintains a
Provisional Permit	2	database of water rights to assist Montana
Ground Water Certificate	4	citizens and the Montana Water Court in
		the water rights adjudication process.
Total:	12	

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 11**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		7		11	4
% of PLSS		63.6		100.0	36.4

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 11**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Malmstrom A F B	1999 - 1999	1
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.	Great Falls	1983 - 2005	54
iii Maicii 2000.	Total:		55

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 11**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response	7	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Abandoned Mines	0	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

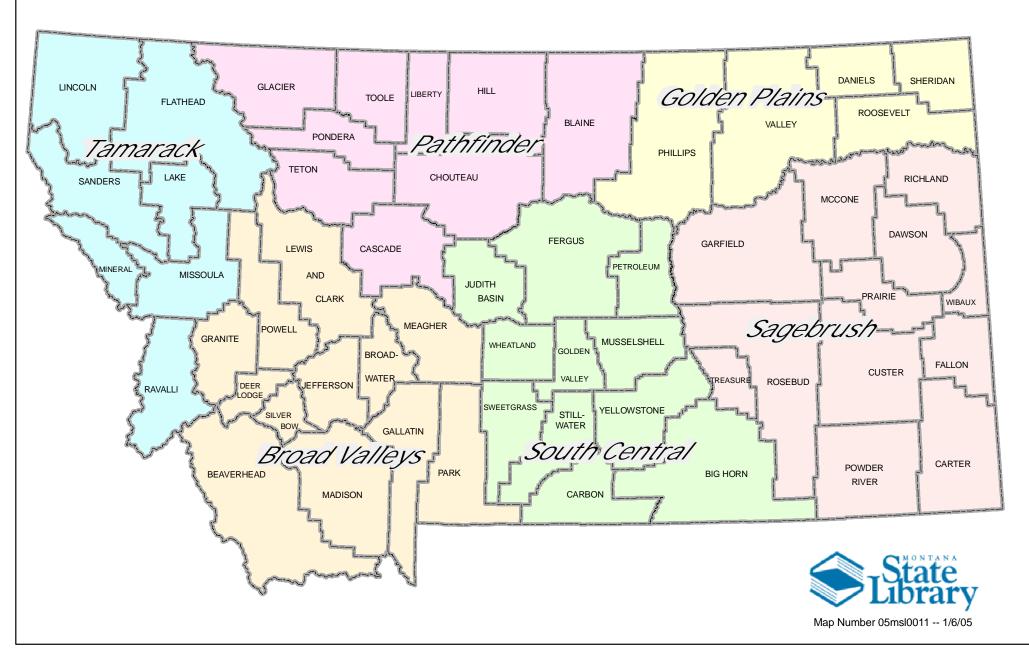
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

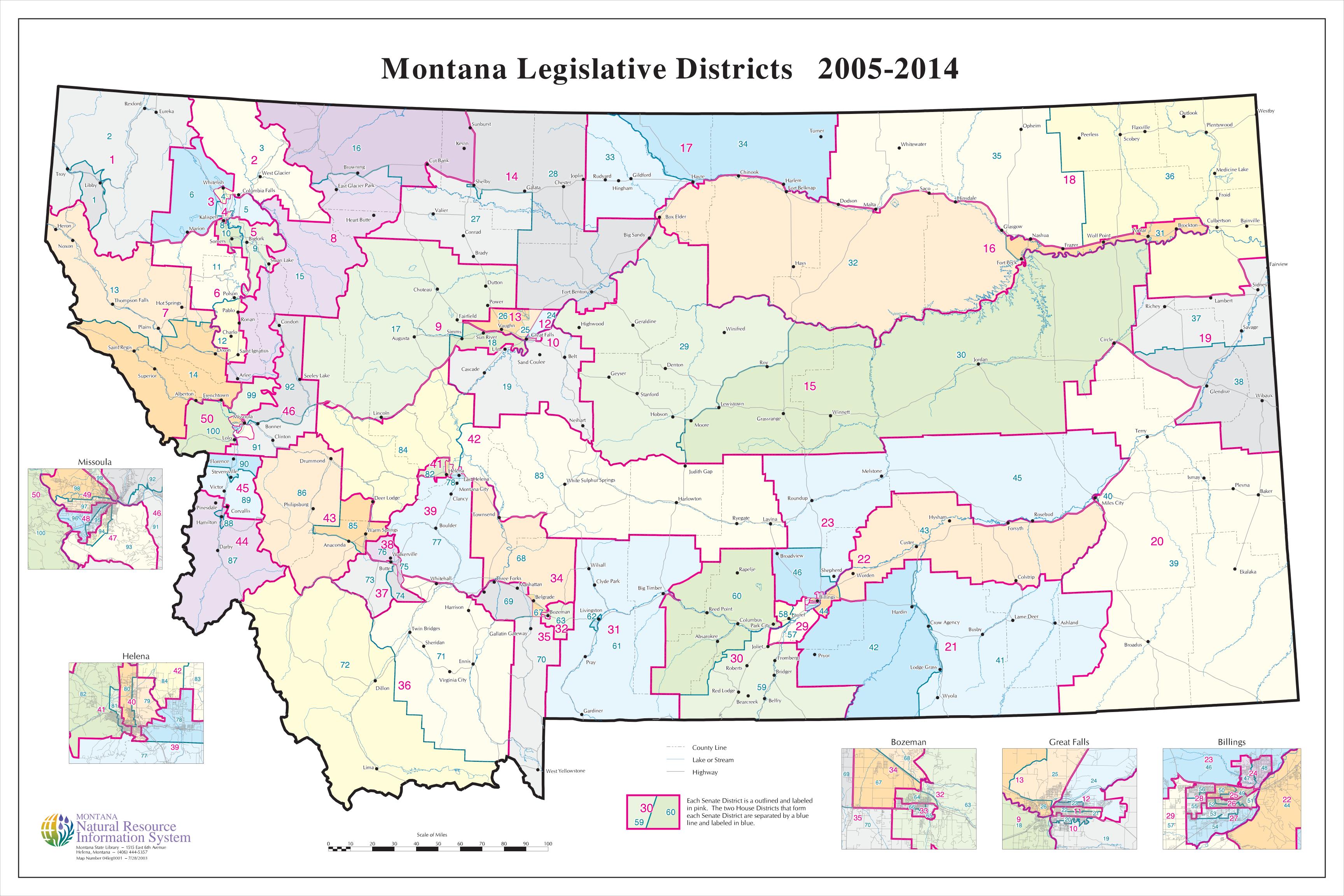
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

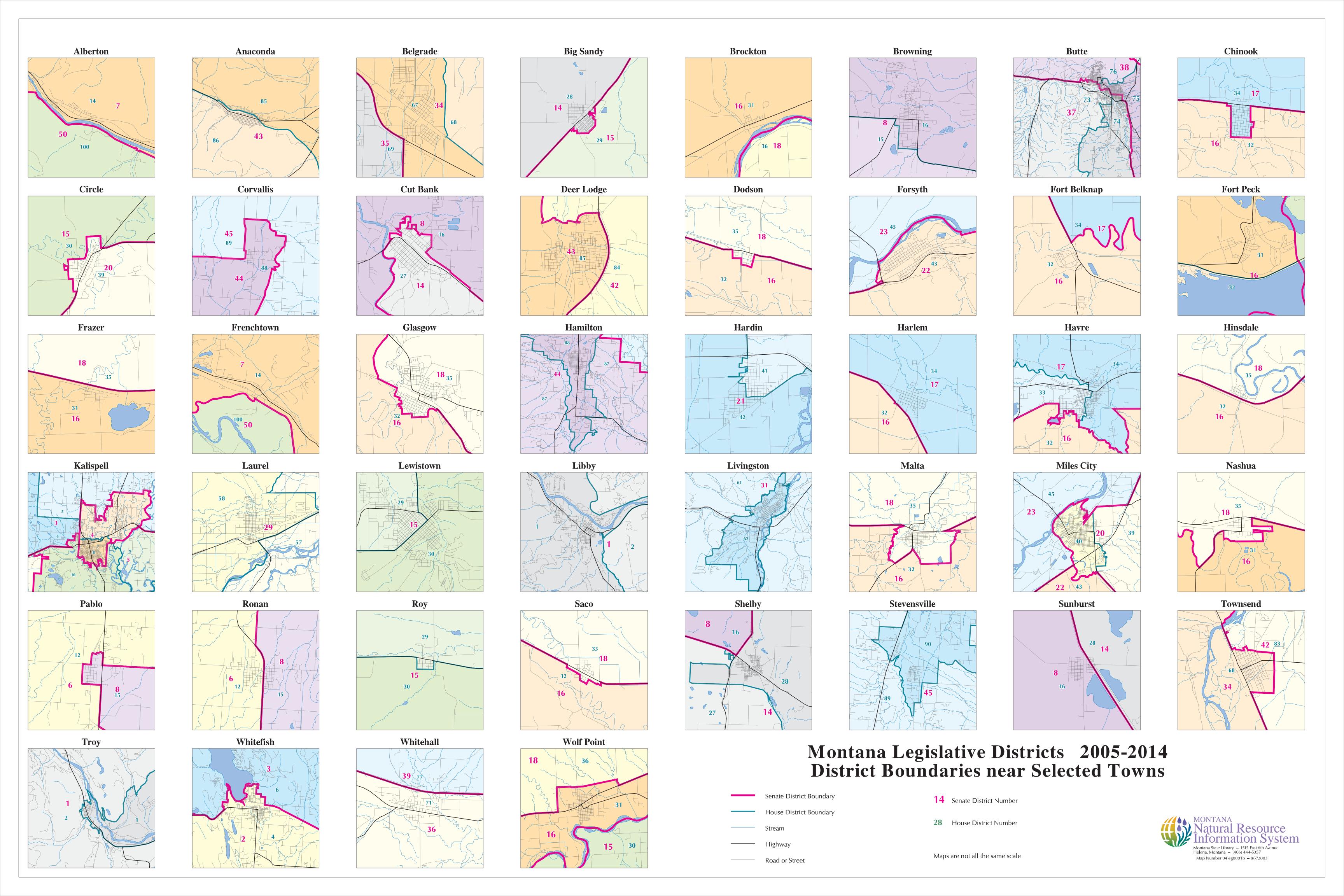
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 12 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Mitch Tropila (D) P.O. Box 2286 Great Falls, MT 59403-2286

House District **24**Representative Eve Franklin (D)
P.O. Box 6507
Great Falls, MT 59406-6507

House District 23
Representative John Parker (D)
P.O. Box 558
Great Falls, MT 59403-0558



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

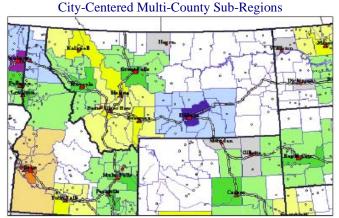
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

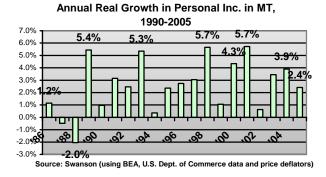


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

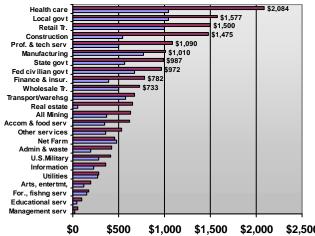
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

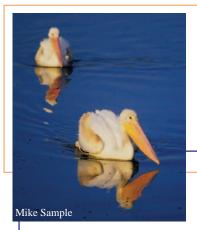
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# **EDUCATION**

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Talking Book Library Patrons			
Cascade County	406		

# LAND

### Size

Senate District 12 is 98.66 square miles in size, or about 0.07 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 12 ranks number 37 in size.

### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

### **Senate District 12 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	82	83.28
Water	3	2.84
State Trust Land	7	6.79
Other State Land	2	2.23
Other Federal	5	4.87
Total	99	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

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Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	44,799	68.23
Farmstead	20	0.03
Grazing	20,839	31.74
Wild Hay	0	0.00
Irrigated	0	0.00
Timber	0	0.00
Total	65,659	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 12

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	56	32.56	195.44
2000-2005	58	33.72	73.22
1990-1999	58	33.72	69.06
Total:	172	100.00	337.72

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

### Water Rights in Senate District 12

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	1
Statement Of Claim	95
Provisional Permit	7
Ground Water Certificate	23
Total:	126

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	5	71.40	35.00	100.00	29,023
Recreation	1	30.00	30.00	30.00	31
Stock / Small Farm Pond	2	44.00	20.00	68.00	381
Total	8				29,435

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 12**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		43		73	5
% of PLSS		30.5		51.8	3.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

### **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 12**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Malmstrom A F B	1988 - 2000	15
Source: Montana Department of	Great Falls	1988 - 2004	43
Environmental Quality Remediation	Floweree	1991 - 1991	1
Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.	Black Eagle	1995 - 1999	4
	Total:		63

### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 12**

Site Type	Total
Remediation Response	10
Abandoned Mines	0

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

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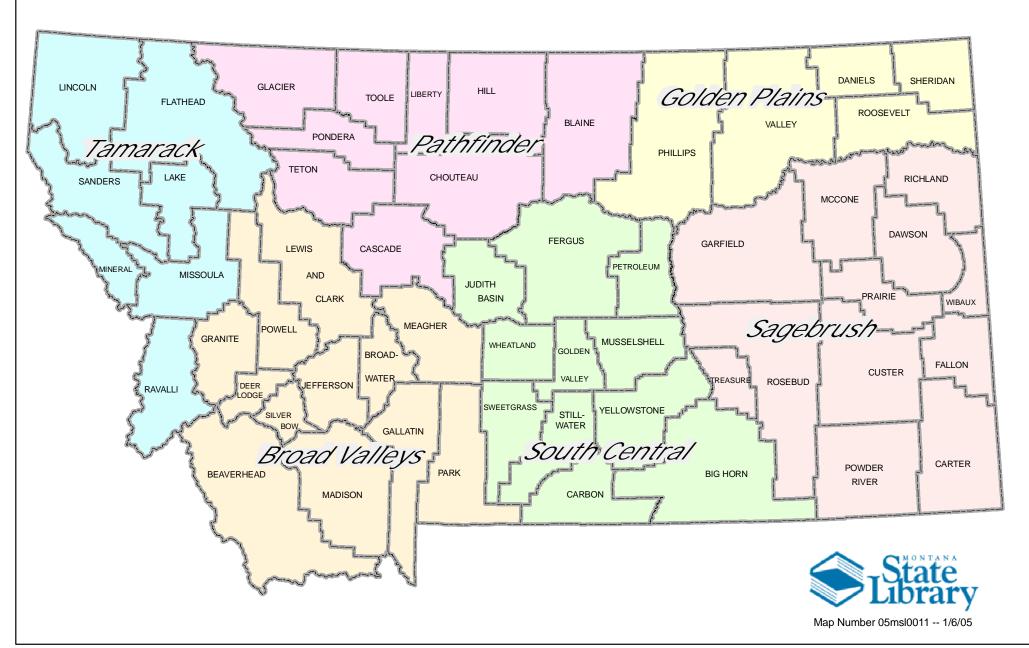
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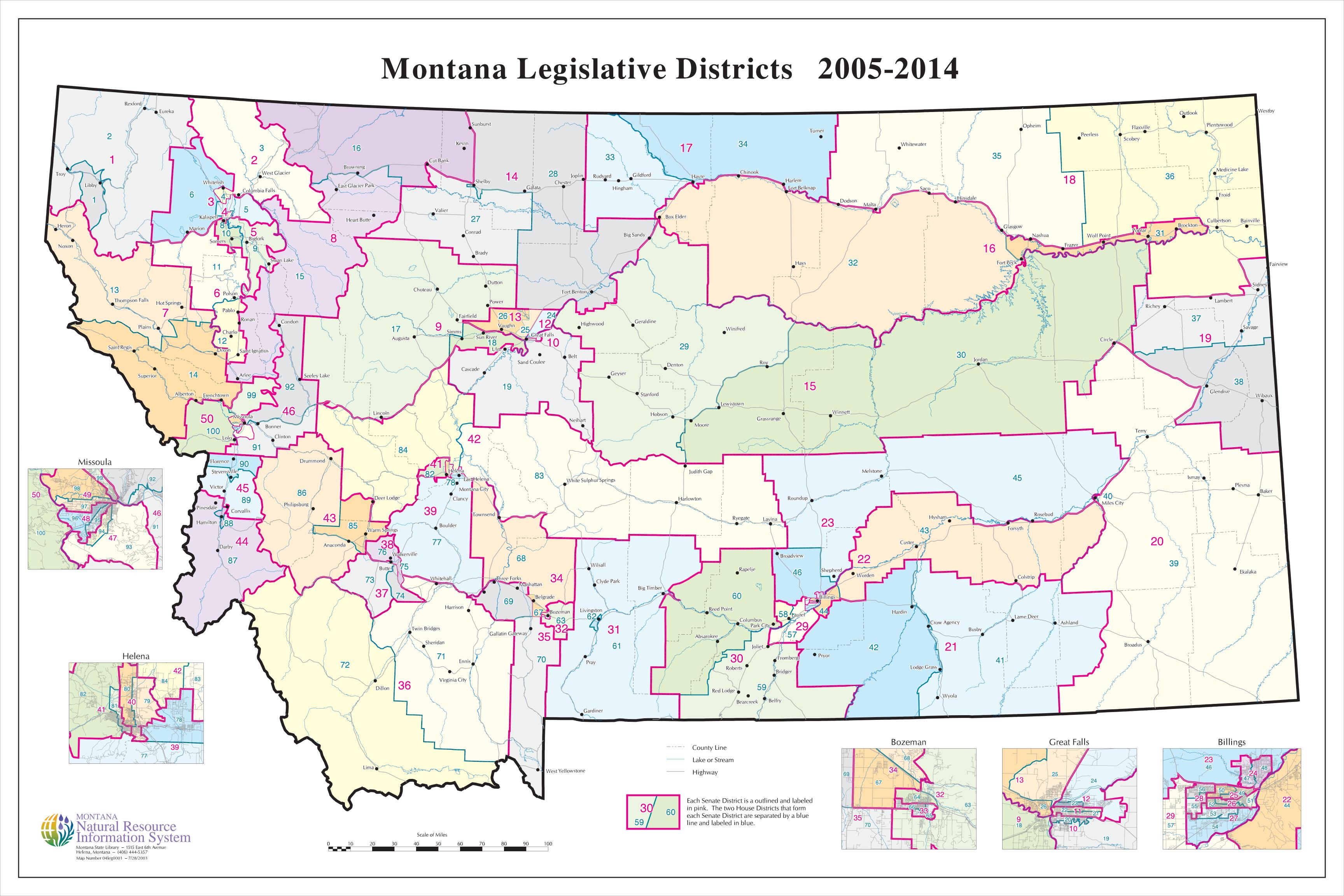
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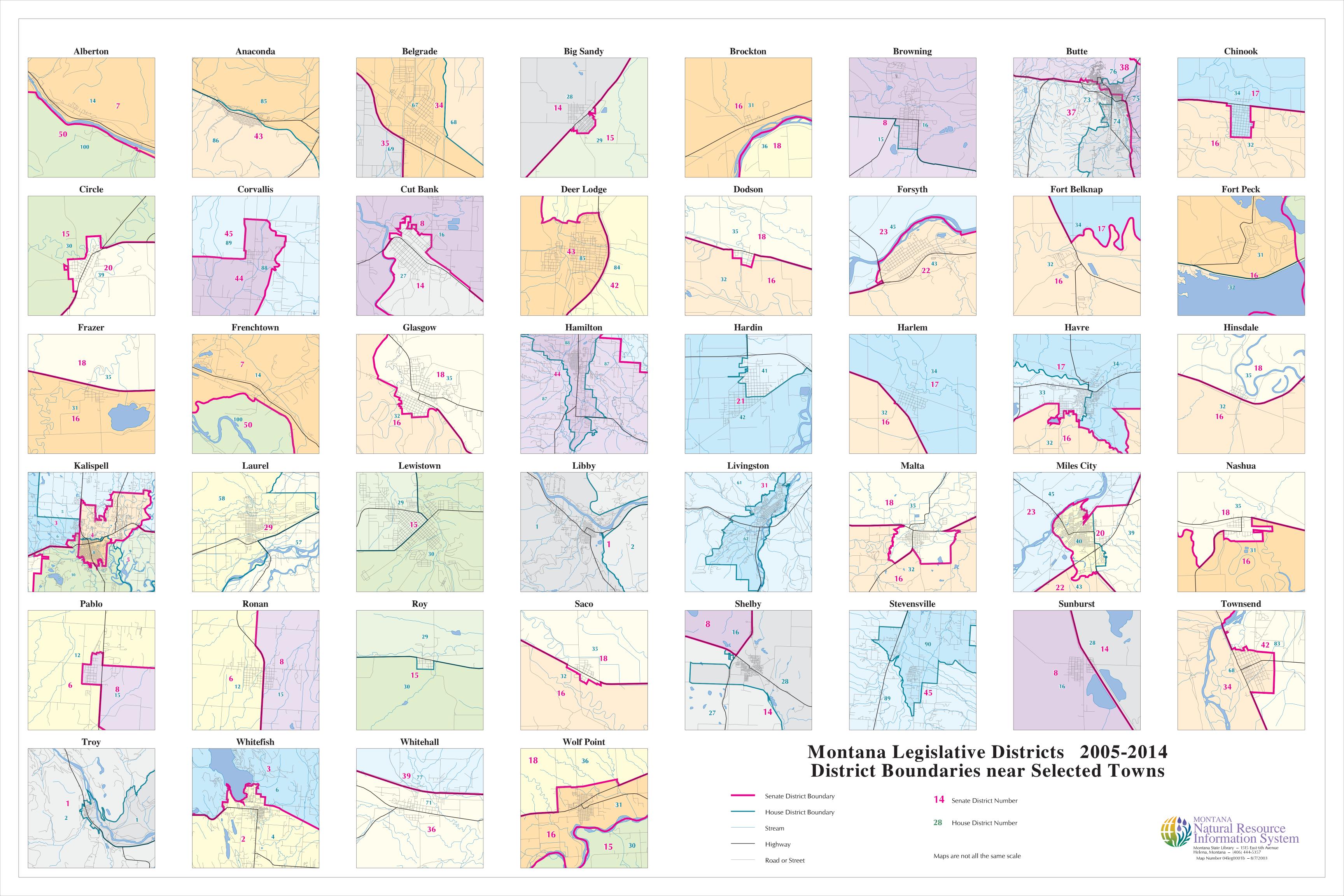
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### **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 13 District



2007

### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Joseph Tropila (D) 209 2Nd St Nw Great Falls, MT 59404-1301

House District 25
Representative Sue Dickenson (D)
620 Riverview Dr E
Great Falls, MT 59404-1637

House District **26**Representative Bill Thomas (D)
1200 Adobe Dr
Great Falls, MT 59404-3732



### The

### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
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# Regional Growth & Economy

### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

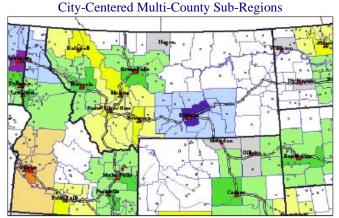
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

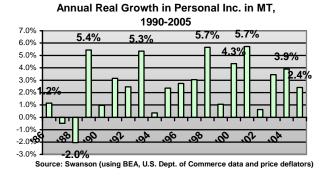


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

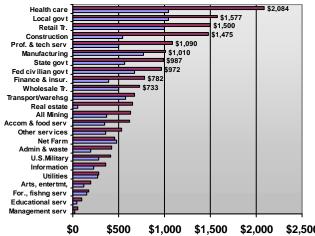
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

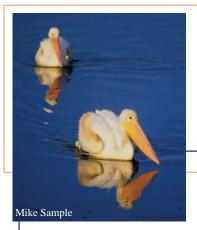
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



White Pelicans are a common sight along the Missouri River. Several prairie lakes in Montana support thriving colonies of these large birds, which nest in the northern Great Plains.

The middle section of Montana's Missouri River, between Loma and the Fort Peck Reservoir, provides valuable habitat for several distinctive big-river fish, including the Paddlefish, Pallid Sturgeon and Blue Sucker.





The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 13

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

### **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Cascade County	80,357	79,569	-0.98	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

### **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Cascade County	34,546	13.8	18.7	Bureau Website

### **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Cascade County	35,225	35,707	1.37
period.				

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 13**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	5	2	1	0	0
Private	0	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Cascade County	3	0	1	32	3	6	45
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 13 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Cascade County	406			

# LAND

### Size

Senate District 13 is 279.26 square miles in size, or about 0.19 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 13 ranks number 34 in size.

### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

### **Senate District 13 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	244	87.25
Water	9	3.15
State Trust Land	14	5.08
Other Federal	2	0.68
Fish and Wildlife Service	11	3.83
Total	279	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 13.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use	
Fallow Crop	119,206	62.17	
Farmstead	388	0.20	
Grazing	47,199	24.62	
Wild Hay	550	0.29	
Irrigated	24,394	12.72	
Timber	0	0.00	
Total	191,737	100.00	

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 13

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	438	46.79	131.79
2000-2005	91	9.72	70.06
1990-1999	407	43.48	44.81
Total:	936	100.00	246.67

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

### Water Rights in Senate District 13

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	1
Stockwater Permit	9
Statement Of Claim	352
Provisional Permit	72
Ground Water Certificate	273
Exempt Right	22
Total:	729

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	1	35.00	35.00	35.00	47
Stock / Small Farm Pond	2	22.50	20.00	25.00	195
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	1	20.00	20.00	20.00	317
Total	5				559

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

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### Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 13

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
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Montana.	Vaughn	1990 - 1997	3
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Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
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Abandoned Mines	1	

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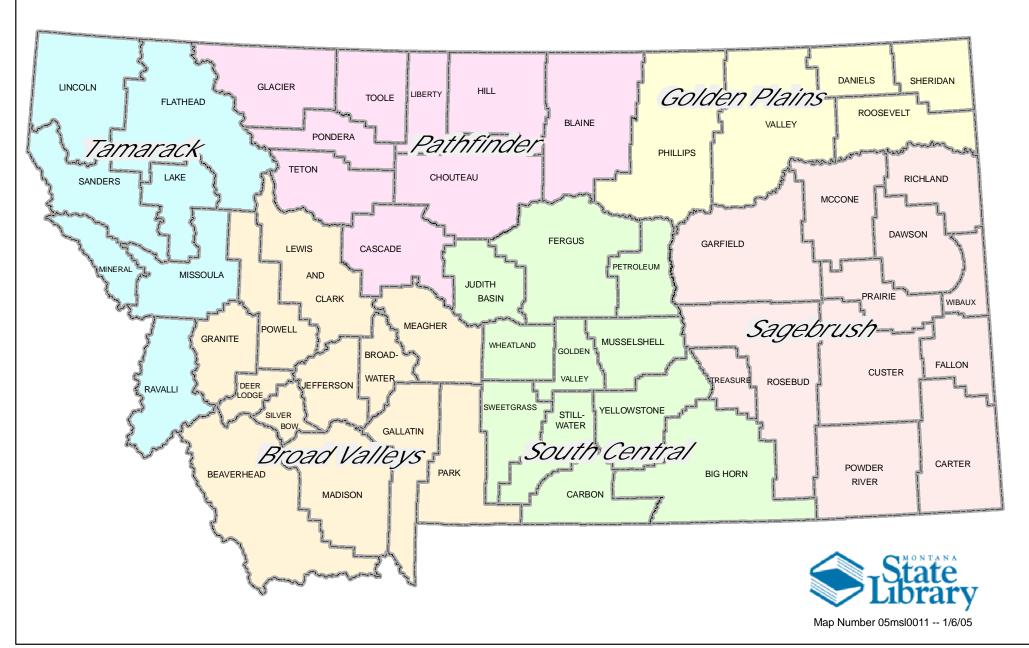
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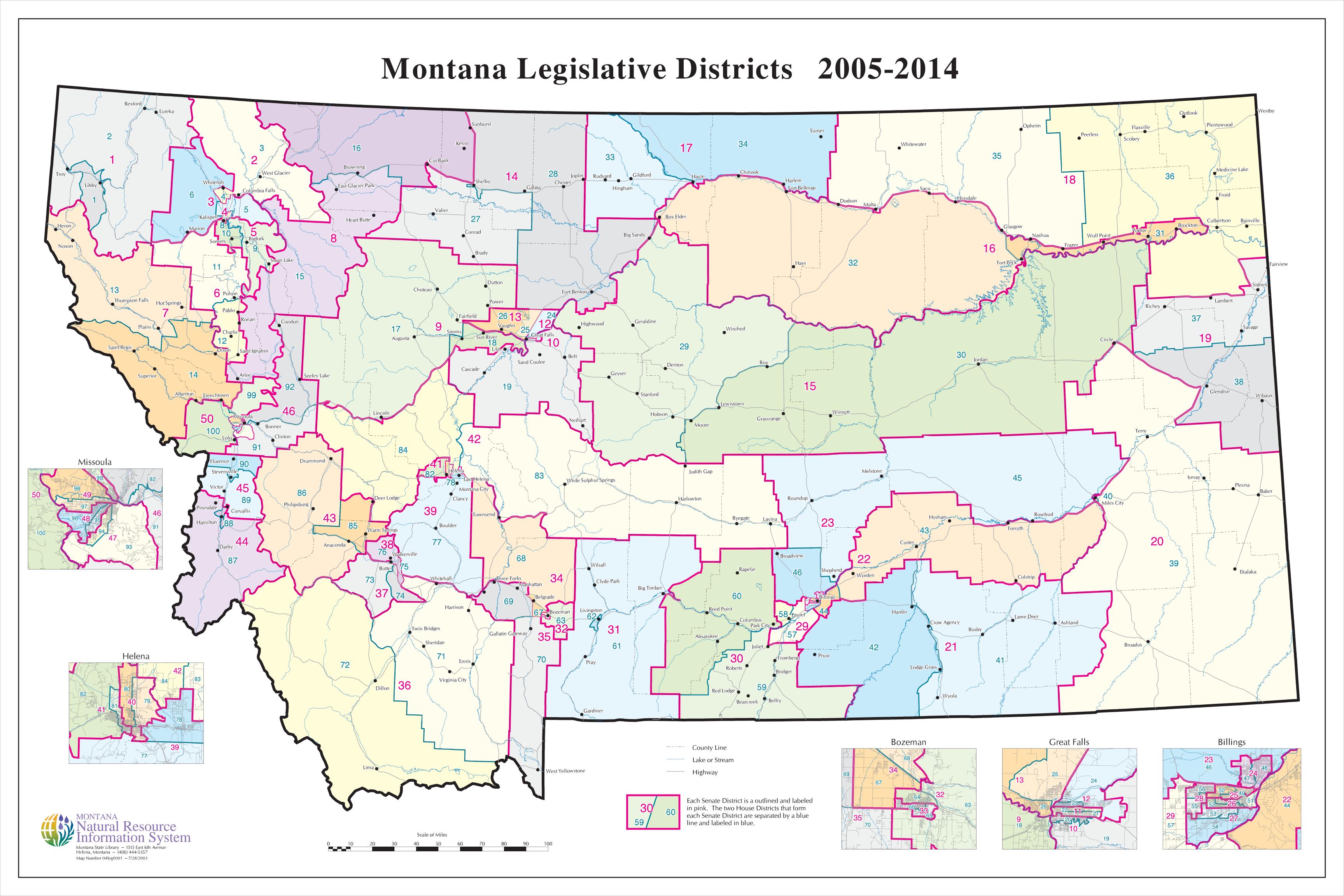
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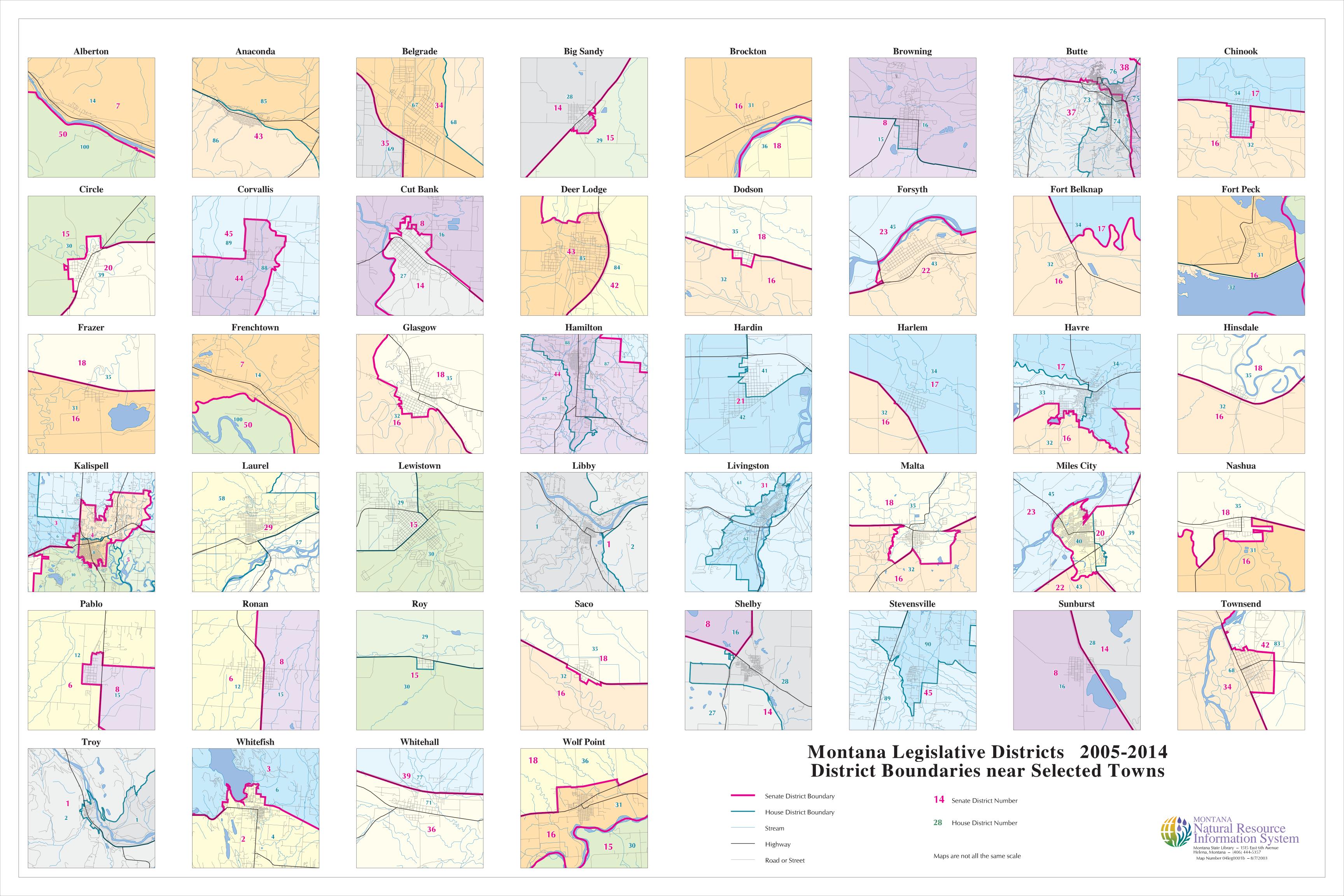
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### **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 14 District



2007

### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jerry Black (R) 445 O'Haire Blvd Shelby, MT 59474-1950

House District 28
Representative Edith Clark (R)
P.O. Box 34
Sweetgrass, MT 59484-0034

House District 27
Representative Llew Jones (R)
1102 4Th Ave Sw
Conrad, MT 59425-1919



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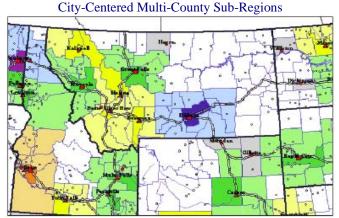
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### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

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The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

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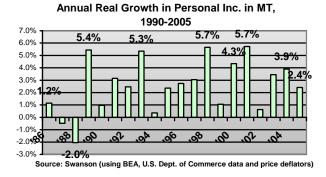


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

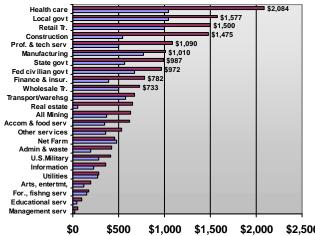
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

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The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

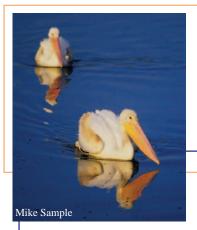
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



White Pelicans are a common sight along the Missouri River. Several prairie lakes in Montana support thriving colonies of these large birds, which nest in the northern Great Plains.

The middle section of Montana's Missouri River, between Loma and the Fort Peck Reservoir, provides valuable habitat for several distinctive big-river fish, including the Paddlefish, Pallid Sturgeon and Blue Sucker.





The forests of the Little Belt Mountains provide most of Montana's habitat for the Rattlesnake-plantain orchid (*Goodyera repens*), which grows on mossy, north-facing slopes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 14

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

### **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Toole County	5,267	5,031	-4.48	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Pondera County	6,424	6,087	-5.25	200200000000000000000000000000000000000
Liberty County	2,158	2,003	-7.18	
Glacier County	13,247	13,552	2.30	
Chouteau County	5,970	5,463	-8.49	

### **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Toole County	29,946	14.2	17.0	Bureau Website
Pondera County	29,420	17.6	23.4	
Liberty County	28,258	13.8	15.7	
Glacier County	27,129	25.6	33.8	
Chouteau County	28,774	15.1	19.8	

### **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana	Toole County	2 200	2 201	-0.39
increased 3.8% during this period.	Pondera County	2,300 2,834	2,291 2,822	-0.39 -0.42
periou.	Liberty County	1,070	1,070	0.00
	Glacier County	5,243	5,252	0.17
	Chouteau County	2,776	2,782	0.22

### **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 14

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	10	10	9	12	0
Private	0	0	0	3	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Toole County	1	1	0	5	0	0	7
Pondera County	2	0	0	6	0	0	8
Liberty County	1	0	0	4	0	0	5
Glacier County	1	2	0	10	1	0	14
Chouteau County	1	2	0	9	0	0	12
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 14 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons					
Toole County	20				
Pondera County	30				
Liberty County	7				
Glacier County	32				

# LAND

### Size

Senate District 14 is 6,119.91 square miles in size, or about 4.17 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 14 ranks number 9 in size.

### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

### **Senate District 14 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	5,354	87.49
Water	41	0.68
Tribal Land	78	1.28
State Trust Land	489	7.99
Other Federal	53	0.87
Fish and Wildlife Service	8	0.13
Bureau of Land Management	96	1.57
Total	6,120	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 14.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	2,325,435	65.48
Farmstead	1,708	0.05
Grazing	1,115,800	31.42
Wild Hay	16,827	0.47
Irrigated	90,854	2.56
Timber	874	0.02
Total	3,551,498	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

### WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 14

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,854	55.94	134.64
2000-2005	500	15.09	51.37
1990-1999	960	28.97	43.02
Total:	3314	100.00	229.04

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

### Water Rights in Senate District 14

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	5
Stockwater Permit	80
Statement Of Claim	7,075
Provisional Permit	238
K - 62-73 Groundwater	2
Irrigation Districts	15
Ground Water Certificate	492
Exempt Right	43
Conservation District Water R	3
Total:	7953

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	2	49.00	49.00	49.00	2,410
Irrigation	50	26.02	7.00	206.00	3,097,479
Other	4	16.25	10.00	30.00	550
Recreation	9	25.33	19.00	45.00	866
Stock / Small Farm Pond	138	20.51	7.00	61.00	15,207
Unknown	32	0.78	0.00	25.00	0
Water Supply	5	21.20	14.00	30.00	1,257
Total	240				3,117,769

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 14**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		530	227	629	69
% of PLSS		8.3	3.5	9.8	1.1

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

### Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 14

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Joplin	1990 - 1998	4
Source: Montana Department of	Brady	1991 - 2001	19
Environmental Quality Remediation	Carter	2006 - 2006	1
Division. This data was last updated	Chester	1991 - 2000	17
n March 2006.	Conrad	1989 - 2005	32
	Cut Bank	1988 - 2002	22
	Dupuyer	1991 - 1997	3
	Big Sandy	1988 - 1999	7
	Galata	2000 - 2000	1
	Whitlash	1994 - 1994	1
	Ledger	1992 - 1994	3
	Loma	1991 - 1997	6
	Oilmont	1997 - 1997	1
	Shelby	1989 - 2003	37
	Sunburst	1992 - 1992	1
	Sweet Grass	1992 - 1993	2
	Valier	1990 - 2004	10
	Fort Benton	1990 - 2004	25
	Total:		192

### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 14**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	44	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	31	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

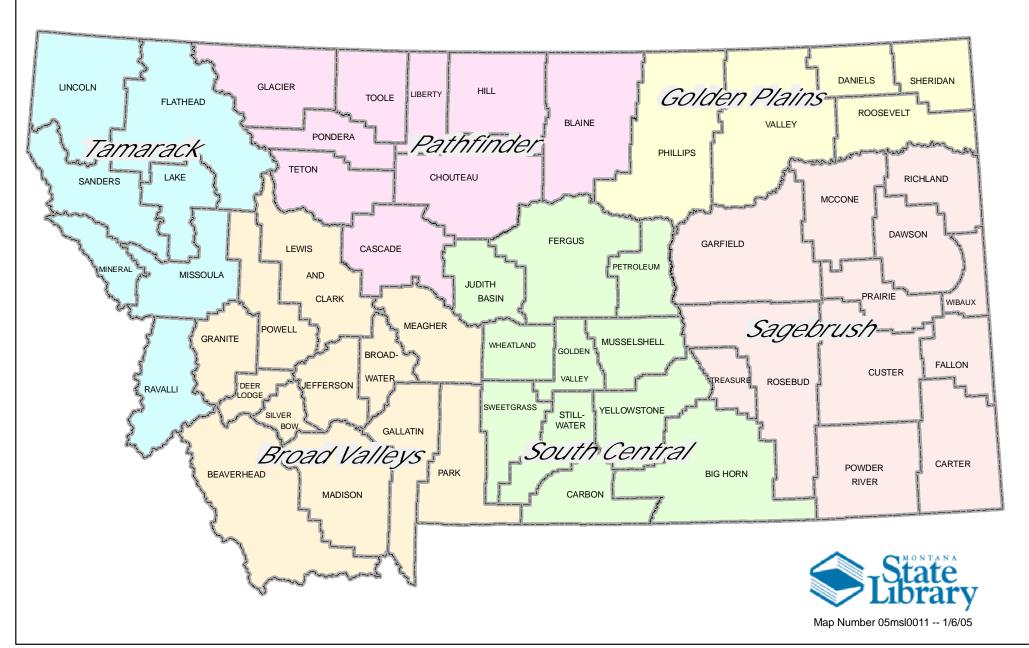
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

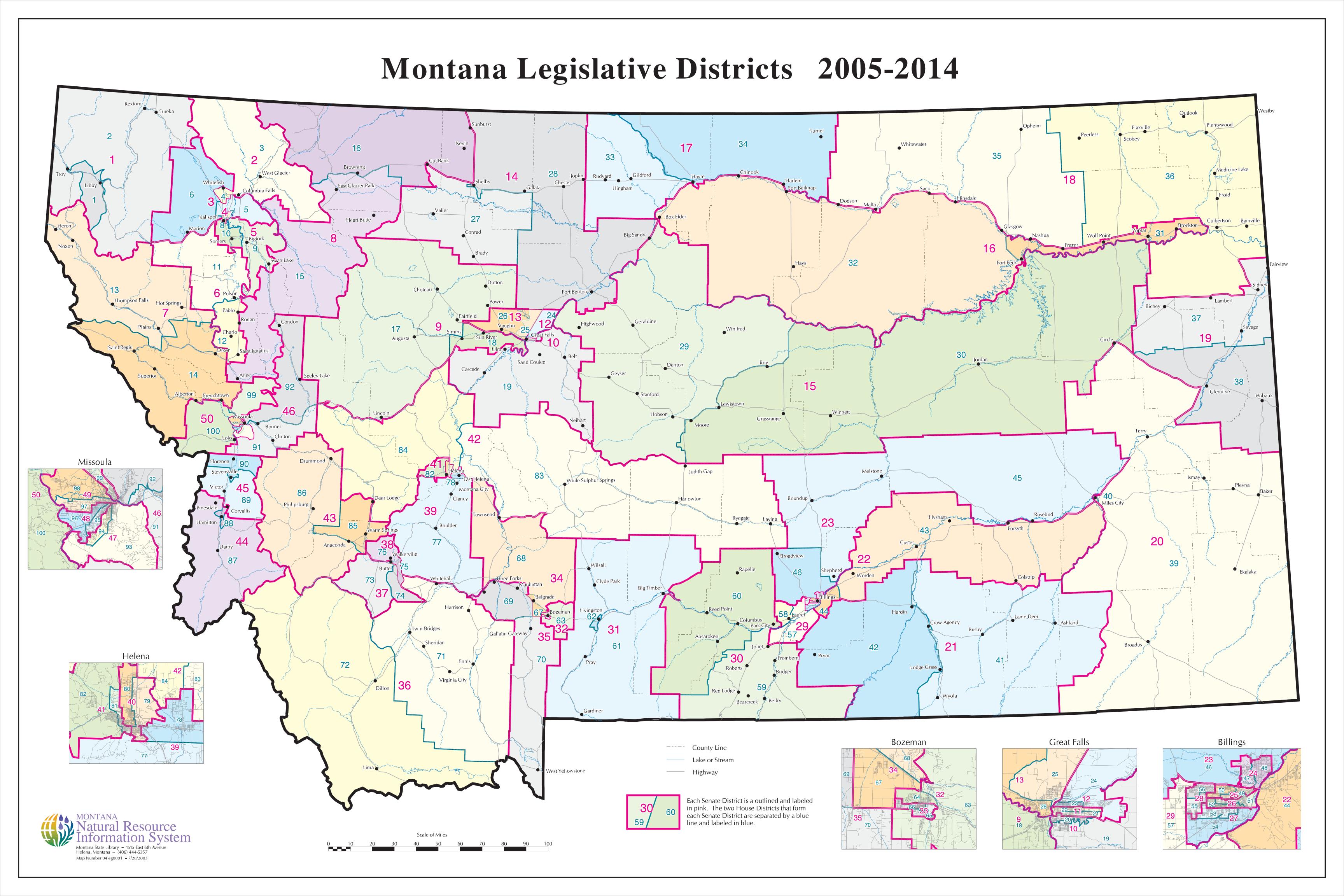
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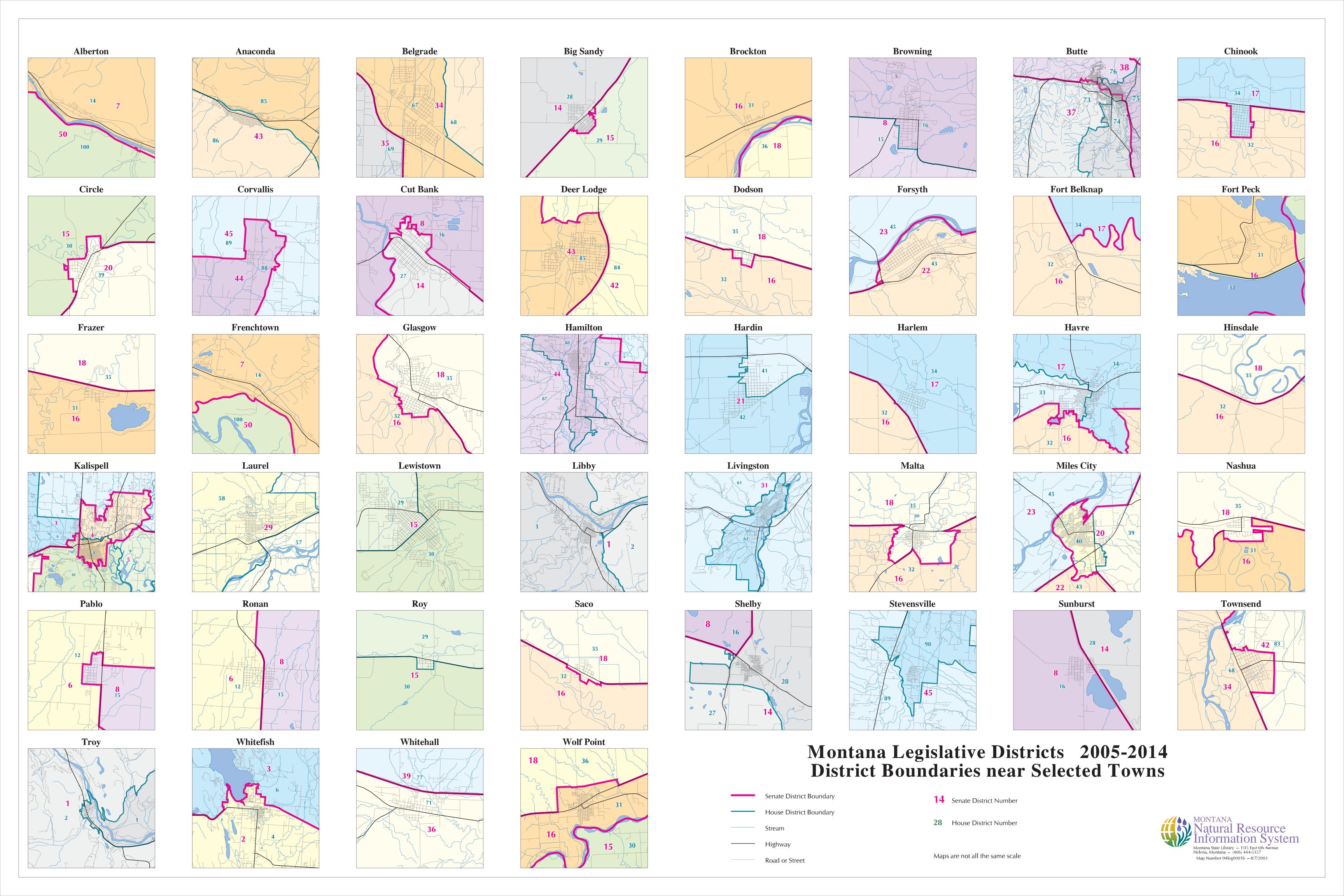
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

### **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 15 District



2007

### PREPARED FOR:

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House District 29
Representative Edward Butcher (R)
P.O. Box 89
Winifred, MT 59489-0089

House District 30
Representative Dave Kasten (R)
113 Bob Fudge Rd
Brockway, MT 59214-8706



### The

### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

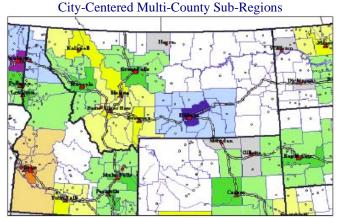
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

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The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

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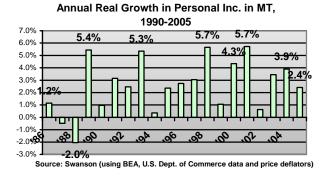


Source: Larry Swanson

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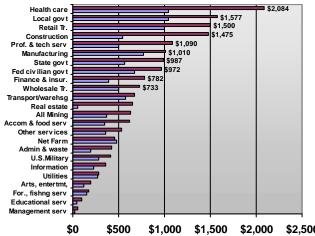
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Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

### Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The grasslands of central Montana are habitat to one of our smallest birds of prey, the Loggerhead Shrike. Preying on large insects and small mammals or birds, it often impales them on thorns and barbed-wire, earning it the nickname "butcher-bird." The Loggerhead Shrike nests in sagebrush and shrubs.

Prairie grasslands are mixed with rolling hills and badlands south of the Missouri River.





Entire-leaved Avens is widespread in the artic, but enters the lower 48 states only in New Hampshire and Montana, where it grows atop Greathouse Peak in the Big Snowys.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 15

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

### **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Petroleum County	493	470	-4.67	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
McCone County	1,977	1,805	-8.70	
Judith Basin County	2,329	2,198	-5.62	
Garfield County	1,279	1,199	-6.25	
Fergus County	11,893	11,551	-2.88	
Chouteau County	5,970	5,463	-8.49	

### **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Petroleum County	23,622	12.0	15.7	Bureau Website
McCone County	27,921	12.6	18.0	
Judith Basin County	27,014	16.2	22.9	
Garfield County	28,572	11.7	15.5	
Fergus County	31,612	14.9	22.1	
Chouteau County	28,774	15.1	19.8	

### **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana				
increased 3.8% during this	Petroleum County	292	292	0.00
period.	McCone County	1,087	1,082	-0.46
	Judith Basin County	1,325	1,324	-0.08
	Garfield County	961	959	-0.21
	Fergus County	5,558	5,558	0.00
	Chouteau County	2,776	2,782	0.22

### **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 15**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	15	13	13	15	0
Private	0	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

_	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Petroleum County	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
McCone County	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Judith Basin County	1	1	0	4	0	0	6
Garfield County	1	0	0	8	0	0	9
Fergus County	4	0	0	12	0	0	16
Chouteau County	1	2	0	9	0	0	12
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 15 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Petroleum County	2			
McCone County	3			
Judith Basin County	5			
Garfield County	5			
Fergus County	81			

# LAND

### Size

Senate District 15 is 17,328.23 square miles in size, or about 11.79 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 15 ranks number 1 in size.

### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

### **Senate District 15 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	12,306	71.02
Water	255	1.47
U.S. Forest Service	661	3.82
Tribal Land	3	0.01
State Trust Land	1,168	6.74
Other State Land	22	0.13
Other Federal	2	0.01
Fish and Wildlife Service	591	3.41
Bureau of Land Management	2,320	13.39
Total	17,328	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 15.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	2,137,430	23.72
Farmstead	3,453	0.04
Grazing	6,505,598	72.20
Wild Hay	179,236	1.99
Irrigated	29,428	0.33
Timber	155,689	1.73
Total	9,010,834	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

### WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 15

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	6,979	76.53	230.53
2000-2005	1,002	10.99	231.96
1990-1999	1,138	12.48	212.04
Total:	9119	100.00	674.52

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

### Water Rights in Senate District 15

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	14
Stockwater Permit	474
Statement Of Claim	23,799
Reserved Claim	17
Provisional Permit	879
K - 62-73 Groundwater	5
Irrigation Districts	18
Ground Water Certificate	3,847
Exempt Right	257
Conservation District Water R	3
Total:	29313

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	6	88.17	12.00	256.00	9,109,049
Irrigation	115	24.03	9.00	80.00	107,674
Other	3	33.00	19.00	45.00	326
Recreation	3	21.00	16.00	25.00	285
Stock / Small Farm Pond	439	20.56	8.00	47.00	55,695
Unknown	143	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	1	25.00	25.00	25.00	35
Total	710				9,273,064

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 15**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	9	1,543	350	697	8
% of PLSS	0.1	8.6	1.9	3.9	0.0

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

### **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 15**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Jordan	1990 - 1999	11
	Brockway	1996 - 1996	1
Source: Montana Department of	Buffalo	1990 - 1990	2
Environmental Quality Remediation	Denton	1989 - 1999	11
Division. This data was last updated n March 2006.	Fort Benton	1989 - 1999	1
ii Marcii 2000.	Garneill	1999 - 1999	1
	Geraldine	1992 - 1992	3
	Geyser	1991 - 1998	5
	Grass Range	1992 - 1999	4
	Highwood	1991 - 2000	7
	Big Sandy	1990 - 1994	4
	Hobson	1990 - 1994	11
	Wolf Point	1990 - 1995	3
	Lewistown	1989 - 2003	52
	Moccasin	1993 - 2000	5
	Moore	1991 - 1999	9
	Raynesford	1991 - 2003	6
	Roy	1990 - 1999	7
	Stanford	1990 - 2000	10
	Vida	1994 - 1994	1
	Winifred	1991 - 2001	7
	Winnett	1991 - 2000	8
	Hilger	1991 - 1992	2
	Total:	1,,,1 1,,,2	171

### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 15**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	741	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	32	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

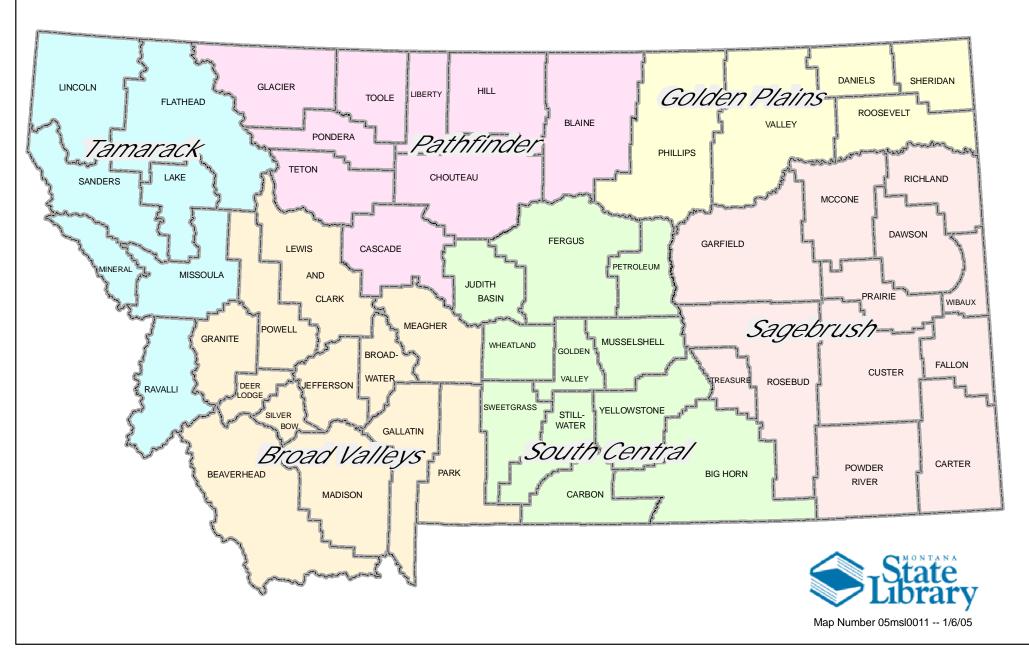
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

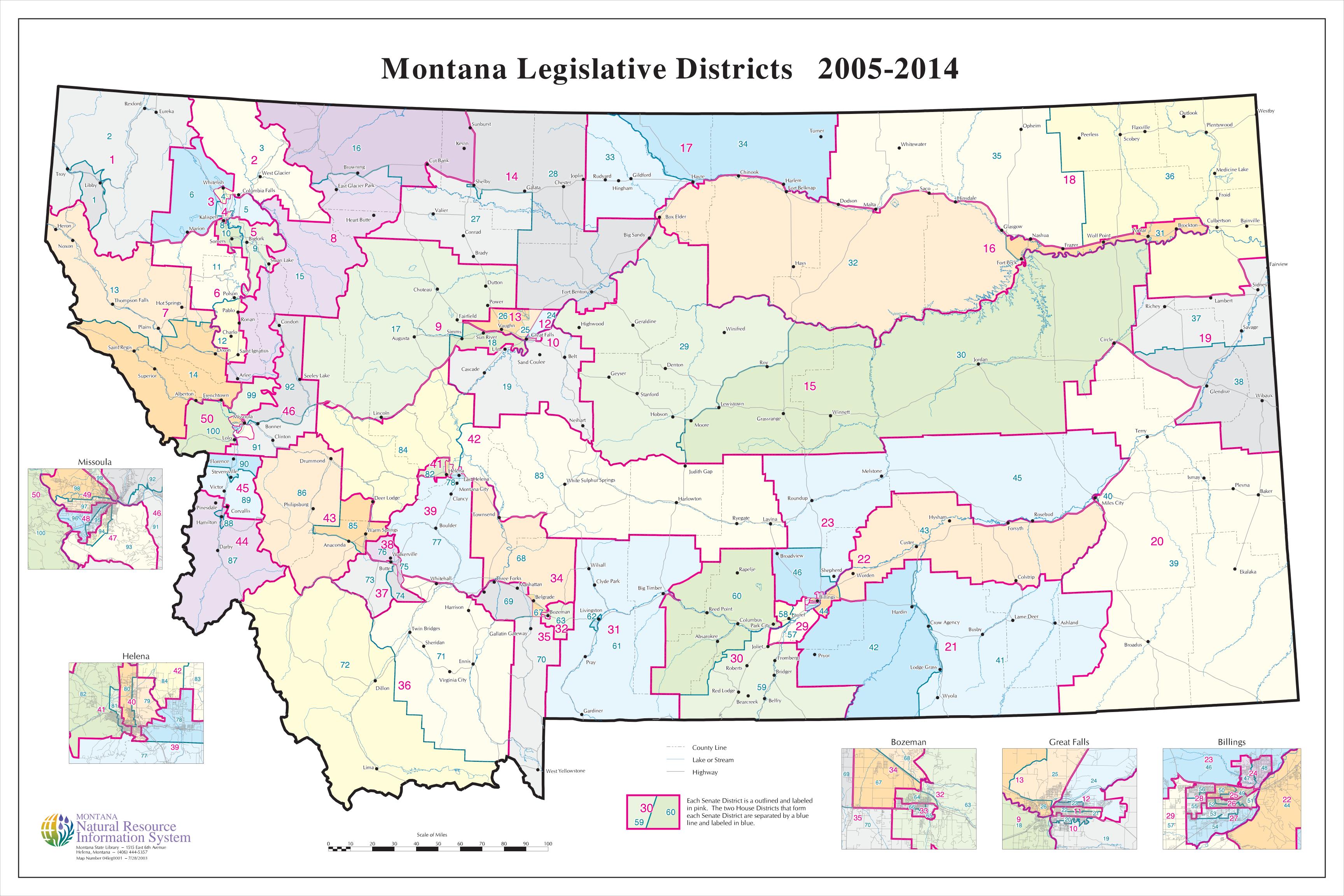
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

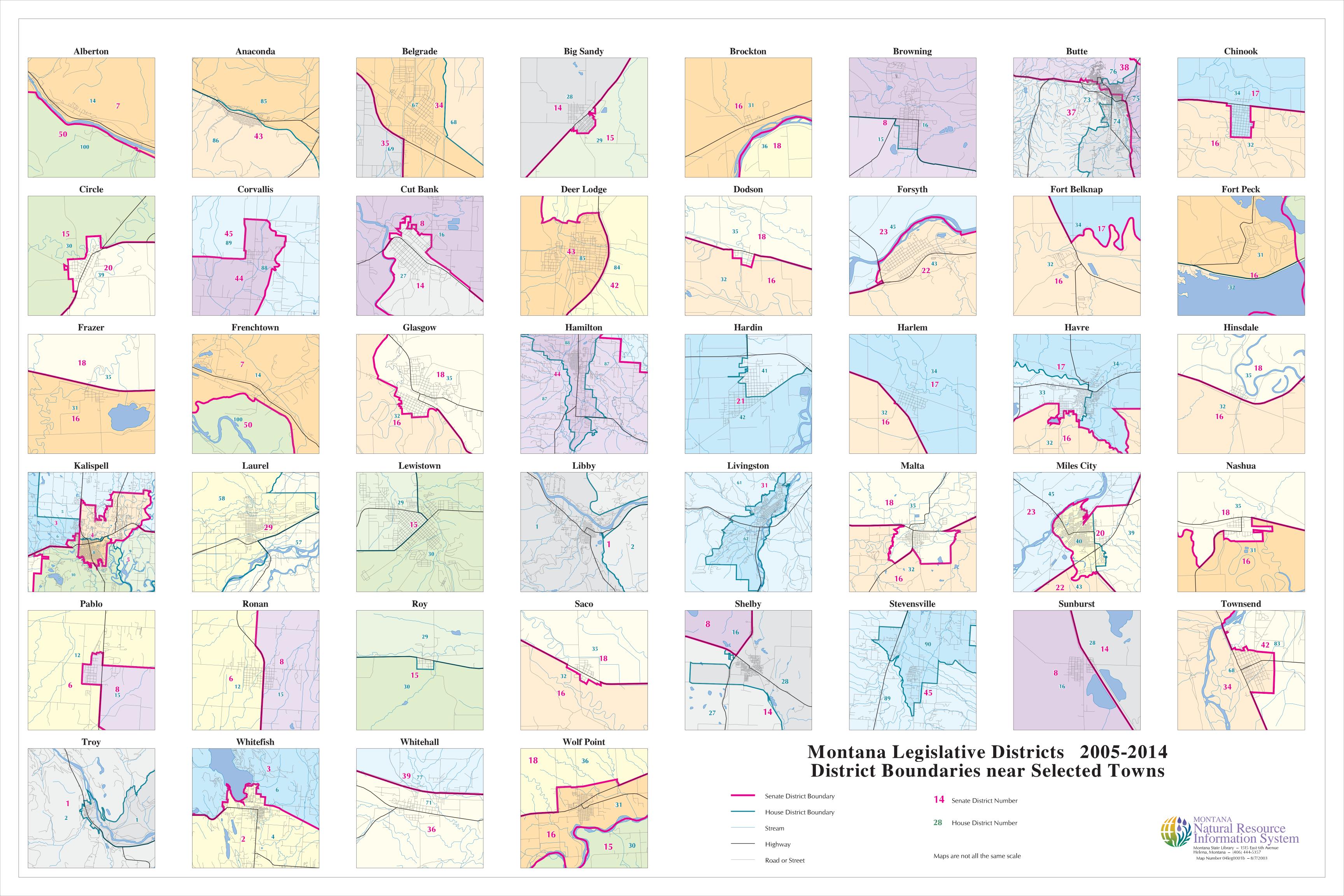
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

### **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 16 District



2007

### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Frank Smith (D) P.O. Box 729 Poplar, MT 59255-0729

House District **32**Representative Jonathan Windy Boy (D)
P.O. Box 269
Box Elder, MT 59521-0269

House District **31**Representative Margarett Campbell (D)
P.O. Box 228
Poplar, MT 59255-0228



### The

### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

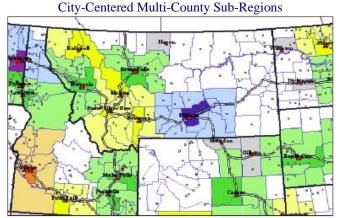
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

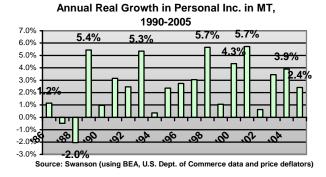


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

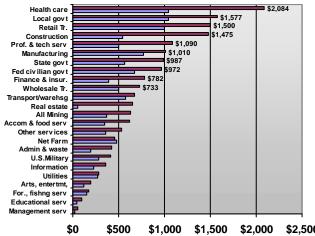
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

### Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

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It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

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Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, which nests in the dense reeds and grasses around wetlands. This bird inhabits only the northeast corner of Montana.

Prairie potholes provide essential habitat for a diversity of wildlife and plant species in northeastern Montana.





Northern Leopard Frogs have declined dramatically in western part of the state, but this amphibian is still a frequent inhabitant of eastern Montana's prairie potholes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



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# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

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Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mass
Phillips County	4,601	4,179	-9.17	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Hill County	16,673	16,304	-2.21	
Valley County	7,675	7,143	-6.93	
Chouteau County	5,970	5,463	-8.49	
Roosevelt County	10,620	10,524	-0.90	
Blaine County	7,009	6,629	-5.42	

### **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Valley County	32,391	14.6	21.9	Bureau Website
Roosevelt County	25,677	26.3	37.0	
Phillips County	29,472	16.0	22.8	
Hill County	32,365	18.1	23.5	
Chouteau County	28,774	15.1	19.8	
Blaine County	25,373	22.3	29.8	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana	Phillips County	2,502	2,498	-0.16
increased 3.8% during this period.	Hill County	7,453	7,445	-0.10 -0.11
•	Valley County	4,847	4,830	-0.35
	Chouteau County	2,776	2,782	0.22
	Roosevelt County	4,044	4,038	-0.15
	Blaine County	2,947	2,947	0.00

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 16**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	11	8	7	6	3
Private	0	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

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There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

_	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Valley County	1	1	0	9	0	0	11
Roosevelt County	1	3	0	10	1	0	15
Phillips County	1	2	0	8	0	0	11
Hill County	1	0	0	13	2	0	16
Chouteau County	1	2	0	9	0	0	12
Blaine County	2	0	0	10	1	0	13
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 16 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Valley County	36			
Roosevelt County	30			
Phillips County	25			
Hill County	46			
Blaine County	17			

# LAND

## Size

Senate District 16 is 8,409.90 square miles in size, or about 5.72 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 16 ranks number 5 in size.

# **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 16 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	3,453	41.06
Water	205	2.43
Tribal Land	1,326	15.76
State Trust Land	455	5.41
Private Conservation	49	0.58
Other Federal	35	0.41
Local Government	16	0.19
Fish and Wildlife Service	597	7.09
Bureau of Land Management	2,276	27.07
Total	8,410	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

## **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 16.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	467,424	20.52
Farmstead	1,162	0.05
Grazing	1,668,599	73.27
Wild Hay	40,019	1.76
Irrigated	84,933	3.73
Timber	15,305	0.67
Total	2,277,442	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 16

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	3,522	75.84	136.66
2000-2005	465	10.01	145.94
1990-1999	657	14.15	131.76
Total:	4644	100.00	414.37

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

## Water Rights in Senate District 16

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	3
Stockwater Permit	752
Statement Of Claim	12,183
Reserved Claim	127
Provisional Permit	665
K - 62-73 Groundwater	2
Irrigation Districts	3
Ground Water Certificate	1,068
Exempt Right	162
Conservation District Water R	11
Total:	14976

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	12	24.08	-9.00	58.00	14,122
Irrigation	63	20.19	-9.00	108.00	38,398
Other	4	17.00	8.00	30.00	599
Recreation	3	35.33	15.00	64.00	1,239
Stock / Small Farm Pond	128	17.31	8.00	45.00	18,360
Unknown	203	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	3	24.00	8.00	36.00	1,108
Total	416				73,826

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

## **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 16**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	5	227	165	176	15
% of PLSS	0.1	2.5	1.8	2.0	0.2

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 16

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirme Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Havre	1990 - 1995	4
Source: Montana Department of	Brockton	1993 - 2003	4
Environmental Quality Remediation	Chinook	1992 - 1997	3
Division. This data was last updated	Dodson	1999 - 1999	1
in March 2006.	Fort Peck	1990 - 1994	3
	Frazer	1996 - 1996	1
	Box Elder	1990 - 2001	6
	Harlem	1995 - 1995	1
	Zortman	1991 - 1994	2
	Hays	1991 - 1999	3
	Hinsdale	2001 - 2001	1
	Malta	1992 - 1996	5
	Nashua	1991 - 1991	1
	Poplar	1985 - 2004	22
	Wolf Point	1989 - 2002	19
	Glasgow	1992 - 1993	3
	Total:		79

## Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 16

Site Type	Total	The
Abandoned Mines	193	790
Remediation Response	24	~

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

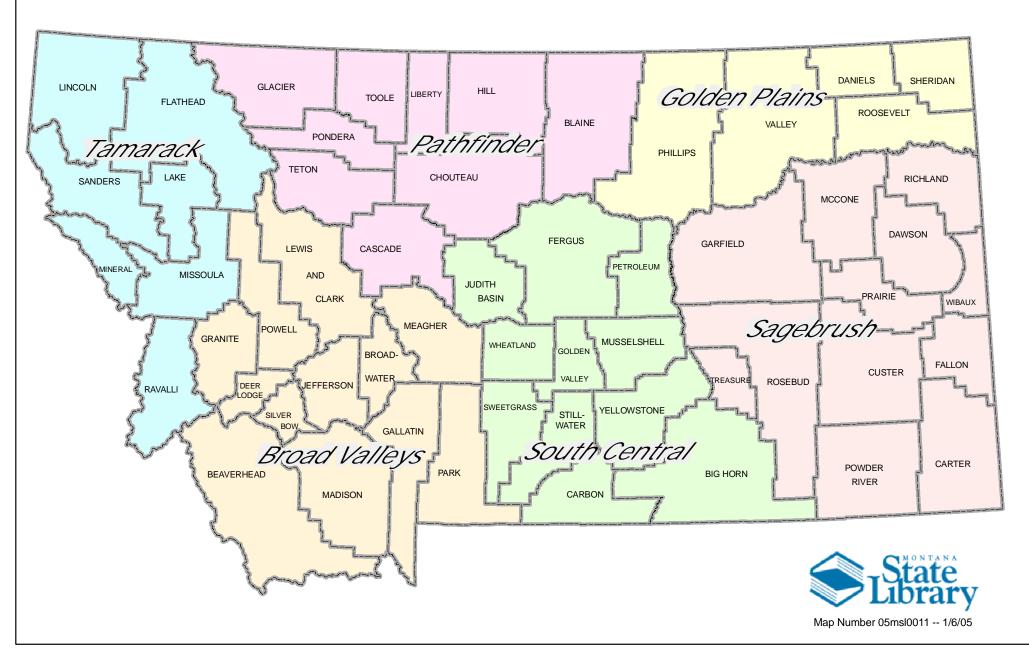
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

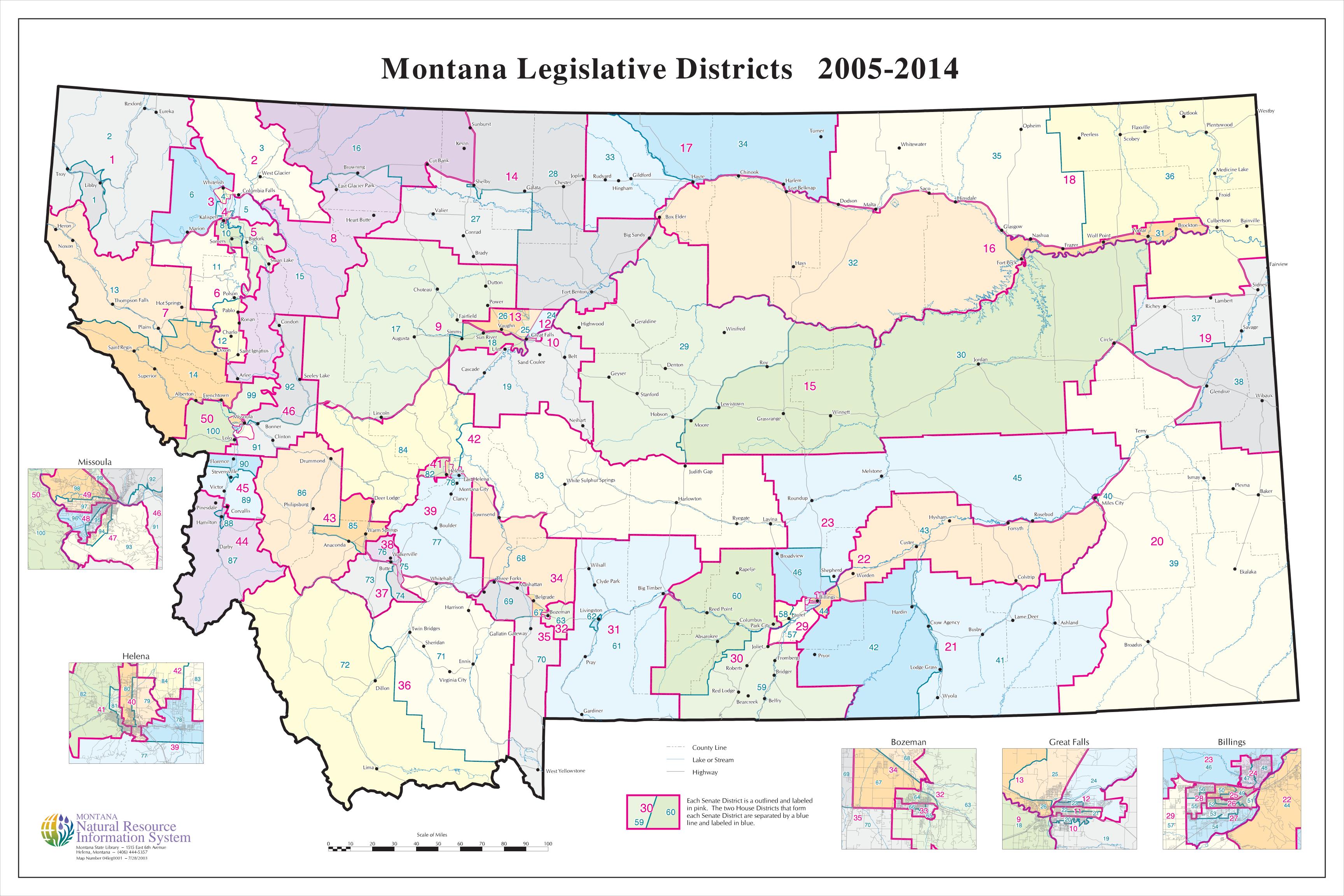
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

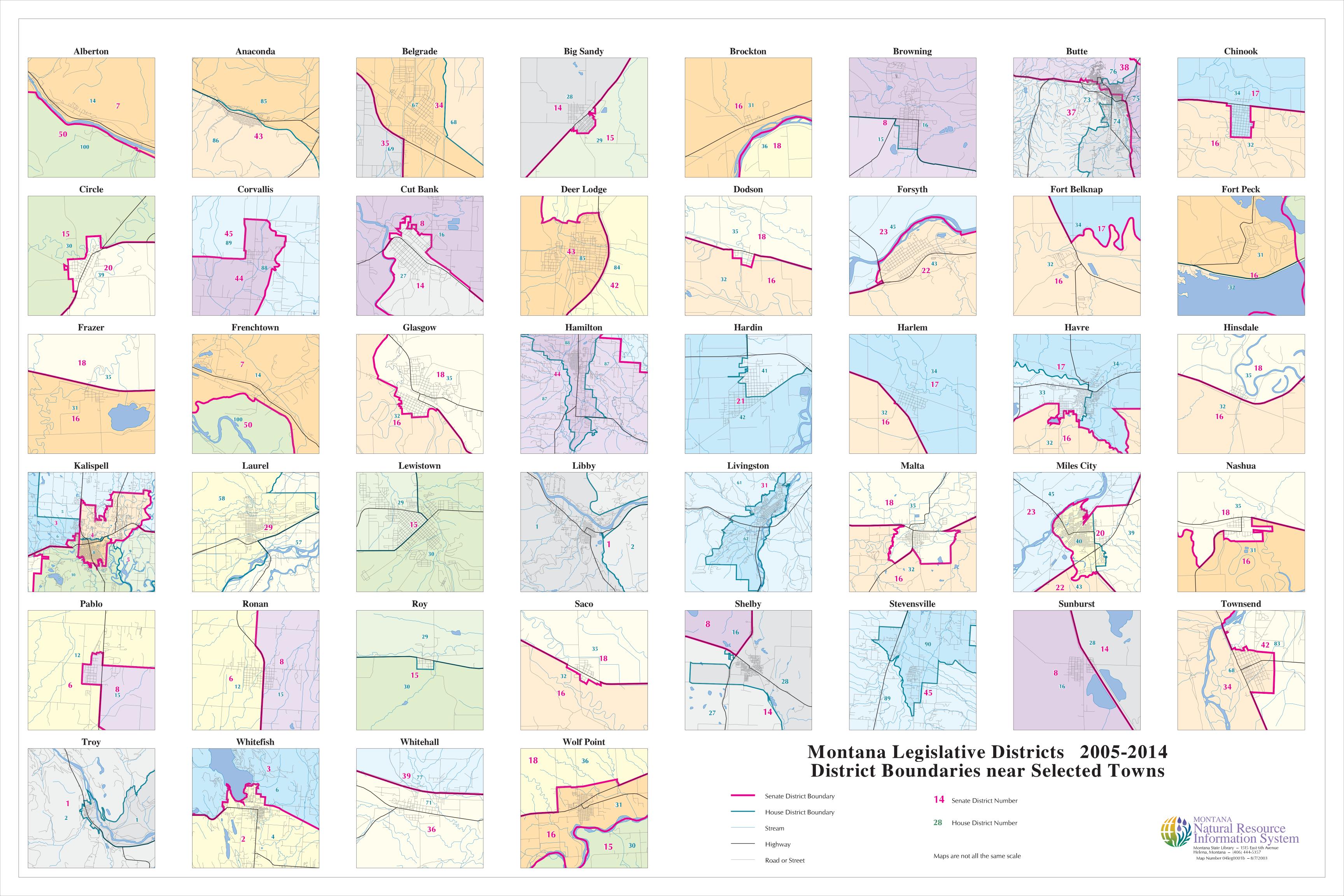
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 17 District



2007

## PREPARED FOR:

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House District **34**Representative John Musgrove (D)
810 8Th St
Havre, MT 59501-4127



# The

# **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty,			
2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

## **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

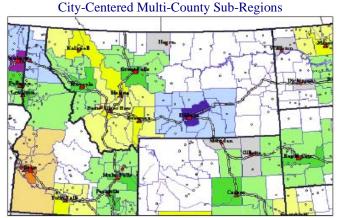
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

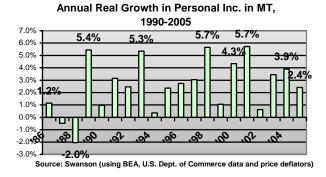


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

## **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

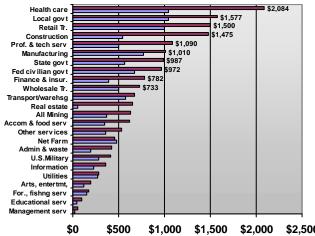
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, which nests in the dense reeds and grasses around wetlands. This bird inhabits only the northeast corner of Montana.

Prairie potholes provide essential habitat for a diversity of wildlife and plant species in northeastern Montana.





Northern Leopard Frogs have declined dramatically in western part of the state, but this amphibian is still a frequent inhabitant of eastern Montana's prairie potholes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 17

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mass.
Hill County	16,673	16,304	-2.21	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Blaine County	7,009	6,629	-5.42	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th amonall U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Hill County	32,365	18.1	23.5	Bureau Website
Blaine County	25,373	22.3	29.8	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Hill County	7,453	7,445	-0.11
	Blaine County	2,947	2,947	0.00

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 17**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	9	6	6	5	1
Private	0	0	0	5	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Hill County	1	0	0	13	2	0	16
Blaine County	2	0	0	10	1	0	13
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

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The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Hill County Blaine County	46 17			

# **LAND**

## Size

Senate District 17 is 4,251.67 square miles in size, or about 2.89 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 17 ranks number 14 in size.

# **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 17 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	3,429	80.66
Water	14	0.32
Tribal Land	19	0.45
State Trust Land	339	7.97
Other State Land	4	0.09
Other Federal	52	1.22
Fish and Wildlife Service	6	0.13
Bureau of Land Management	389	9.16
Total	4,252	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

## **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 17.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	1,360,829	61.08
Farmstead	880	0.04
Grazing	825,804	37.07
Wild Hay	7,703	0.35
Irrigated	32,736	1.47
Timber	0	0.00
Total	2,227,952	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 17

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,065	74.68	129.30
2000-2005	238	8.61	95.33
1990-1999	462	16.71	87.44
Total:	2765	100.00	312.07

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

## Water Rights in Senate District 17

Type	Count
Water Reservation	1
Stockwater Permit	214
Statement Of Claim	6,671
Reserved Claim	299
Provisional Permit	298
K - 62-73 Groundwater	3
Irrigation Districts	2
Ground Water Certificate	892
Exempt Right	67
Total:	8447

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

## **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	3	62.00	22.00	87.00	11,173
Irrigation	32	22.84	8.00	111.00	250,048
Recreation	5	26.20	8.00	44.00	3,352
Stock / Small Farm Pond	109	19.52	8.00	46.00	14,883
Unknown	39	1.90	0.00	23.00	9,423
Water Supply	2	12.50	7.00	18.00	110
Total	190				288,989

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

## **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 17**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	•	57	66	103	2
% of PLSS		1.3	1.5	2.3	0.0

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 17

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in Montana.			
	Turner	1992 - 1998	3
Source: Montana Department of	Rudyard	1988 - 1997	6
Environmental Quality Remediation	Kremlin	1991 - 1999	4
Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.	Inverness	1992 - 1992	1
	Hogeland	1995 - 1998	2
	Hingham	1993 - 1998	5
	Havre	1979 - 2005	90
	Harlem	1993 - 1999	6
	Gildford	1997 - 2001	2
	Chinook	1990 - 2003	15
	Total:		134

## Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 17

Site Type	Total	
Abandoned Mines	85	
Remediation Response	14	

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

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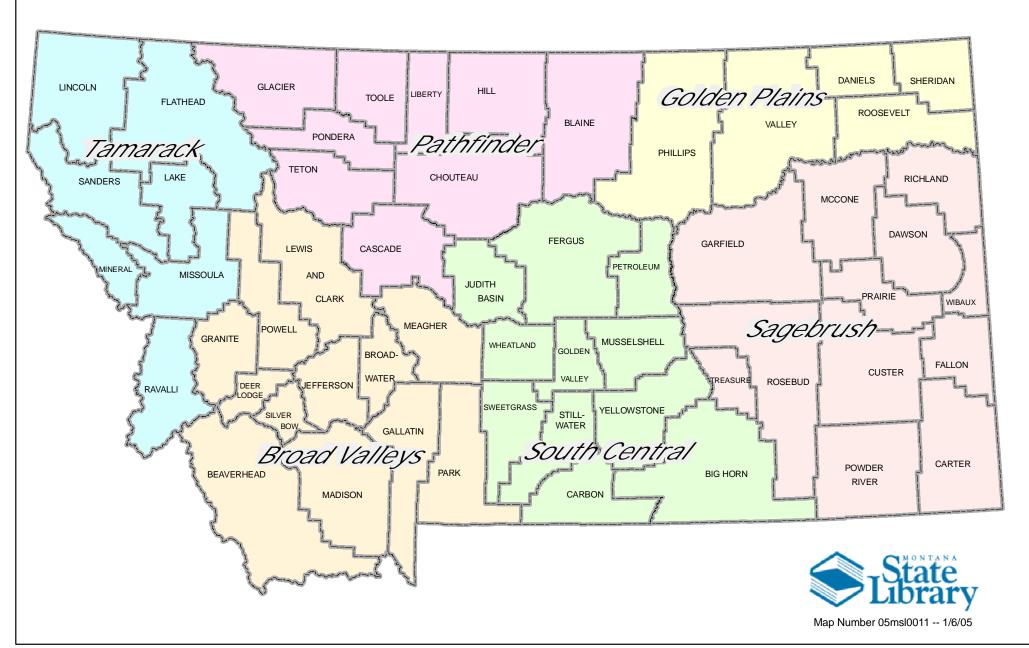
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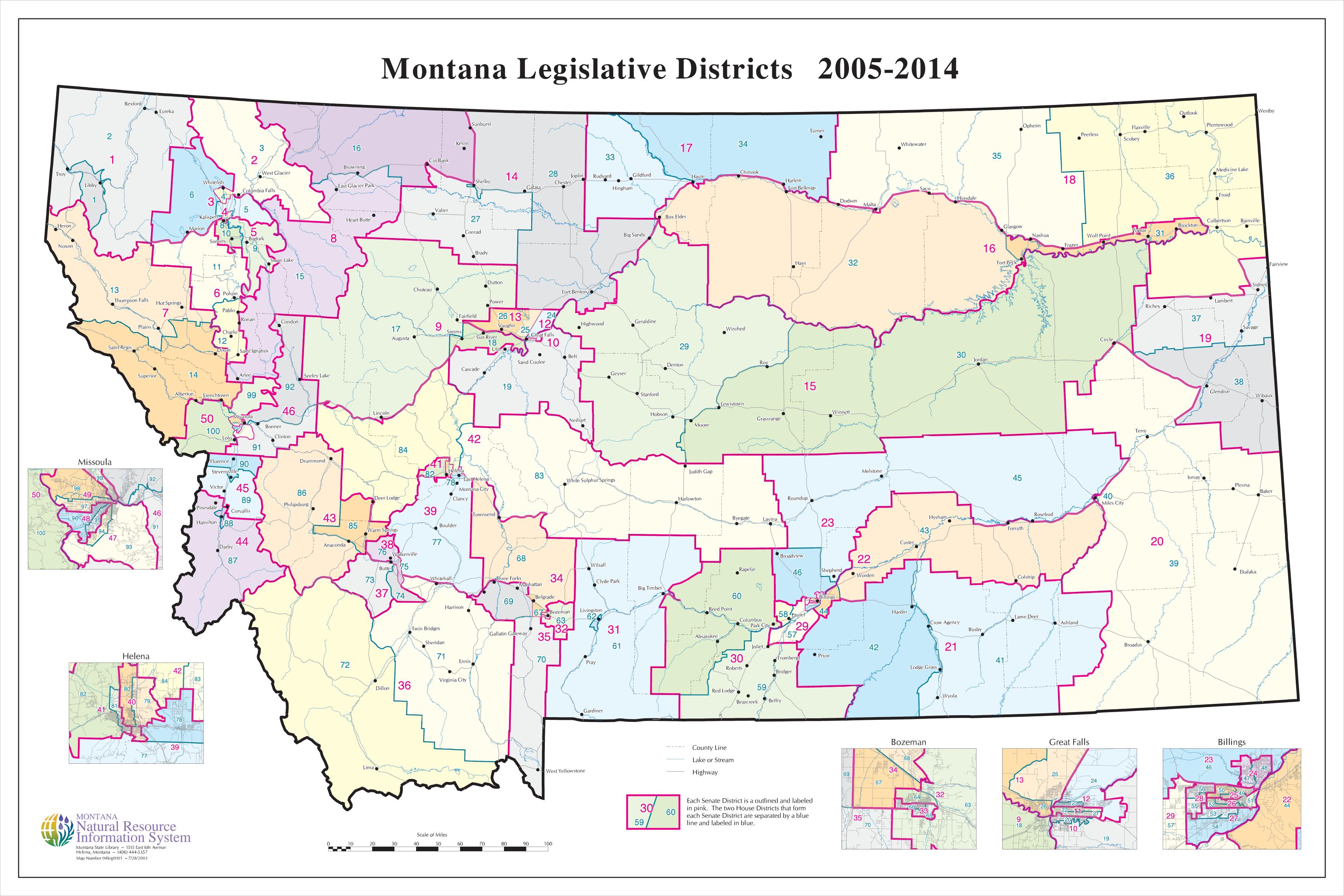
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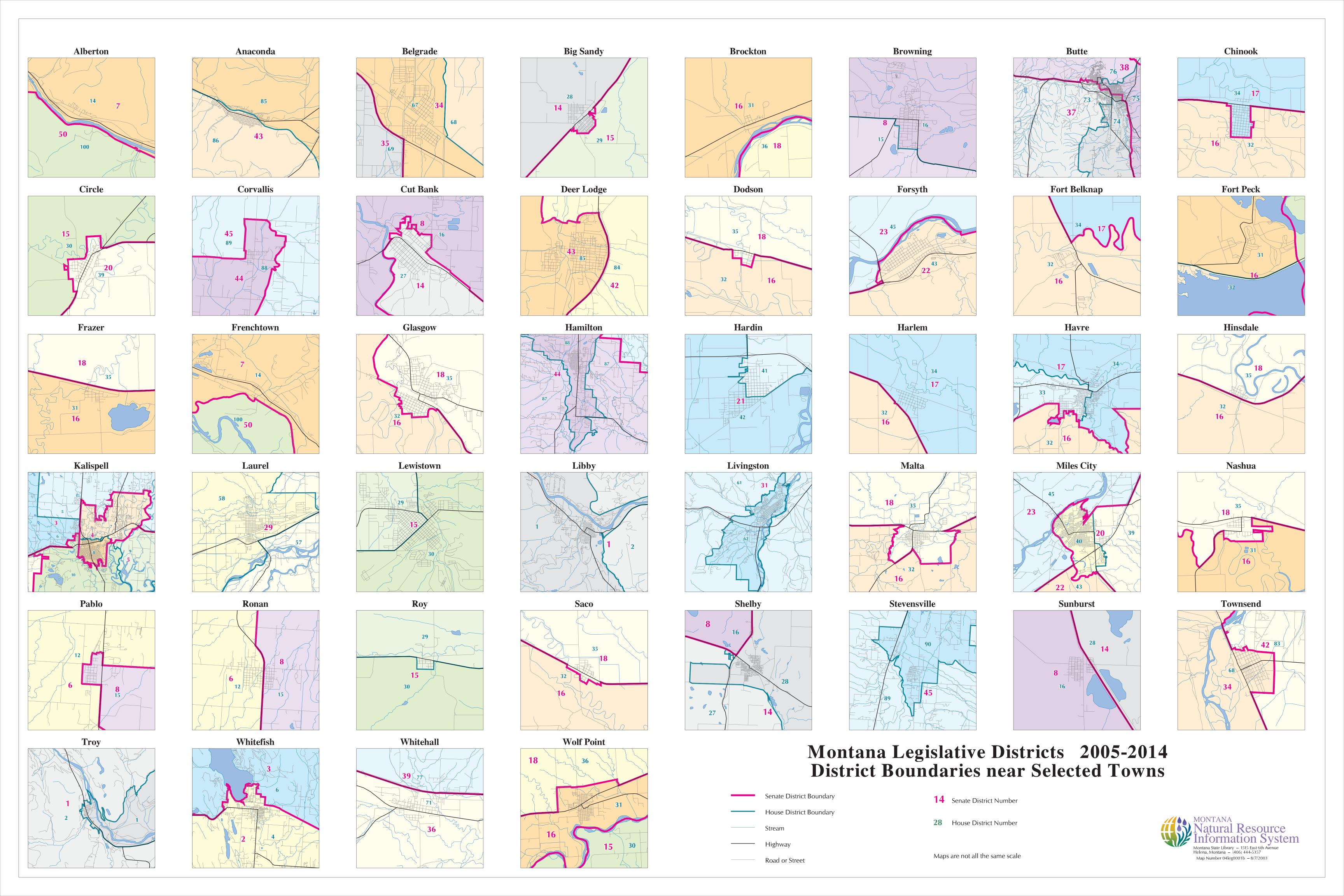
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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate District 18



2007

## PREPARED FOR:

Senator Sam Kitzenberg (D) 130 Bonnie St Apt 1 Glasgow, MT 59230-2101

House District **36**Representative Julie French (D)
P.O. Box 356
Scobey, MT 59263-0356

House District **35**Representative Wayne Stahl (R)
P.O. Box 345
Saco, MT 59261-0345



# The

# **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

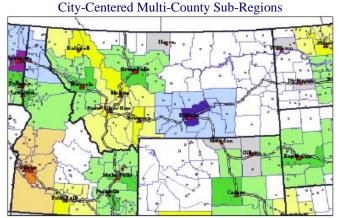
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

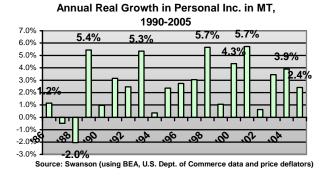


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

## **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

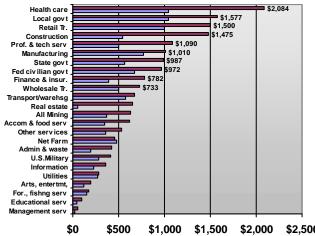
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow, which nests in the dense reeds and grasses around wetlands. This bird inhabits only the northeast corner of Montana.

Prairie potholes provide essential habitat for a diversity of wildlife and plant species in northeastern Montana.





Northern Leopard Frogs have declined dramatically in western part of the state, but this amphibian is still a frequent inhabitant of eastern Montana's prairie potholes.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 18

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Sheridan County	4,105	3,524	-14.15	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Roosevelt County	10,620	10,524	-0.90	
Valley County	7,675	7,143	-6.93	
Richland County	9,667	9,096	-5.91	
Phillips County	4,601	4,179	-9.17	
Daniels County	2,017	1,836	-8.97	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th amons all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Valley County	32,391	14.6	21.9	Bureau Website
Sheridan County	29,651	12.7	18.7	
Roosevelt County	25,677	26.3	37.0	
Richland County	34,365	13.1	18.2	
Phillips County	29,472	16.0	22.8	
Daniels County	28,081	11.9	16.7	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Sheridan County	2,167	2,154	-0.60
period.	Roosevelt County	4,044	4,038	-0.15
	Valley County	4,847	4,830	-0.35
	Richland County	4,557	4,562	0.11
	Phillips County	2,502	2,498	-0.16
	Daniels County	1,154	1,146	-0.69

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 18**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	20	18	18	2	0
Private	0	0	1	0	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

_	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Valley County	1	1	0	9	0	0	11
Sheridan County	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
Roosevelt County	1	3	0	10	1	0	15
Richland County	1	0	0	8	0	1	10
Phillips County	1	2	0	8	0	0	11
Daniels County	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 18 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library 1	Patrons
Valley County	36
Sheridan County	42
Roosevelt County	30
Richland County	22
Phillips County	25
Daniels County	10

# LAND

## Size

Senate District 18 is 11,598.03 square miles in size, or about 7.89 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 18 ranks number 3 in size.

# **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 18 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	7,813	67.37
Water	50	0.43
Tribal Land	1,363	11.75
State Trust Land	895	7.72
Private Conservation	2	0.01
Other State Land	2	0.01
Other Federal	16	0.14
Fish and Wildlife Service	53	0.46
Bureau of Land Management	1,404	12.11
Total	11,598	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 18.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	77	0.00
Fallow Crop	2,602,742	50.52
Farmstead	2,642	0.05
Grazing	2,474,542	48.03
Wild Hay	29,238	0.57
Irrigated	42,902	0.83
Timber	0	0.00
Total	5,152,143	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 18

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	7,462	74.29	108.84
2000-2005	1,029	10.24	102.00
1990-1999	1,554	15.47	106.78
Total:	10045	100.00	317.62

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

## Water Rights in Senate District 18

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	4
Stockwater Permit	664
Statement Of Claim	16,145
Reserved Claim	904
Provisional Permit	657
K - 62-73 Groundwater	3
Irrigation Districts	2
Ground Water Certificate	2,580
Exempt Right	170
Conservation District Water R	43
Total:	21172

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	5	25.20	7.00	60.00	7,015
Irrigation	34	19.88	5.00	63.00	425,590
Other	7	13.86	8.00	25.00	874
Recreation	10	21.40	15.00	27.00	920
Stock / Small Farm Pond	137	18.30	-9.00	35.00	14,806
Unknown	92	0.65	0.00	15.00	81,075
Total	285				530,280

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

## **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 18**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		1,241	47	80	13
% of PLSS		10.4	0.4	0.7	0.1

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 18**

8 8			
Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed
4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	1 cars	Leaks
Montana.			
	Opheim	1993 - 1994	2
Source: Montana Department of	Culbertson	1989 - 1999	13
Environmental Quality Remediation	Dagmar	1998 - 1999	3
Division. This data was last updated	Dodson	1991 - 2000	3
in March 2006.	Fairview	1993 - 1993	1
	Flaxville	1992 - 1996	2
	Four Buttes	1993 - 1993	1
	Frazer	1995 - 1996	2
	Froid	1991 - 1994	4
	Glasgow	1989 - 2004	53
	Hinsdale	1989 - 1997	3
	Lambert	1990 - 1993	2
	Malta	1988 - 2006	18
	Bainville	1996 - 2005	3
	Nashua	1990 - 1999	3
	Wolf Point	1994 - 1994	1
	Outlook	1990 - 1996	3
	Plentywood	1989 - 2003	31
	Poplar	1990 - 1993	2
	Raymond	1996 - 1996	1
	Redstone	1990 - 1990	1
	Reserve	1991 - 1991	1
	Richland	1999 - 1999	1
	Saco	1990 - 2001	5
	Saint Marie	1993 - 1995	23
	Scobey	1990 - 2000	29
	Westby	1992 - 1993	3
	Whitetail	1991 - 1991	1
	Whitewater	1998 - 1998	1
	Medicine Lake	1994 - 1997	2
	Total:		218

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 18**

Site Type	Total
Abandoned Mines	522
Remediation Response	21

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

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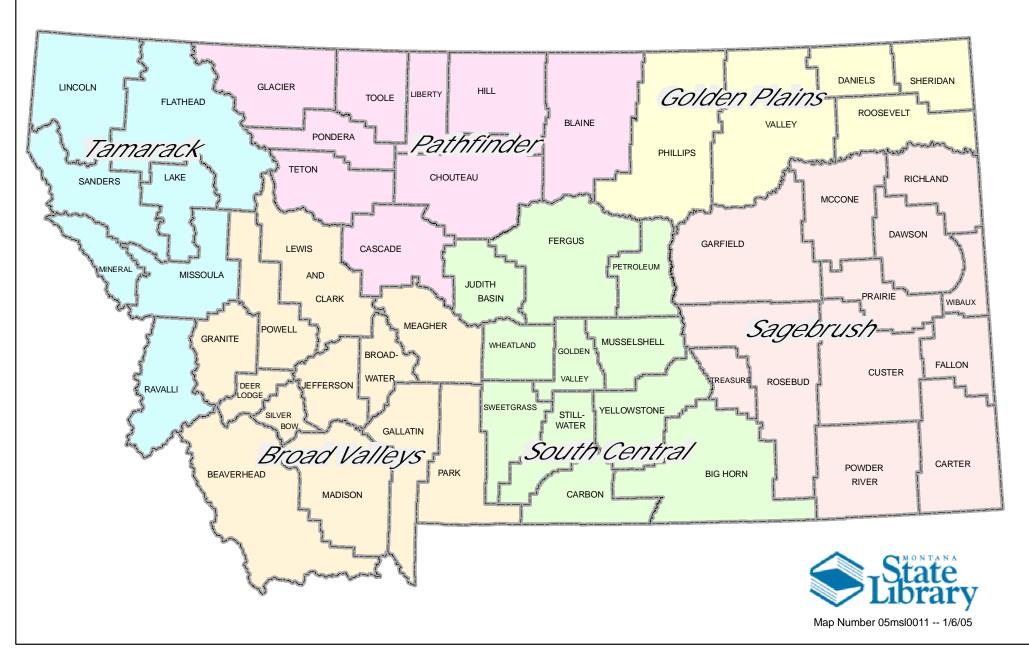
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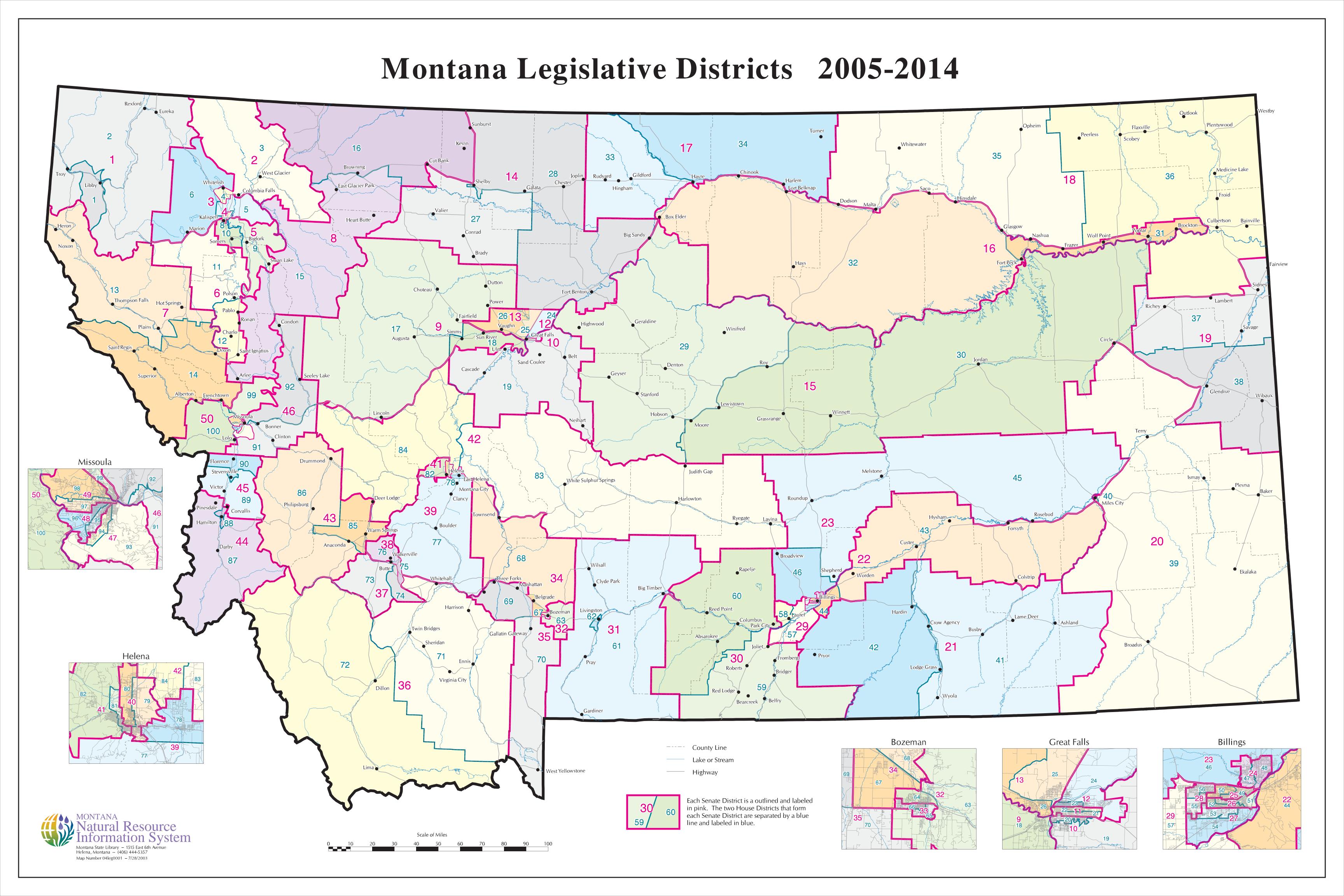
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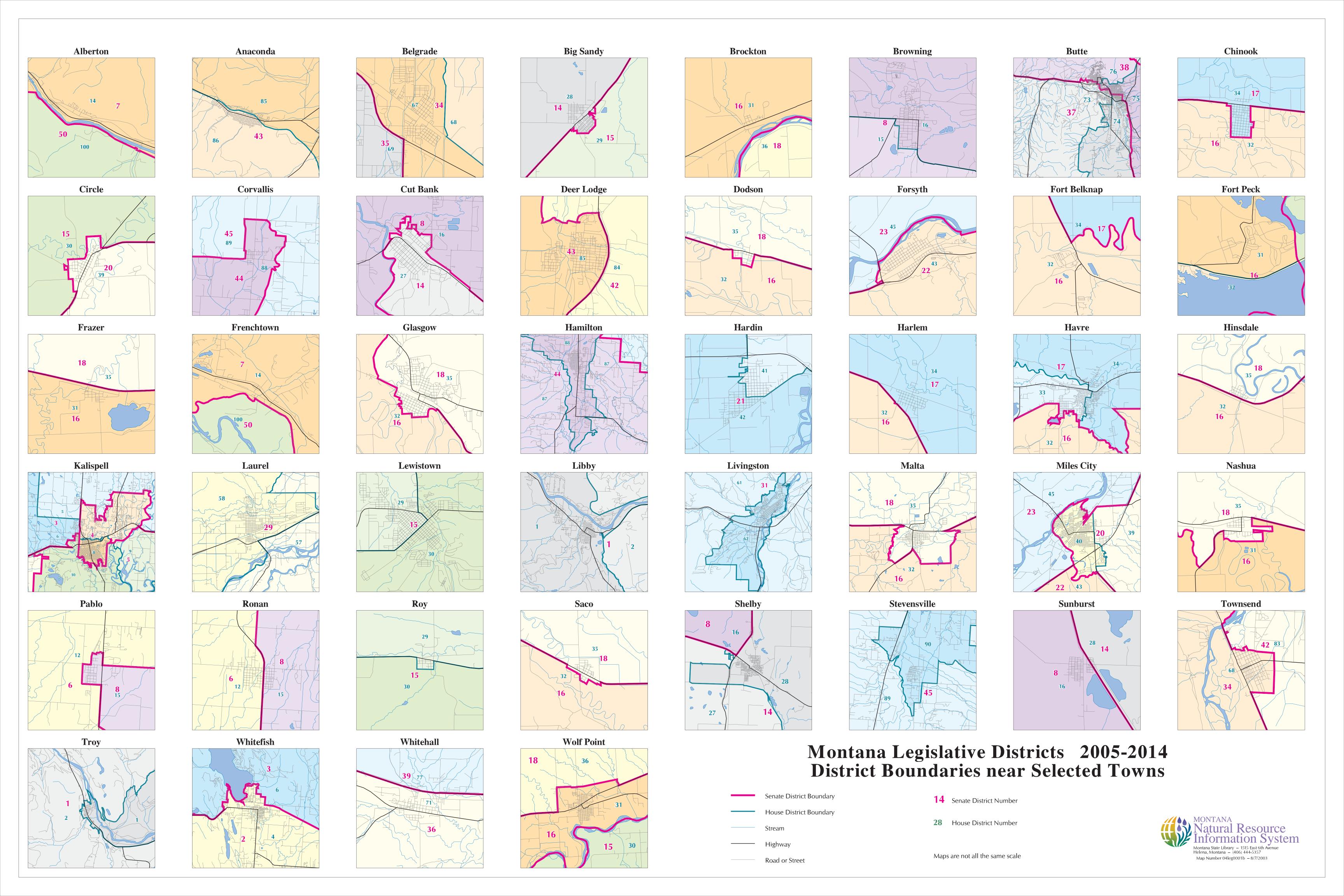
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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 19 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

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House District **38**Representative Edward Hilbert (R)
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Glendive, MT 59330-2815

House District 37
Representative Walter McNutt (R)
110 12Th Ave Sw
Sidney, MT 59270-3614



## The

## **Montana Index**

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Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
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Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
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# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

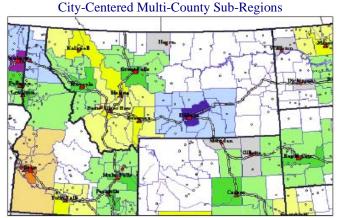
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

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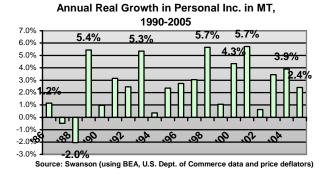


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

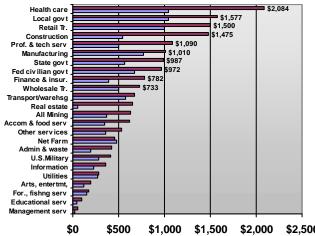
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There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The Short-horned Lizard has a broad, flattened body that is colored to provide camouflage on dry soil Its diet includes grasshoppers, beetles and spiders.

Rivers like the Powder and Tongue, shown here, provide habitat of value to many species in the dry landscape of southeast Montana.





Barr's Milkvetch occurs almost entirely on rocky knobs and buttes in Rosebud and Powder River c ounties. This plant was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program revealed that it was more common than was previously thought.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 19

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	<b>544.1.10</b>
Wibaux County	1,068	951	-10.96	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Richland County	9,667	9,096	-5.91	233213 232 201340 201044
Dawson County	9,059	8,688	-4.10	

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Wibaux County	29,653	12.8	17.0	Bureau Website
Richland County	34,365	13.1	18.2	
Dawson County	33,900	12.7	16.7	

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Wibaux County	587	584	-0.51
period.	Richland County	4,557	4,562	0.11
	Dawson County	4,168	4,152	-0.38

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 19**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	10	7	7	2	1
Private	0	0	0	2	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Wibaux County	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Richland County	1	0	0	8	0	1	10
Dawson County	1	1	0	8	1	0	11
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 19 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program
of the Montana State Library. To apply
for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400
(in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons			
Wibaux County	3		
Richland County	22		
Dawson County	33		

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 19 is 3,646.95 square miles in size, or about 2.48 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 19 ranks number 17 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 19 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	3,222	88.35
Water	19	0.52
State Trust Land	220	6.03
Other State Land	21	0.58
Other Federal	3	0.09
Fish and Wildlife Service	1	0.03
Bureau of Land Management	160	4.40
Total	3,647	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 19.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	143	0.01
Fallow Crop	598,754	27.79
Farmstead	1,142	0.05
Grazing	1,498,697	69.56
Wild Hay	789	0.04
Irrigated	54,877	2.55
Timber	0	0.00
Total	2,154,402	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 19

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	5,204	83.14	146.67
2000-2005	389	6.22	155.89
1990-1999	666	10.64	132.55
Total:	6259	100.00	435.11

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 19

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	2
Stockwater Permit	30
Statement Of Claim	4,023
Provisional Permit	217
K - 62-73 Groundwater	2
Irrigation Districts	5
Ground Water Certificate	1,959
Exempt Right	72
Conservation District Water R	23
Total:	6333

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	4	28.25	19.00	35.00	609
Irrigation	20	22.75	10.00	56.00	3,385
Other	3	12.67	8.00	21.00	611
Recreation	4	23.25	18.00	30.00	1,421
Stock / Small Farm Pond	62	19.45	8.00	32.00	7,949
Unknown	26	1.00	0.00	26.00	1,470
Total	119				15,445

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 19**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		795	33	146	4
% of PLSS		20.8	0.9	3.8	0.1

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 19

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Wibaux	1991 - 1996	6
Source: Montana Department of	Sidney	1987 - 2003	35
Environmental Quality Remediation	Savage	1993 - 1994	2
Division. This data was last updated	Richey	1989 - 2001	5
in March 2006.	Lindsay	1991 - 2003	2
	Lambert	1992 - 1995	3
	Glendive	1981 - 2004	63
	Fairview	1993 - 2004	8
	Culbertson	1997 - 1997	1
	Bloomfield	1990 - 1997	3
	Total:		128

#### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 19**

Site Type	Total
Abandoned Mines	258
Remediation Response	23

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

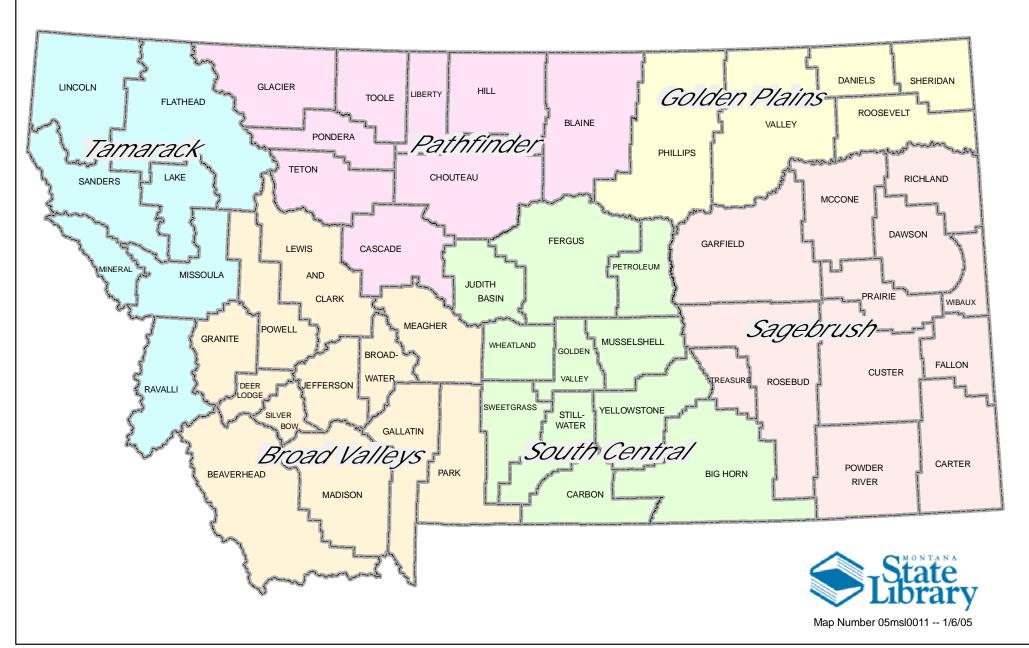
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

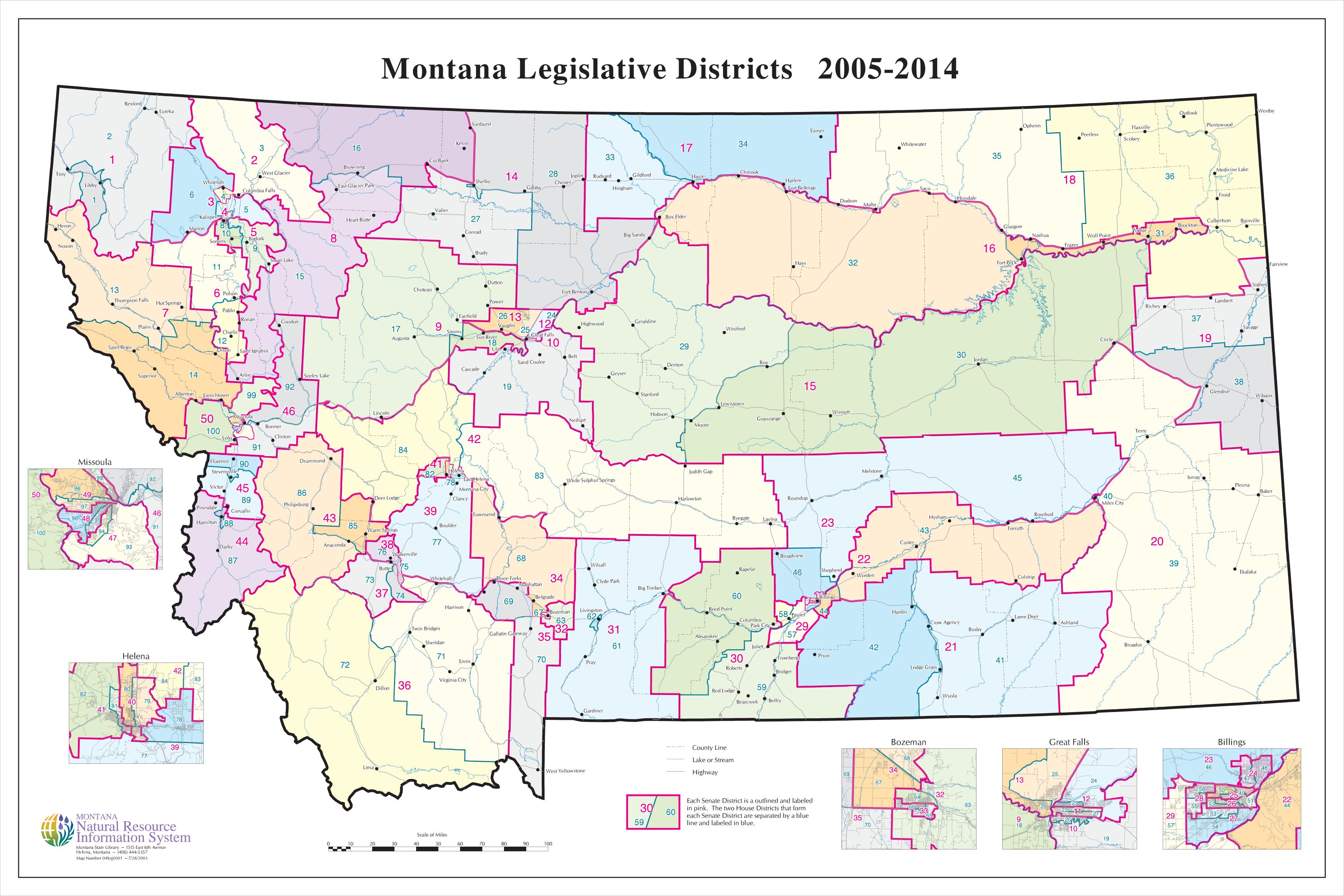
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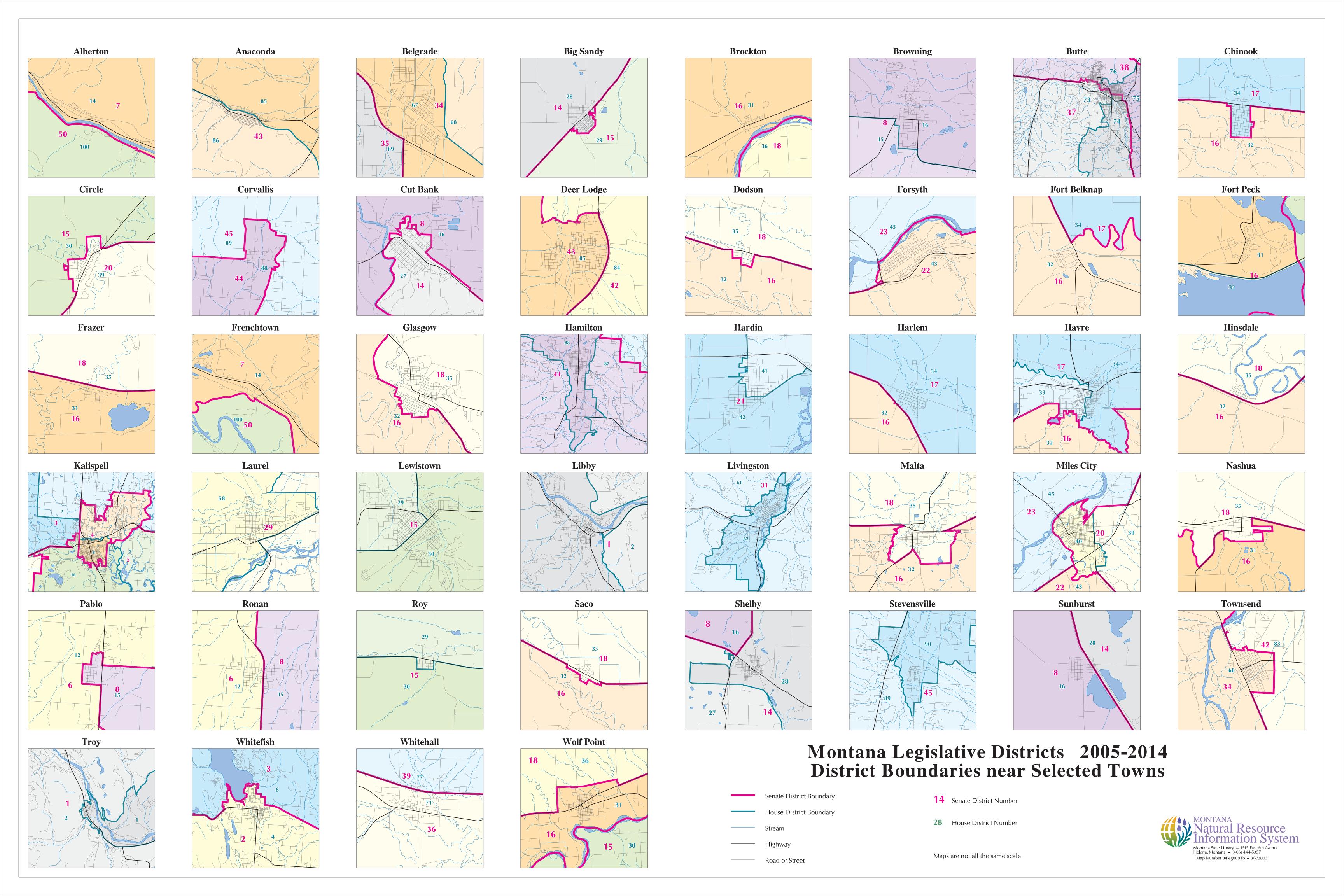
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 20 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

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House District 40
Representative Bill McChesney (D)
316 Missouri Ave
Miles City, MT 59301-4140

House District **39**Representative Carol Lambert (R)
P.O. Box 2
Broadus, MT 59317-0002



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

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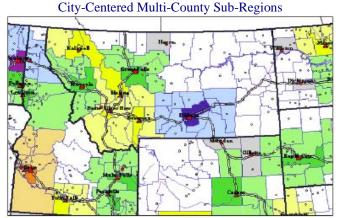
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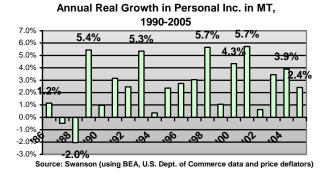


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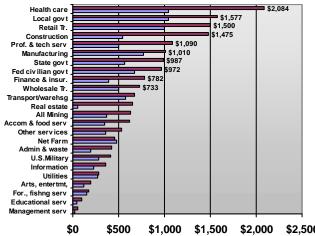
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# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



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The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

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Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The Short-horned Lizard has a broad, flattened body that is colored to provide camouflage on dry soil Its diet includes grasshoppers, beetles and spiders.

Rivers like the Powder and Tongue, shown here, provide habitat of value to many species in the dry landscape of southeast Montana.





Barr's Milkvetch occurs almost entirely on rocky knobs and buttes in Rosebud and Powder River c ounties. This plant was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program revealed that it was more common than was previously thought.

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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 20

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	<b>Square</b>
Prairie County	1,199	1,105	-7.84	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Powder River County	1,858	1,705	-8.23	
McCone County	1,977	1,805	-8.70	
Fallon County	2,837	2,717	-4.23	
Dawson County	9,059	8,688	-4.10	
Custer County	11,696	11,267	-3.67	
Carter County	1,360	1,320	-2.94	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Prairie County	28,238	12.3	19.9	Bureau Website
Powder River County	28,851	11.2	14.0	
McCone County	27,921	12.6	18.0	
Fallon County	35,354	9.7	11.7	
Dawson County	33,900	12.7	16.7	
Custer County	31,980	14.0	19.5	
Carter County	26,301	12.4	16.2	

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana				
increased 3.8% during this	Prairie County	718	715	-0.42
period.	Powder River County	1,007	1,009	0.20
	McCone County	1,087	1,082	-0.46
	Fallon County	1,410	1,416	0.43
	Dawson County	4,168	4,152	-0.38
	Custer County	5,360	5,343	-0.32
	Carter County	811	808	-0.37

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 20**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	12	7	7	10	1
Private	0	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Prairie County	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Powder River County	1	0	0	4	0	0	5
McCone County	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Fallon County	1	0	0	4	0	0	5
Dawson County	1	1	0	8	1	0	11
Custer County	1	0	0	12	1	1	15
Carter County	1	0	0	4	0	0	5
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 20 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Prairie County	2			
Powder River County	8			
McCone County	3			
Fallon County	9			
Dawson County	33			
Custer County	48			
Carter County	2			

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 20 is 12,463.65 square miles in size, or about 8.48 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 20 ranks number 2 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 20 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	8,887	71.30
Water	7	0.05
U.S. Forest Service	226	1.81
State Trust Land	862	6.92
Local Government	1	0.01
Bureau of Land Management	2,480	19.90
Total	12,464	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 20.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	595,714	9.82
Farmstead	1,795	0.03
Grazing	5,264,006	86.79
Wild Hay	110,828	1.83
Irrigated	30,319	0.50
Timber	62,239	1.03
Total	6,064,901	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 20

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	8,132	83.95	223.15
2000-2005	793	8.19	206.35
1990-1999	762	7.87	184.95
Total:	9687	100.00	614.44

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 20

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	4
Temporary Provisional Permit	4
Stockwater Permit	637
Statement Of Claim	14,392
Reserved Claim	1
Provisional Permit	697
Powder River Declaration	10,016
K - 62-73 Groundwater	6
Irrigation Districts	3
Ground Water Certificate	2,982
Exempt Right	106
Conservation District Water R	90
Total:	28938

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Flood Control	4	19.00	11.00	25.00	5,045
Irrigation	97	23.00	10.00	81.00	34,177
Other	1	11.00	11.00	11.00	154
Recreation	2	25.50	23.00	28.00	1,396
Stock / Small Farm Pond	225	20.75	7.00	40.00	27,565
Unknown	99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	428				68,337

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 20**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		969	31	116	
% of PLSS		7.6	0.2	0.9	

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

#### **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 20**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Glendive	1993 - 1998	2
Source: Montana Department of	Baker	1988 - 1999	14
Environmental Quality Remediation	Belle Creek	1989 - 1989	1
Division. This data was last updated	Biddle	1990 - 1990	1
n March 2006.	Boyes	1992 - 1992	1
	Broadus	1989 - 2002	25
	Circle	1990 - 1999	15
	Alzada	1992 - 1999	3
	Fallon	1992 - 1992	2
	Willard	1997 - 1997	1
	Ismay	1992 - 1992	1
	Lindsay	1993 - 2000	2
	Miles City	1989 - 2004	50
	Mill Iron	1994 - 1994	1
	Plevna	1989 - 1999	3
	Terry	1989 - 2003	14
	Ekalaka	1990 - 2003	5
	Total:		141

#### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 20

Site Type	Total
Abandoned Mines	383
Remediation Response	15

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

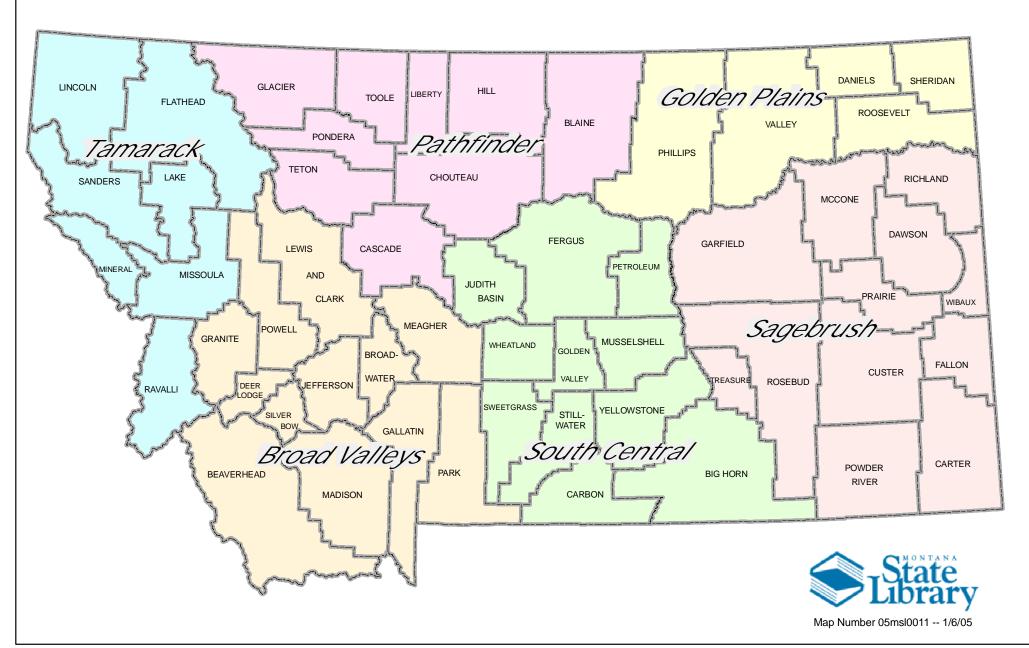
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

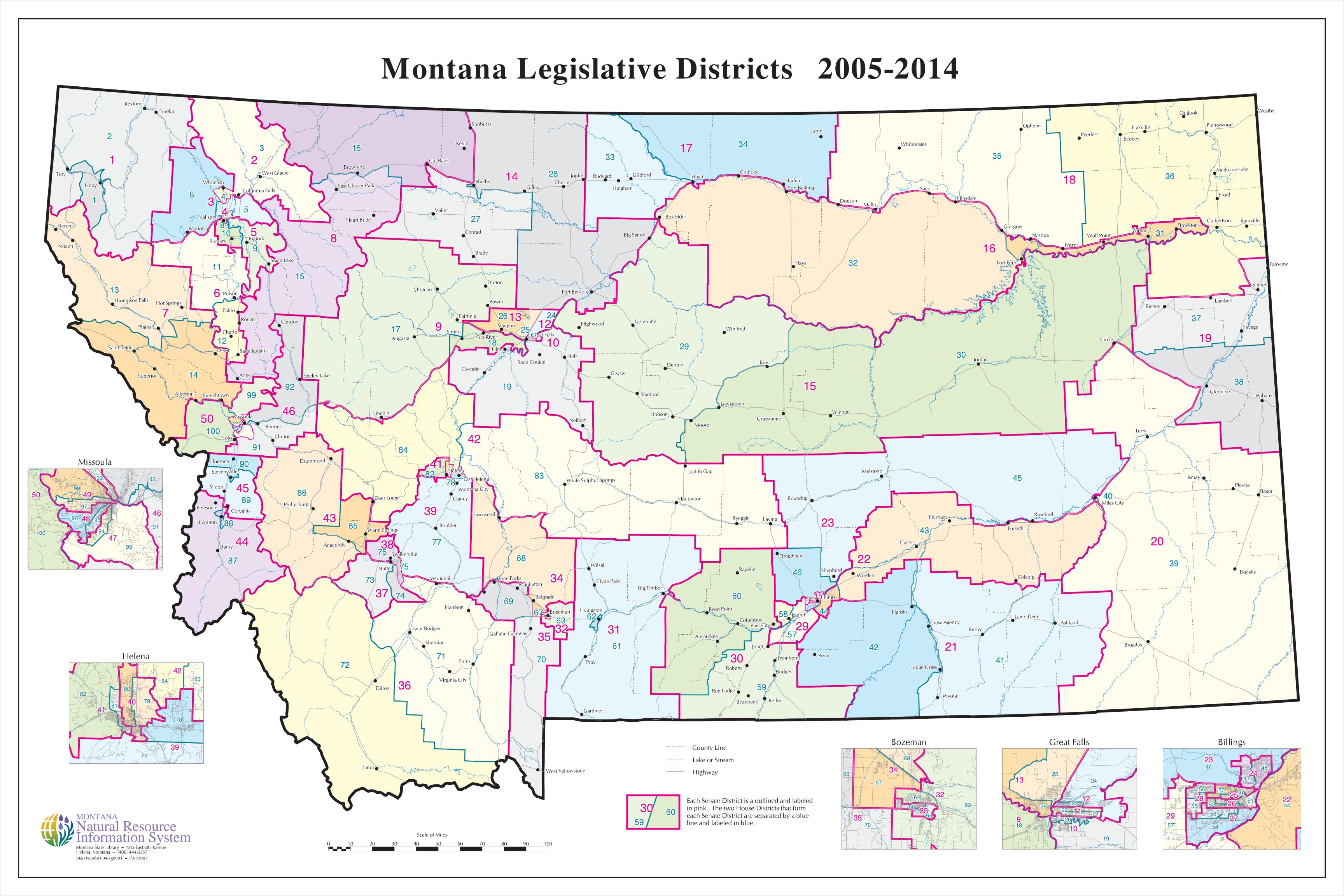
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

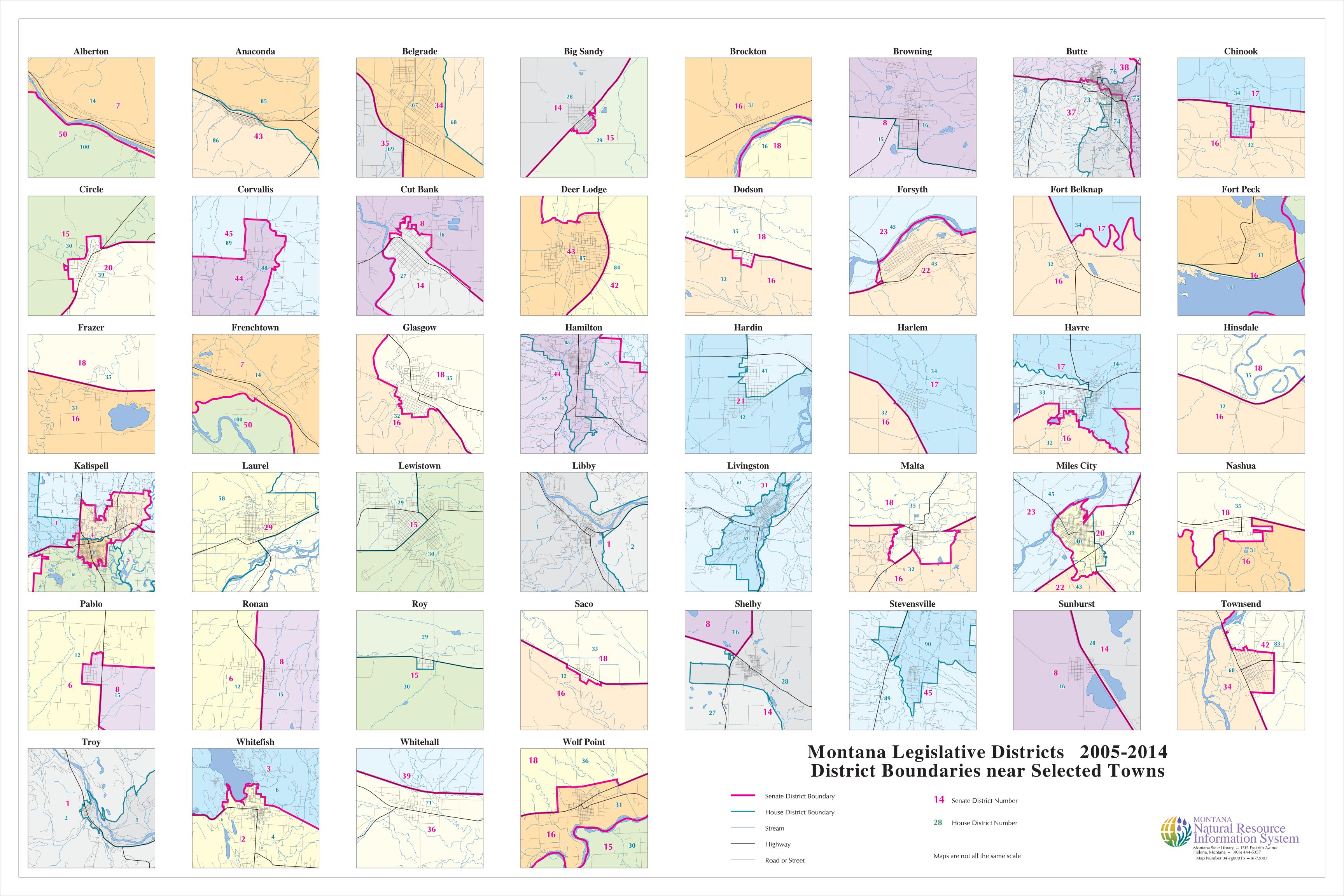
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 21 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Gerald Pease (D) P.O. Box 556 Lodge Grass, MT 59050-0556

House District 41
Representative Norma Bixby (D)
P.O. Box 1165
Lame Deer, MT 59043-1165

House District **42**Representative Veronica Small-Eastman (D)
P.O. Box 262
Lodge Grass, MT 59050-0262



## The

#### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

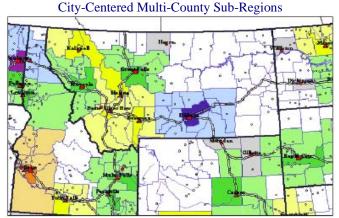
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

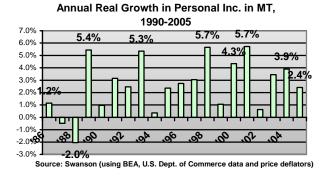


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

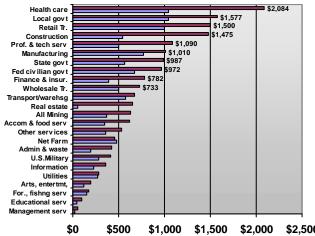
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

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The Short-horned Lizard has a broad, flattened body that is colored to provide camouflage on dry soil Its diet includes grasshoppers, beetles and spiders.

Rivers like the Powder and Tongue, shown here, provide habitat of value to many species in the dry landscape of southeast Montana.





Barr's Milkvetch occurs almost entirely on rocky knobs and buttes in Rosebud and Powder River c ounties. This plant was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program revealed that it was more common than was previously thought.

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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 21

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

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Big Horn County	12,671	13,149	3.77	
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Rosebud County	38,696	18.0	25.0	
Powder River County	28,851	11.2	14.0	
Big Horn County	27,719	24.0	32.0	

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

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housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Rosebud County	3,912	3,930	0.46
period.	Yellowstone County	54,563	57,740	5.82
	Powder River County	1,007	1,009	0.20
	Big Horn County	4,655	4,679	0.52

## **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 21

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	9	5	4	4	2
Private	1	1	1	4	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

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						Special or	
	Public	Branches	Bookmobiles	School	Academic	Other	Total
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Big Horn County	1	0	0	14	1	0	16
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 21 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Yellowstone County	501			
Rosebud County	21			
Powder River County	8			
Big Horn County	22			

# LAND

#### **Size**

Senate District 21 is 7,568.65 square miles in size, or about 5.15 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 21 ranks number 7 in size.

#### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12575	8.6
Tribal Land	8431	5.7
State Trust Land	8062	5.5
National Park Service	1831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1431	1
All Others	4318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

#### **Senate District 21 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
D.i. at	2.540	46.55
Private	3,540	46.77
Water	18	0.23
U.S. Forest Service	596	7.88
Tribal Land	3,118	41.20
State Trust Land	168	2.22
Other State Land	7	0.09
National Park Service	4	0.05
Bureau of Land Management	118	1.56
Total	7,569	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 21.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	4	0.00
Fallow Crop	192,188	7.52
Farmstead	1,215	0.05
Grazing	2,152,206	84.23
Wild Hay	45,453	1.78
Irrigated	52,919	2.07
Timber	111,254	4.35
Total	2,555,239	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

## WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 21

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	4,761	82.71	114.84
2000-2005	436	7.57	147.12
1990-1999	559	9.71	167.75
Total:	5756	100.00	429.71

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 21

Туре	Count
Stockwater Permit	60
Statement Of Claim	7,001
Reserved Claim	1,806
Provisional Permit	143
Powder River Declaration	1
K - 62-73 Groundwater	11
Irrigation Districts	8
Ground Water Certificate	1,349
Exempt Right	85
Conservation District Water R	23
Total:	10487

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	1	72.00	72.00	72.00	3,141
Irrigation	14	53.43	-9.00	525.00	1,578,718
Other	8	24.25	9.00	40.00	812
Stock / Small Farm Pond	62	18.18	8.00	35.00	6,593
Unknown	51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	1	8.00	8.00	8.00	88
Total	137				1,589,352

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 21**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	544	862	834	2,313	904
% of PLSS	7.0	11.1	10.8	29.9	11.7

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

#### Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 21

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Wyola	1990 - 1991	2
Source: Montana Department of	Saint Xavier	1997 - 1997	1
Environmental Quality Remediation	Pryor	1996 - 1999	4
Division. This data was last updated	Lodge Grass	1989 - 2000	9
in March 2006.	Lame Deer	1993 - 1999	8
	Hardin	1989 - 2005	40
	Garryowen	1995 - 1995	1
	Fort Smith	1989 - 1998	2
	Decker	1992 - 2000	2
	Custer	1991 - 1991	1
	Crow Agency	1989 - 1999	9
	Busby	1990 - 2000	6
	Birney	1994 - 1996	2
	Billings	1992 - 1998	3
	Ashland	1991 - 2002	5
	Total:		95

#### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 21

Site Type	Total
Abandoned Mines	291
Remediation Response	20

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

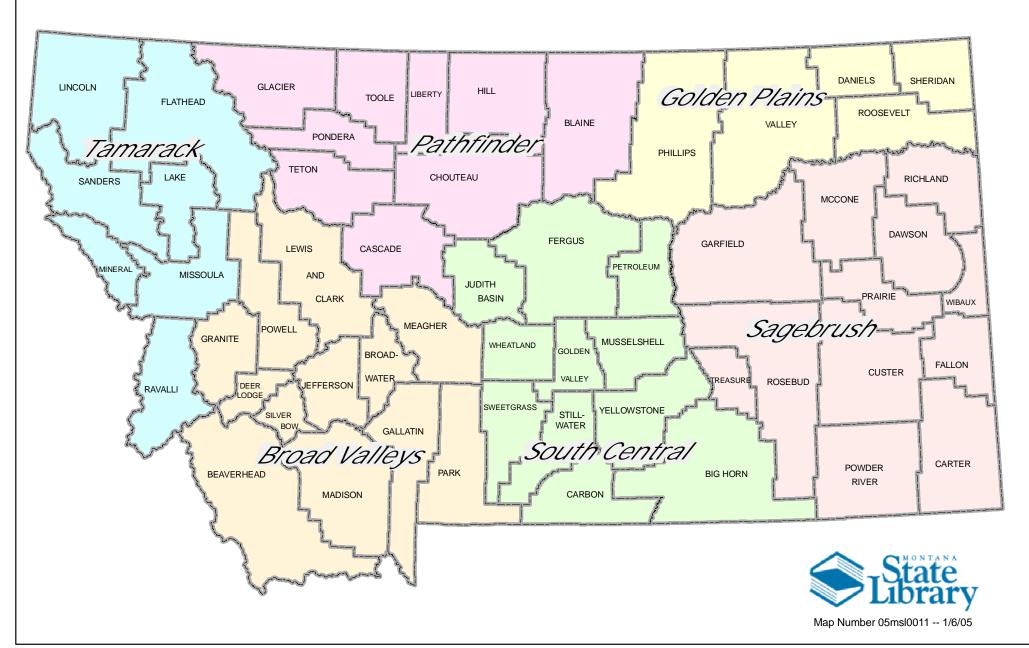
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

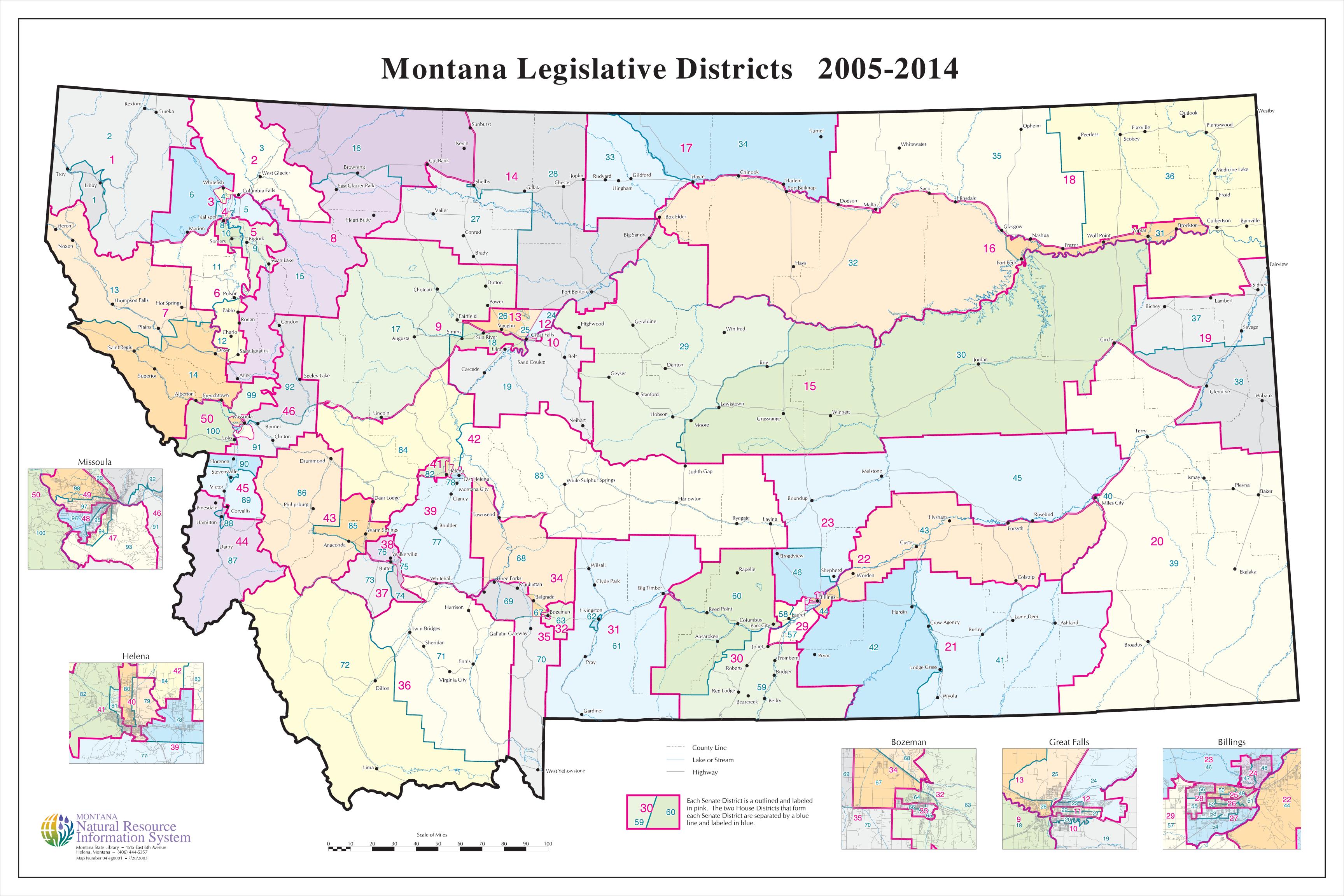
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

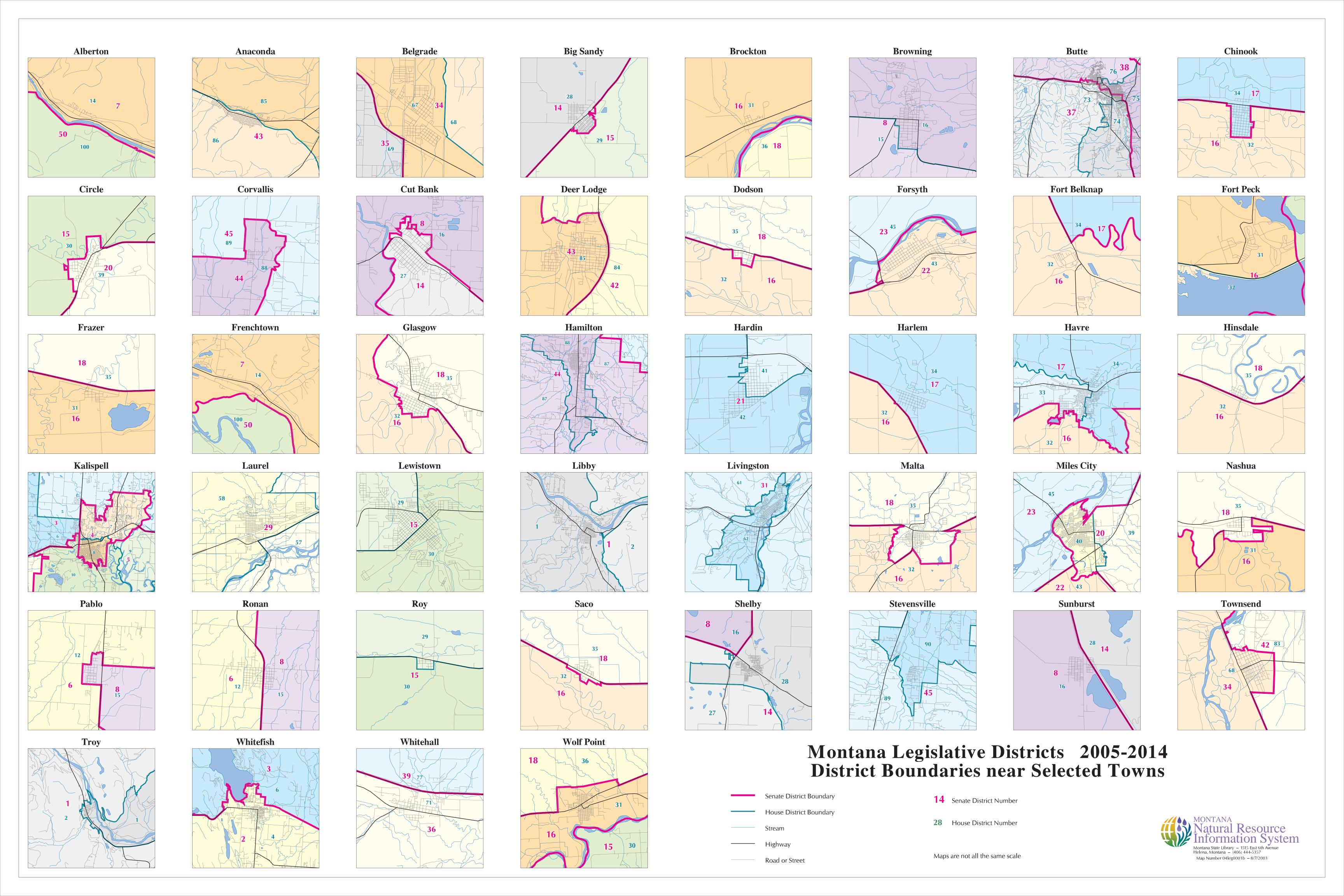
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 22 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

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Colstrip, MT 59323-2138

House District 44
Representative William Glaser (R)
1402 Indian Creek Rd
Huntley, MT 59037-9338



## The

#### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

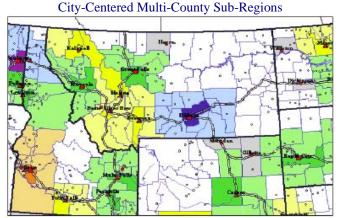
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

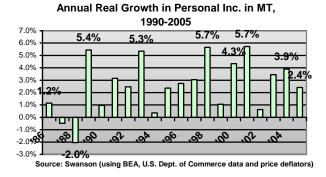


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

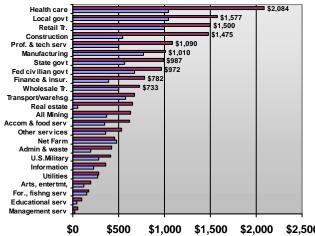
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

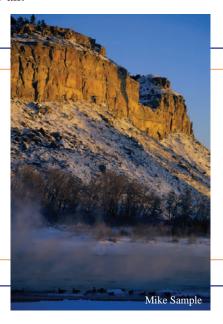
# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 22

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Treasure County	861	689	-19.98	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Rosebud County	9,383	9,212	-1.82	Source: Size Consus Bureau
Yellowstone County	129,352	136,691	5.67	
Custer County	11,696	11,267	-3.67	

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Yellowstone County	41,174	12.1	16.9	Bureau Website
Treasure County	30,961	12.4	20.0	
Rosebud County	38,696	18.0	25.0	
Custer County	31,980	14.0	19.5	

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Treasure County	422	420	-0.47
period.	Rosebud County	3,912	3,930	0.46
	Yellowstone County	54,563	57,740	5.82
	Custer County	5,360	5,343	-0.32

## **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 22**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	7	6	5	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Book- Public Branches mobiles School			Special or Academic Other Total			
	1 uone	Dianches	mobiles	School	Academic	Other	
Yellowstone County	2	0	1	53	3	8	67
Treasure County	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rosebud County	1	1	0	11	1	0	14
Custer County	1	0	0	12	1	1	15
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

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Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 22 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Yellowstone County	501			
Treasure County	2			
Rosebud County	21			
Custer County	48			

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 22 is 3,478.03 square miles in size, or about 2.37 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 22 ranks number 18 in size.

#### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

#### **Senate District 22 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	3,036	87.30
Water	12	0.36
Tribal Land	18	0.53
State Trust Land	184	5.30
Other State Land	2	0.06
Other Federal	65	1.88
Bureau of Land Management	159	4.58
Total	3,478	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 22.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	119,830	5.33
Farmstead	1,371	0.06
Grazing	1,963,612	87.38
Wild Hay	16,115	0.72
Irrigated	71,770	3.19
Timber	74,504	3.32
Total	2,247,202	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

## WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 22

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	3,084	67.23	132.54
2000-2005	653	14.24	139.55
1990-1999	850	18.53	93.47
Total:	4587	100.00	365.56

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### **Water Rights in Senate District 22**

Type	Count
Water Reservation	3
Stockwater Permit	62
Statement Of Claim	3,621
Reserved Claim	4
Provisional Permit	160
Ground Water Certificate	1,669
Exempt Right	73
Conservation District Water R	7
Total:	5599

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	4	30.00	20.00	42.00	871
Other	4	54.75	20.00	88.00	9,914
Stock / Small Farm Pond	59	18.44	10.00	31.00	5,558
Unknown	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	72				16,343

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 22**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	11	120	28	345	69
% of PLSS	0.3	3.2	0.8	9.3	1.9

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

#### **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 22**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Worden	1990 - 1994	14
Source: Montana Department of	Sanders	1991 - 1991	1
Environmental Quality Remediation	Rosebud	1996 - 1996	1
Division. This data was last updated	Pompeys Pillar	1992 - 1993	3
in March 2006.	Hysham	1989 - 1995	7
	Huntley	1992 - 1995	15
	Hathaway	2003 - 2003	1
	Forsyth	1987 - 2000	25
	Custer	1991 - 1999	5
	Colstrip	1990 - 2005	24
	Billings	1988 - 2005	35
	Bighorn	1993 - 1993	1
	Ballantine	1991 - 1996	4
	Total:		136

#### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 22

Site Type	<u>Total</u>
Abandoned Mines	74
Remediation Response	22

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

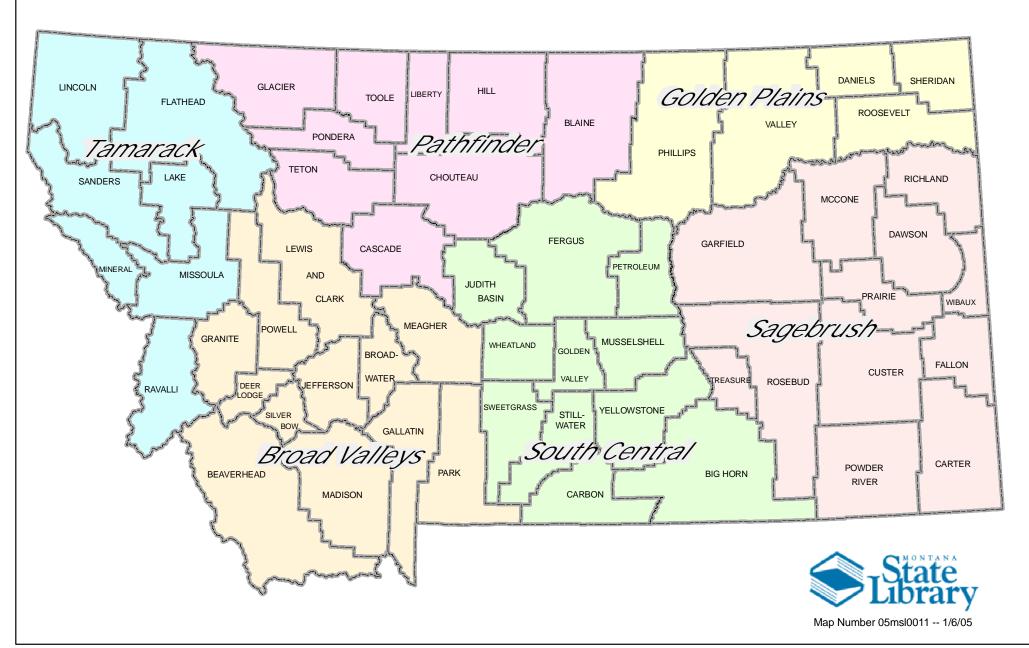
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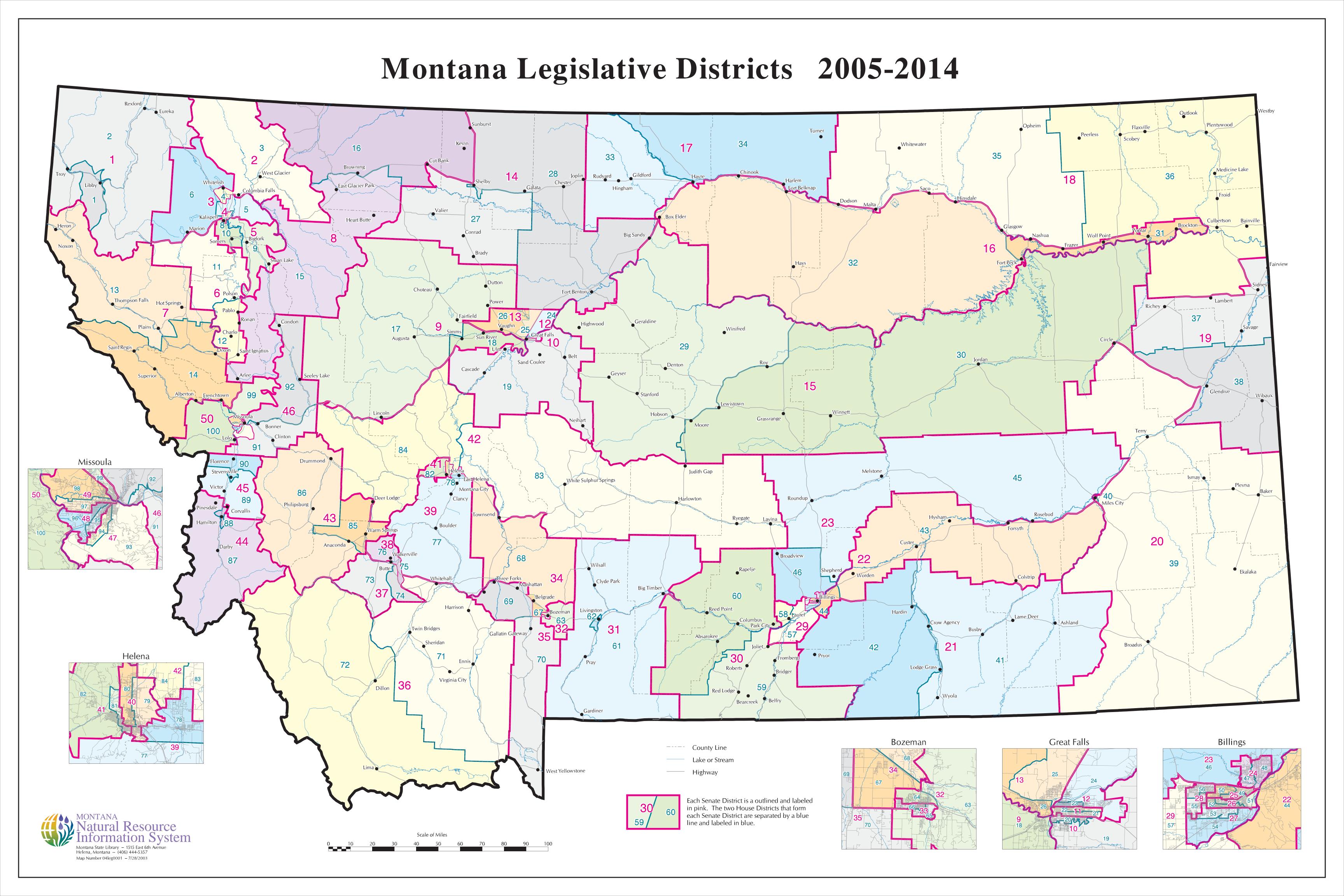
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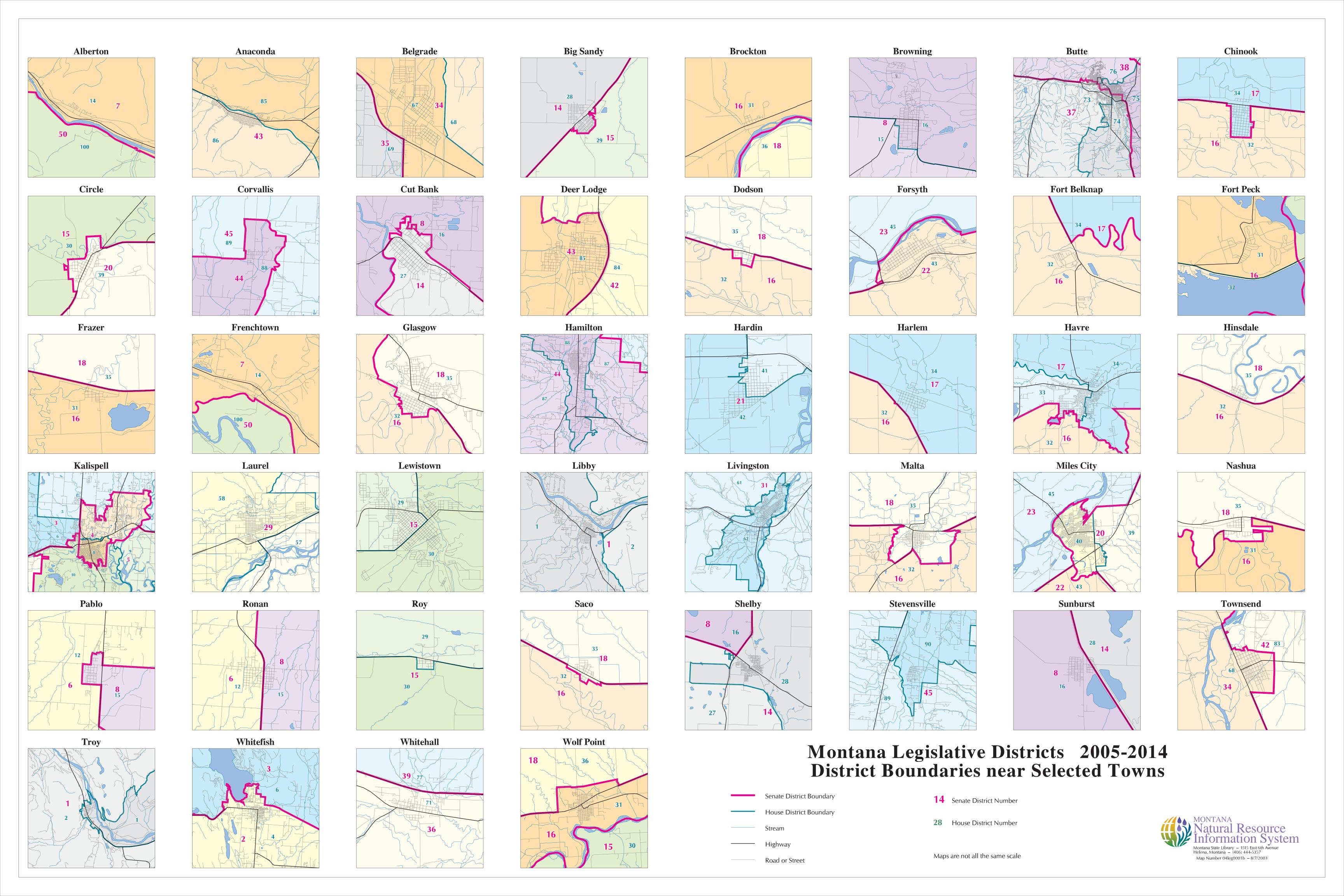
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## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 23 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Kelly Gebhardt (R) P.O. Box 724 Roundup, MT 59072-0724

House District 46
Representative Ken Peterson (R)
424 48Th St W
Billings, MT 59106-2306

House District 45
Representative Alan Olson (R)
18 Halfbreed Creek Rd
Roundup, MT 59072-6524



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

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During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

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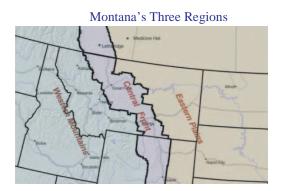
# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

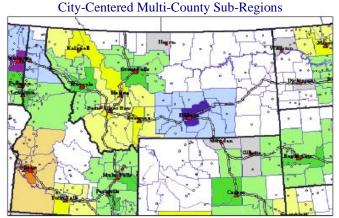
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

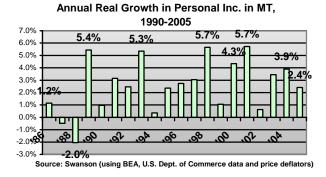


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

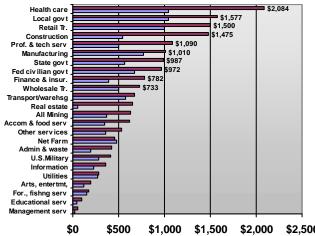
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

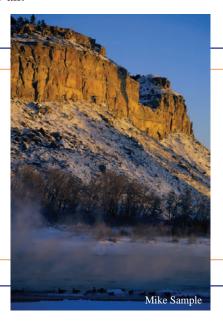
# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 23

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square nine.
Rosebud County	9,383	9,212	-1.82	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Musselshell County	4,497	4,497	0.00	
Yellowstone County	129,352	136,691	5.67	
Custer County	11,696	11,267	-3.67	

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Yellowstone County	41,174	12.1	16.9	Bureau Website
Rosebud County	38,696	18.0	25.0	
Musselshell County	27,499	17.6	29.5	
Custer County	31,980	14.0	19.5	

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Rosebud County	3,912	3,930	0.46
period.	Musselshell County	2,317	2,311	-0.26
	Yellowstone County	54,563	57,740	5.82
	Custer County	5,360	5,343	-0.32

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 23**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	8	5	5	3	0
Private	0	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Yellowstone County	2	0	1	53	3	8	67
Rosebud County	1	1	0	11	1	0	14
Musselshell County	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Custer County	1	0	0	12	1	1	15
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 23 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Yellowstone County	501			
Rosebud County	21			
Musselshell County	22			
Custer County	48			

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 23 is 6,219.89 square miles in size, or about 4.23 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 23 ranks number 8 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 23 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	5,228	84.05
Water	21	0.33
State Trust Land	386	6.21
Other Federal	25	0.40
Fish and Wildlife Service	18	0.29
Bureau of Land Management	542	8.71
Total	6,220	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 23.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	381,218	10.49
Farmstead	2,081	0.06
Grazing	2,995,946	82.41
Wild Hay	17,076	0.47
Irrigated	67,262	1.85
Timber	171,643	4.72
Total	3,635,225	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 23

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	4,898	67.78	190.08
2000-2005	1,046	14.48	172.48
1990-1999	1,282	17.74	168.51
Total:	7226	100.00	531.07

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 23

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	4
Stockwater Permit	101
Statement Of Claim	6,112
Reserved Claim	2
Provisional Permit	252
Irrigation Districts	3
Ground Water Certificate	3,187
Exempt Right	180
Conservation District Water R	22
Total:	9863

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	51	20.65	8.00	42.00	13,448
Other	6	12.33	8.00	20.00	3,231
Stock / Small Farm Pond	270	18.97	7.00	39.00	33,830
Unknown	37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	364				50,509

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 23**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	26	136	73	643	119
% of PLSS	0.4	2.1	1.1	9.8	1.8

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 23**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Shepherd	1991 - 1999	7
Source: Montana Department of	Roundup	1990 - 2000	18
Environmental Quality Remediation	Rosebud	1992 - 1999	3
Division. This data was last updated	Molt	1994 - 1994	2
in March 2006.	Miles City	1988 - 1999	7
	Melstone	1991 - 2003	5
	Kinsey	1993 - 1993	1
	Ingomar	1991 - 1998	3
	Hathaway	1991 - 1993	2
	Broadview	1991 - 1996	4
	Billings	1988 - 2001	20
	Total:		72

#### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 23

Site Type	Total	
Abandoned Mines	205	
Remediation Response	20	

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

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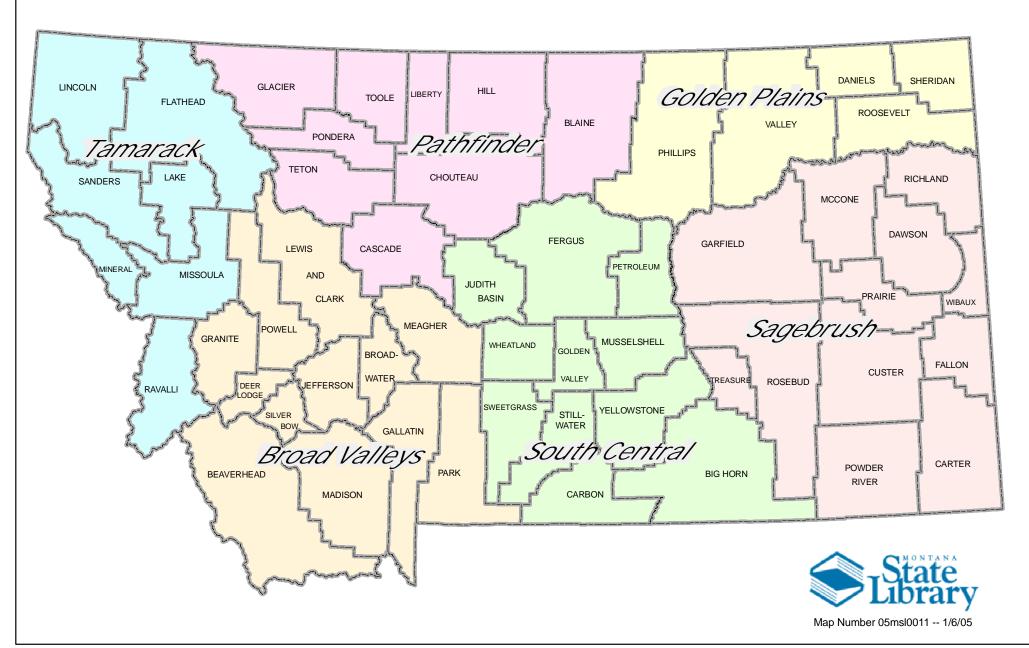
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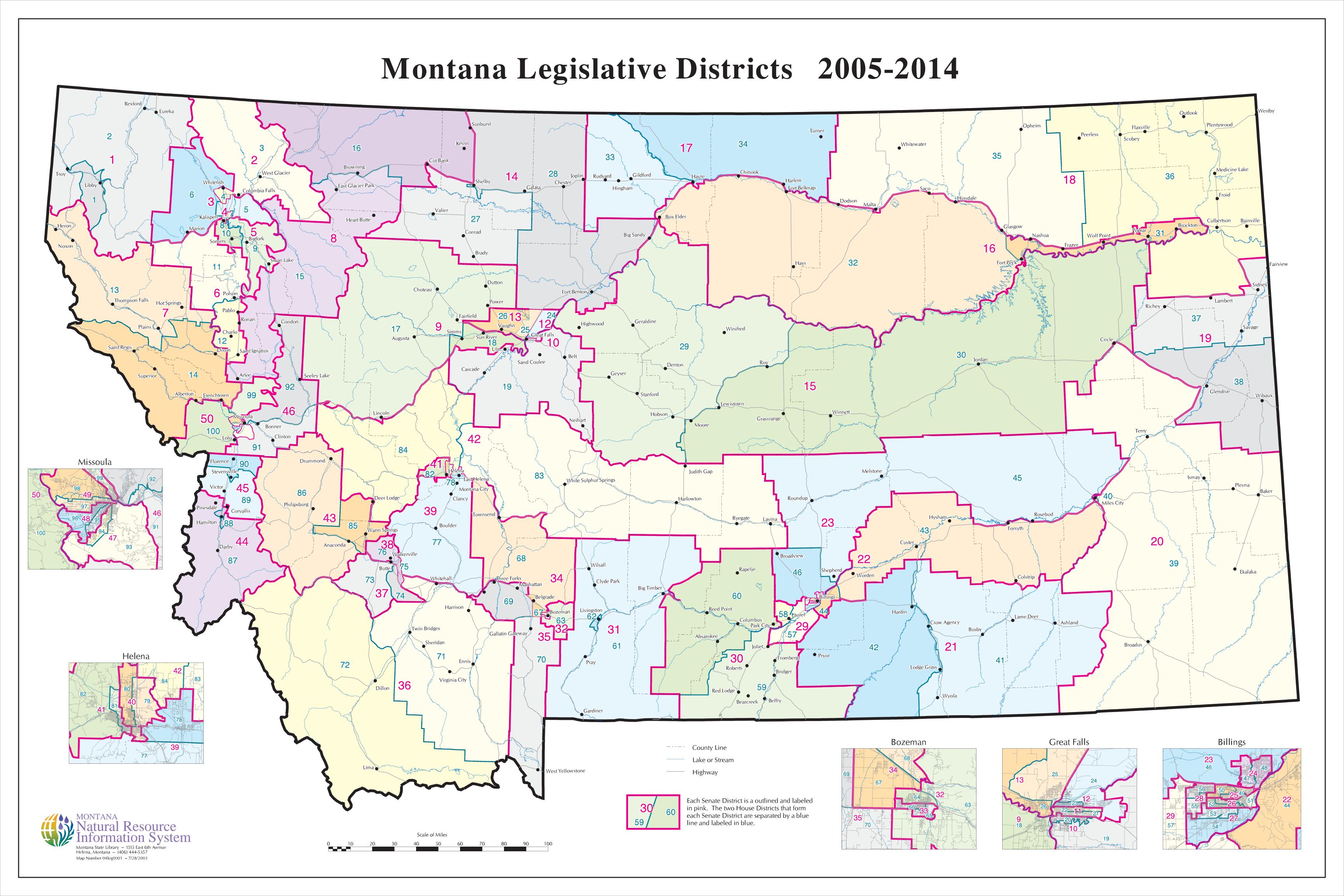
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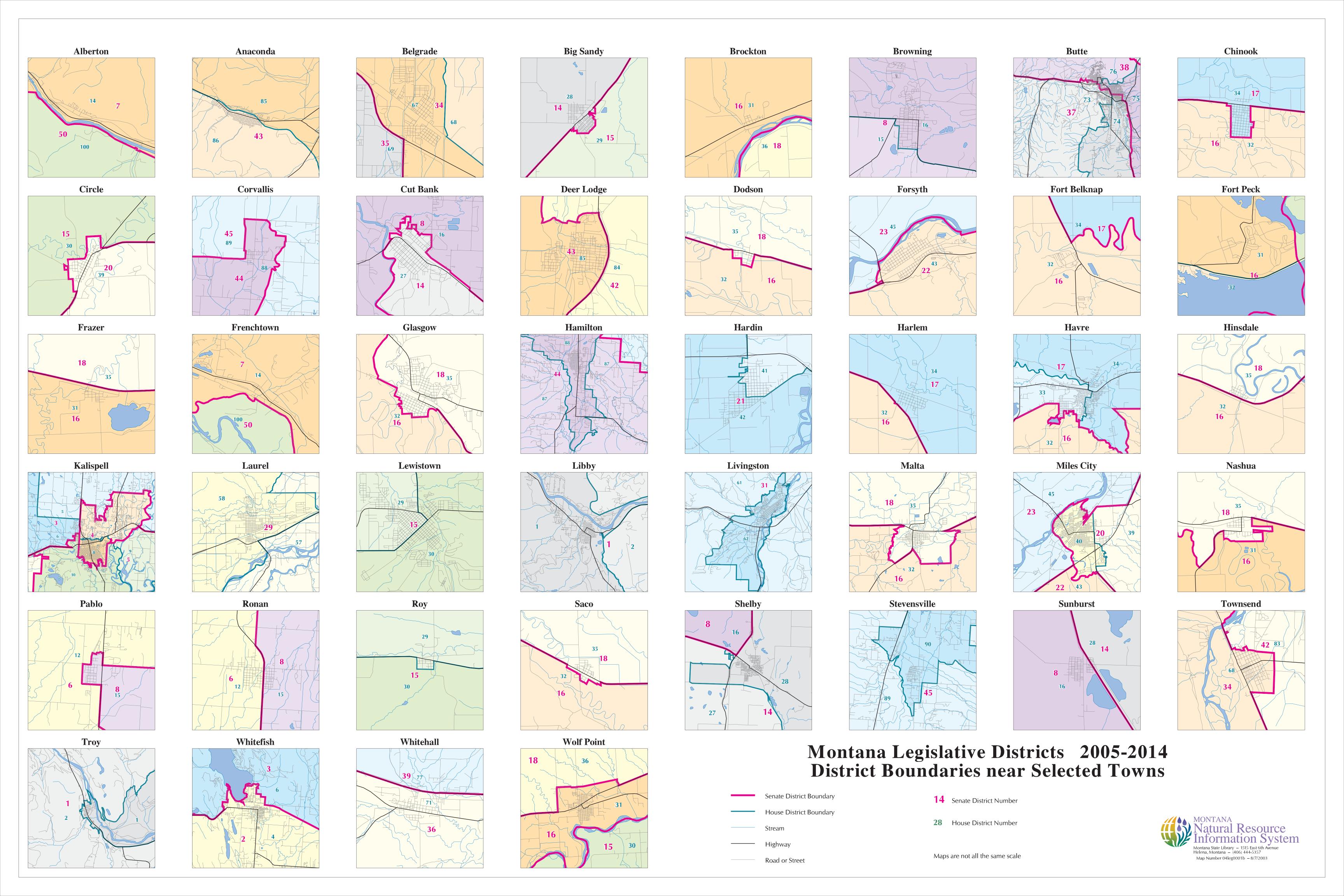
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## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 24 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

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Representative Dennis Himmelberger (R)
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Billings, MT 59104-2272

House District 48
Representative Wanda Grinde (D)
1910 Bannack Dr
Billings, MT 59105-4236



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Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
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No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

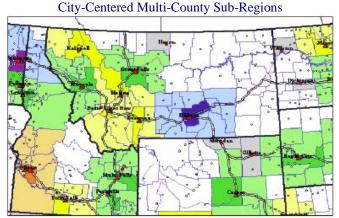
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

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The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

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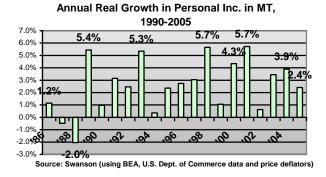


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

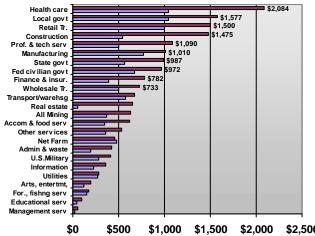
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The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

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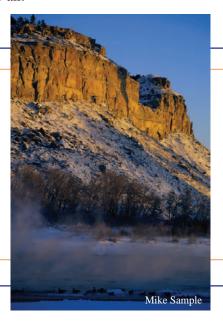
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Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 24

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Yellowstone County	129,352	136,691	5.67	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Yellowstone County	41,174	12.1	16.9	Bureau Website

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Yellowstone County	54,563	57,740	5.82

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 24

	Grade M Schools S		High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges	
Public	4	1	1	0	0	

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Yellowstone County	2	0	1	53	3	8	67
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 24 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library	Patrons Patrons
Yellowstone County	501

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 24 is 8.39 square miles in size, or about 0.01 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 24 ranks number 45 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 24 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	8	100.00	
Public	0	0.00	
Total	8	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 24.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	0	0.00
Farmstead	6	1.28
Grazing	282	60.06
Wild Hay	69	14.70
Irrigated	112	23.96
Timber	0	0.00
Total	469	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 24

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	352	70.40	49.66
2000-2005	64	12.80	34.47
1990-1999	84	16.80	41.31
Total:	500	100.00	125.44

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 24

Type	Count
Statement Of Claim	17
Provisional Permit	5
Ground Water Certificate	291
Exempt Right	9
Total:	322

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	1				0

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 24**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		8	1	14	
% of PLSS		40.0	5.0	70.0	

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 24**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Billings	1988 - 2004	22
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.			
ili Malcii 2000.	Total:		22

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 24**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response	4	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Abandoned Mines 0	0	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

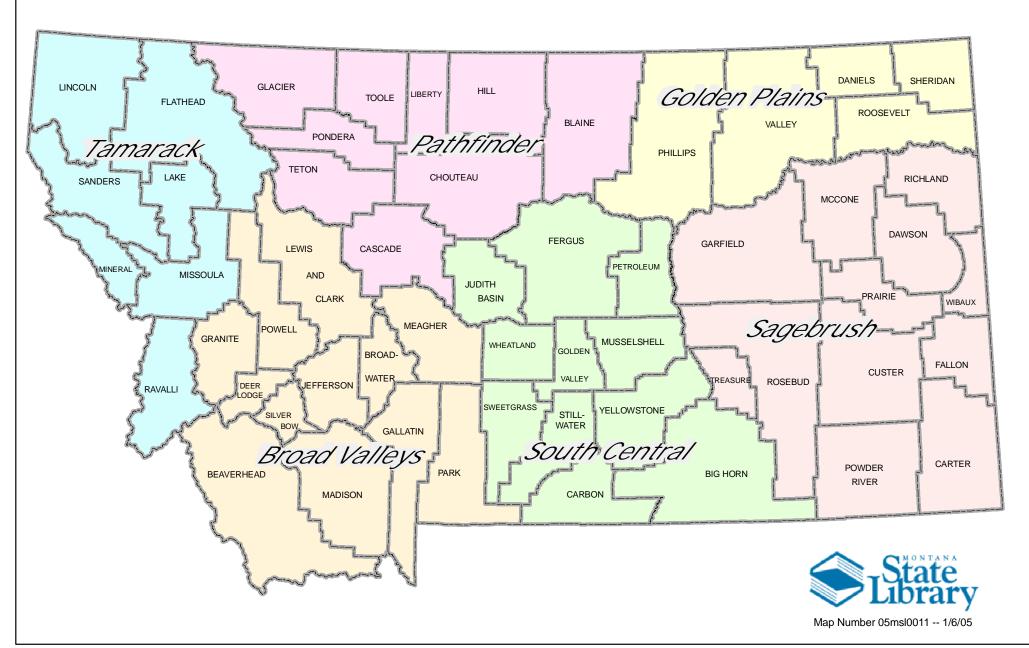
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

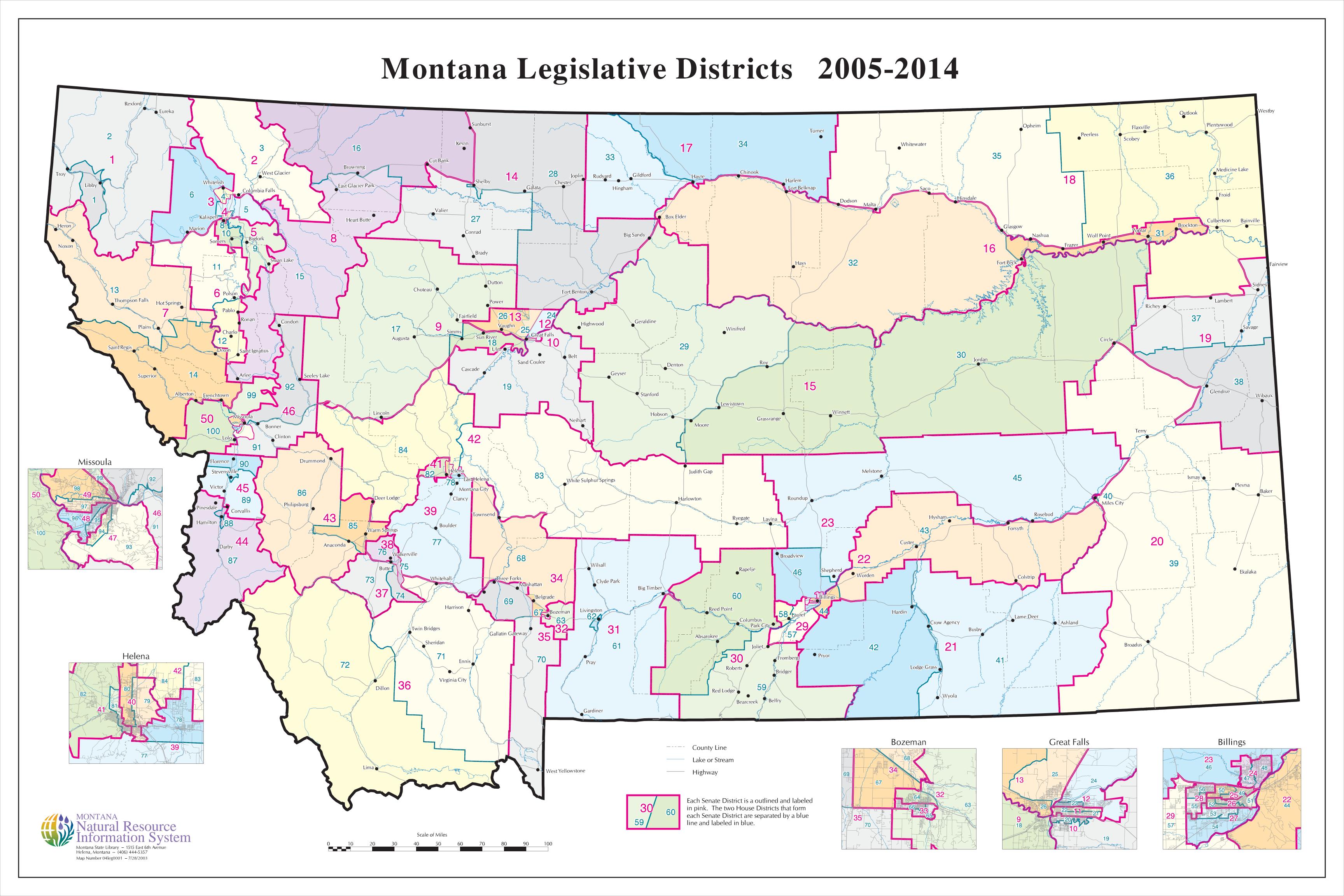
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

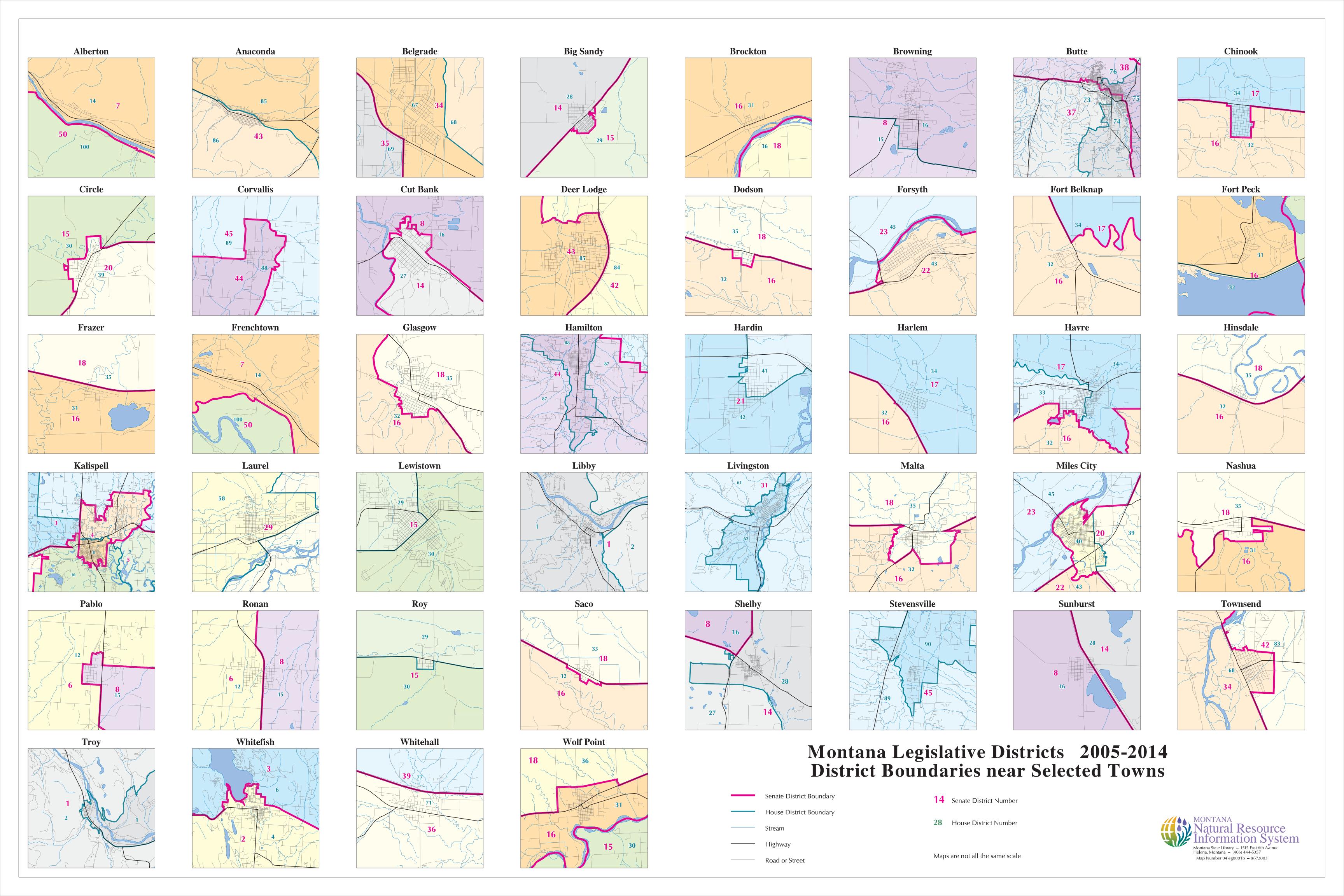
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 25 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Roy Brown (R) P.O. Box 22273 Billings, MT 59104-2273

House District 49
Representative Kendall Van Dyk (D)
P.O. Box 441
Billings, MT 59103-0441

House District **50**Representative Tom McGillvray (R)
3642 Donna Dr
Billings, MT 591021119



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

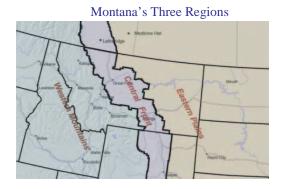
# Regional Growth & Economy

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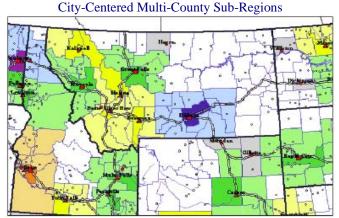
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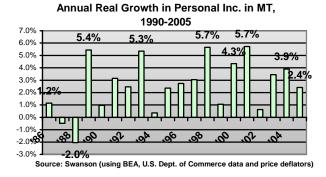


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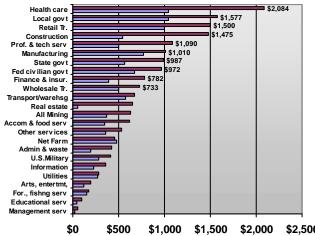
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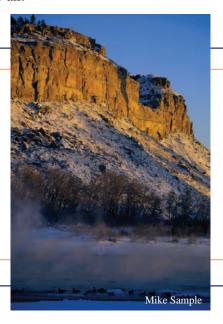
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Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 25

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Yellowstone County	129,352	136,691	5.67	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Yellowstone County	41,174	12.1	16.9	Bureau Website

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Yellowstone County	54,563	57,740	5.82

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 25

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	3	0	1	0	1
Private	0	0	0	0	1

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Yellowstone County	2	0	1	53	3	8	67
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 25 counties.

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Talking Book Library Patrons					
Yellowstone County	501				

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 25 is 4.59 square miles in size, or about 0.00 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 25 ranks number 48 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 25 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	5	100.00	
Public	0	0.00	
Total	5	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

## **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 25.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	0	0.00
Farmstead	0	0.00
Grazing	0	0.00
Wild Hay	0	0.00
Irrigated	0	0.00
Timber	0	0.00
Total	0	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 25

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	206	64.38	29.70
2000-2005	49	15.31	29.80
1990-1999	65	20.31	23.53
Total:	320	100.00	83.03

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

## Water Rights in Senate District 25

Туре	Count
Statement Of Claim	19
Provisional Permit	7
Ground Water Certificate	250
Exempt Right	4
Total:	280

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### Dams

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 25**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		6	1	11	
% of PLSS		42.9	7.1	78.6	

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 25**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Billings	1988 - 2006	50
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation			
Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.			
iii iviaicii 2000.	Total:		50

# **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 25**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response Abandoned Mines	8 0	790 other remediation sites in Montana.  Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

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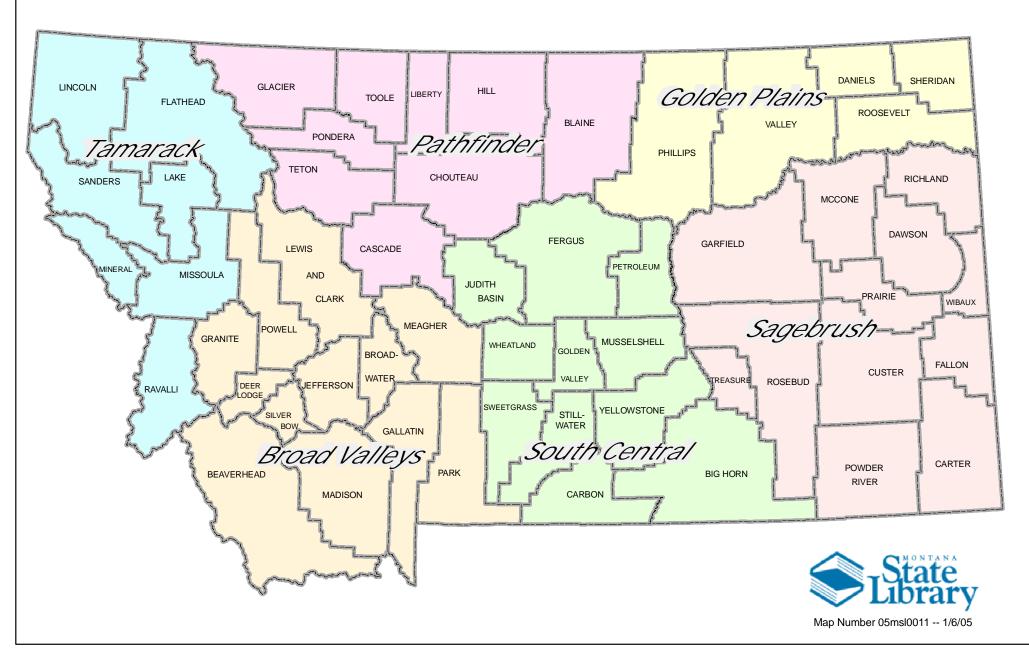
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

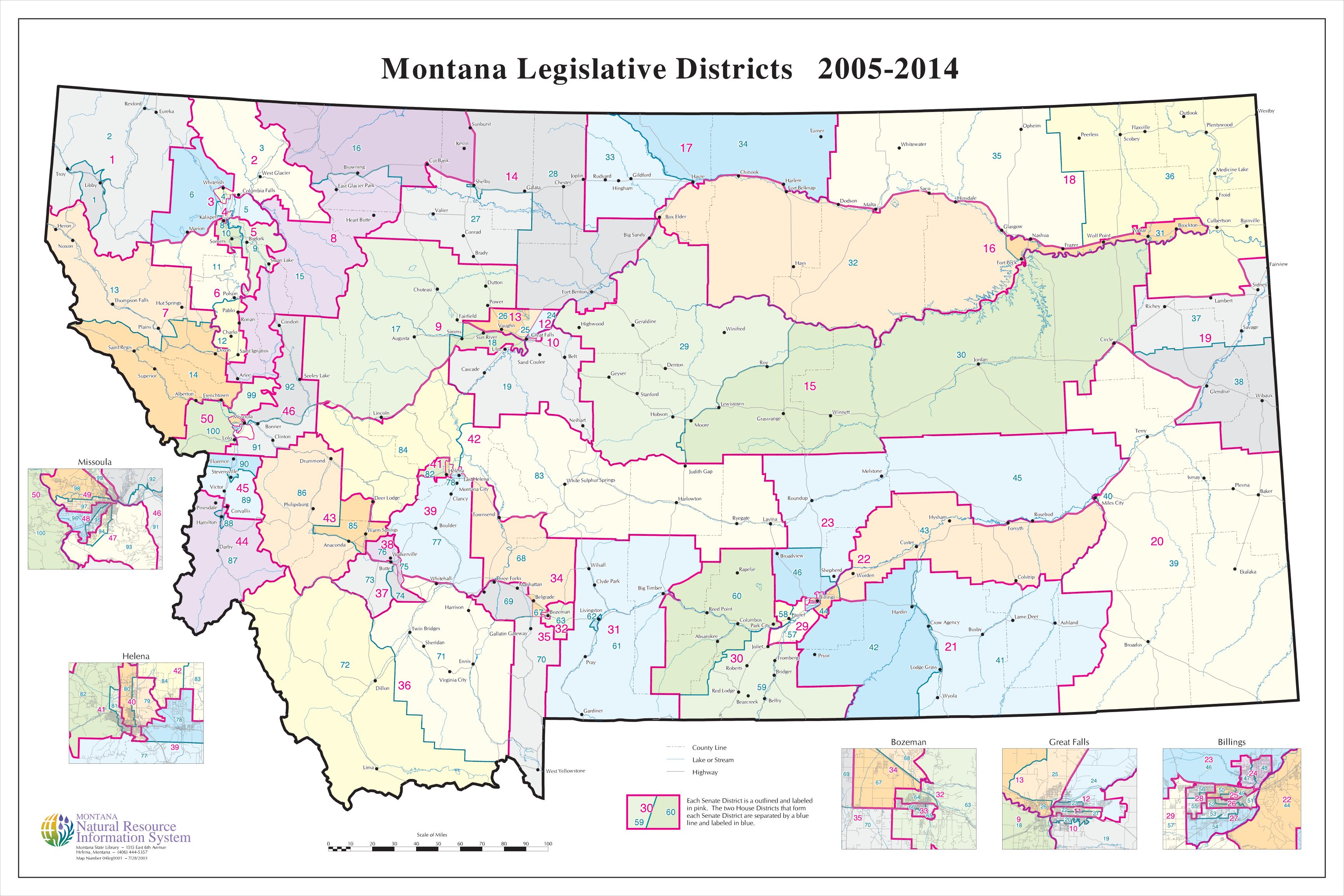
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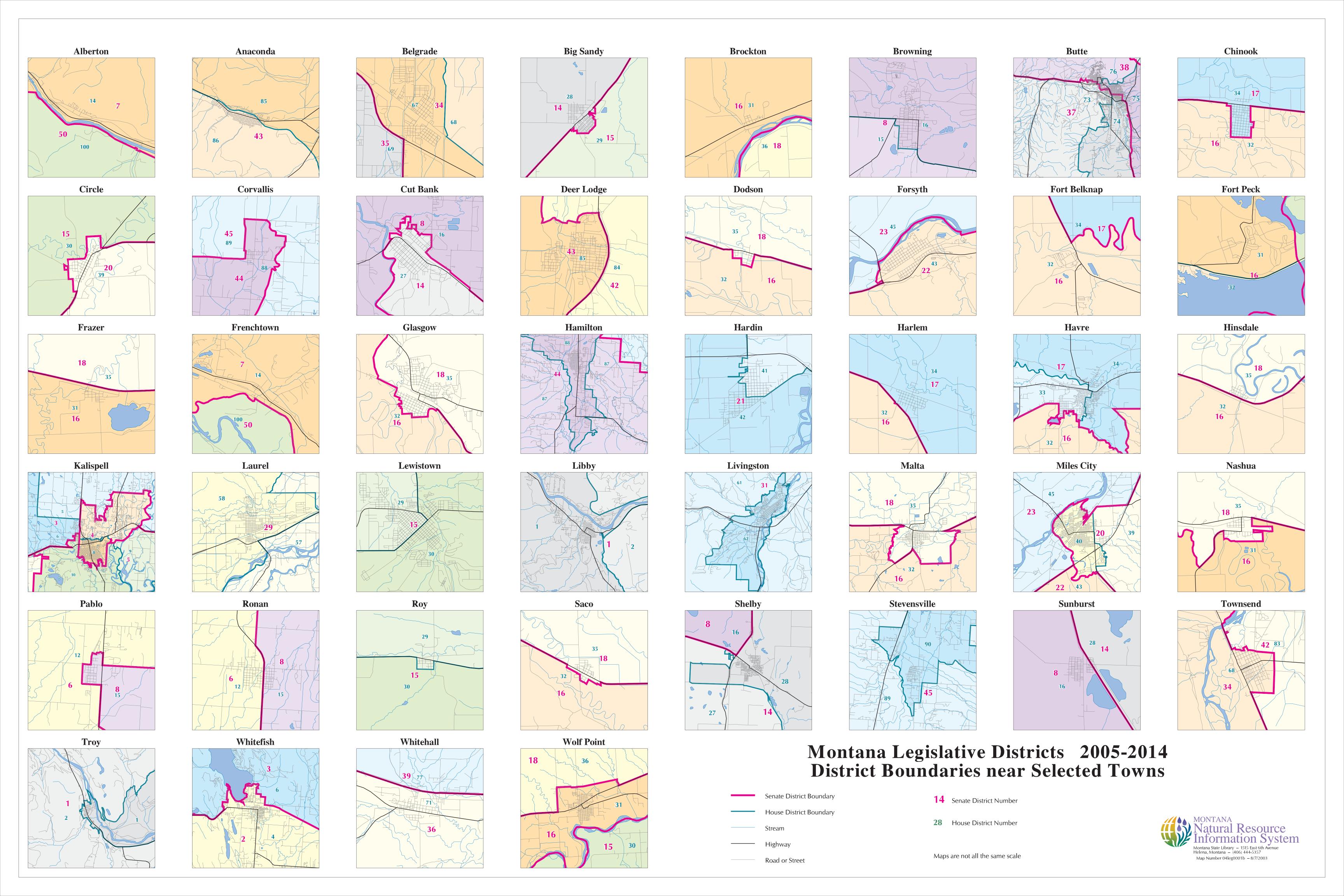
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 26 District



2007

## PREPARED FOR:

Senator Lynda Moss (D) 552 Highland Park Dr Billings, MT 59102-1046

House District **51**Representative Robyn Driscoll (D)
724 N 16Th St
Billings, MT 59101-0418

House District **52**Representative Arlene Becker (D)
1440 Lewis Ave
Billings, MT 59101-4240



# The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

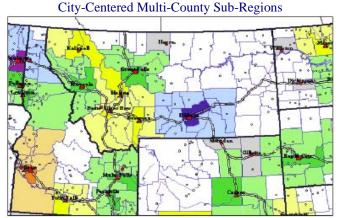
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

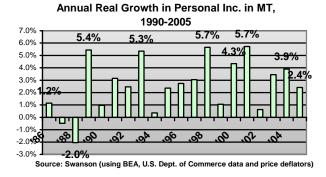


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

## **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

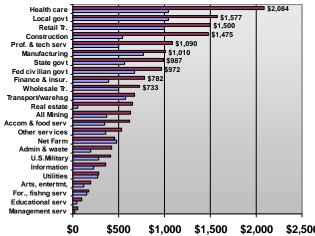
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

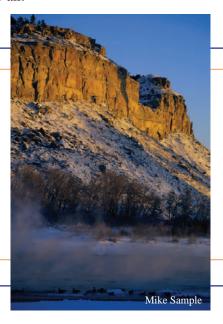
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Yellowstone County	501

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#### Size

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Farmstead	0	0.00
Grazing	0	0.00
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Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
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Total:	553	100.00	70.79

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## Water Rights in Senate District 26

Type	Count
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Exempt Right	4
Total:	345

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

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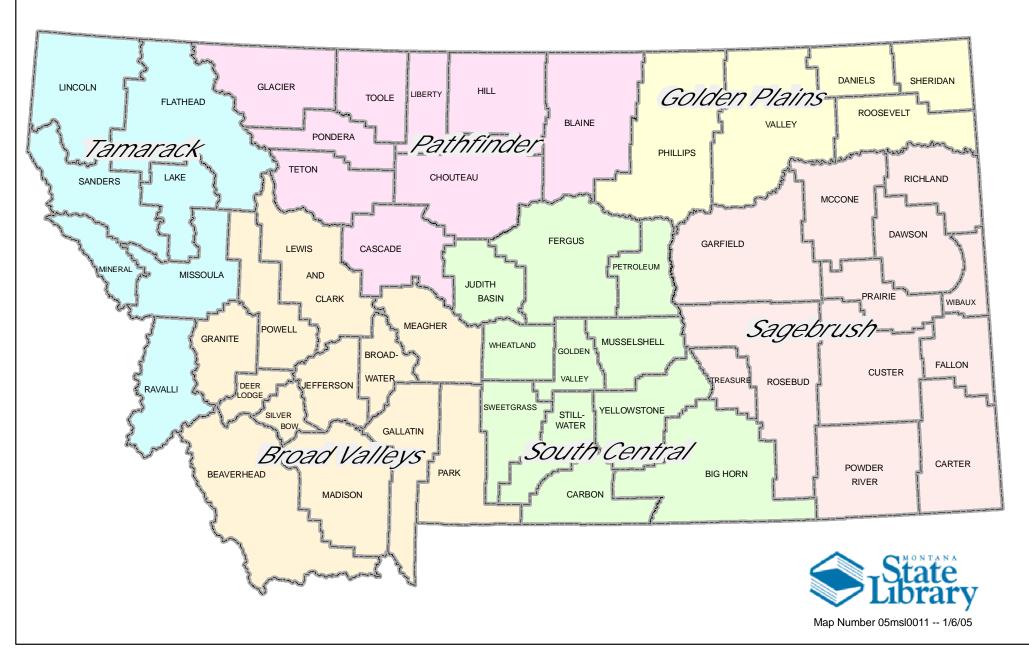
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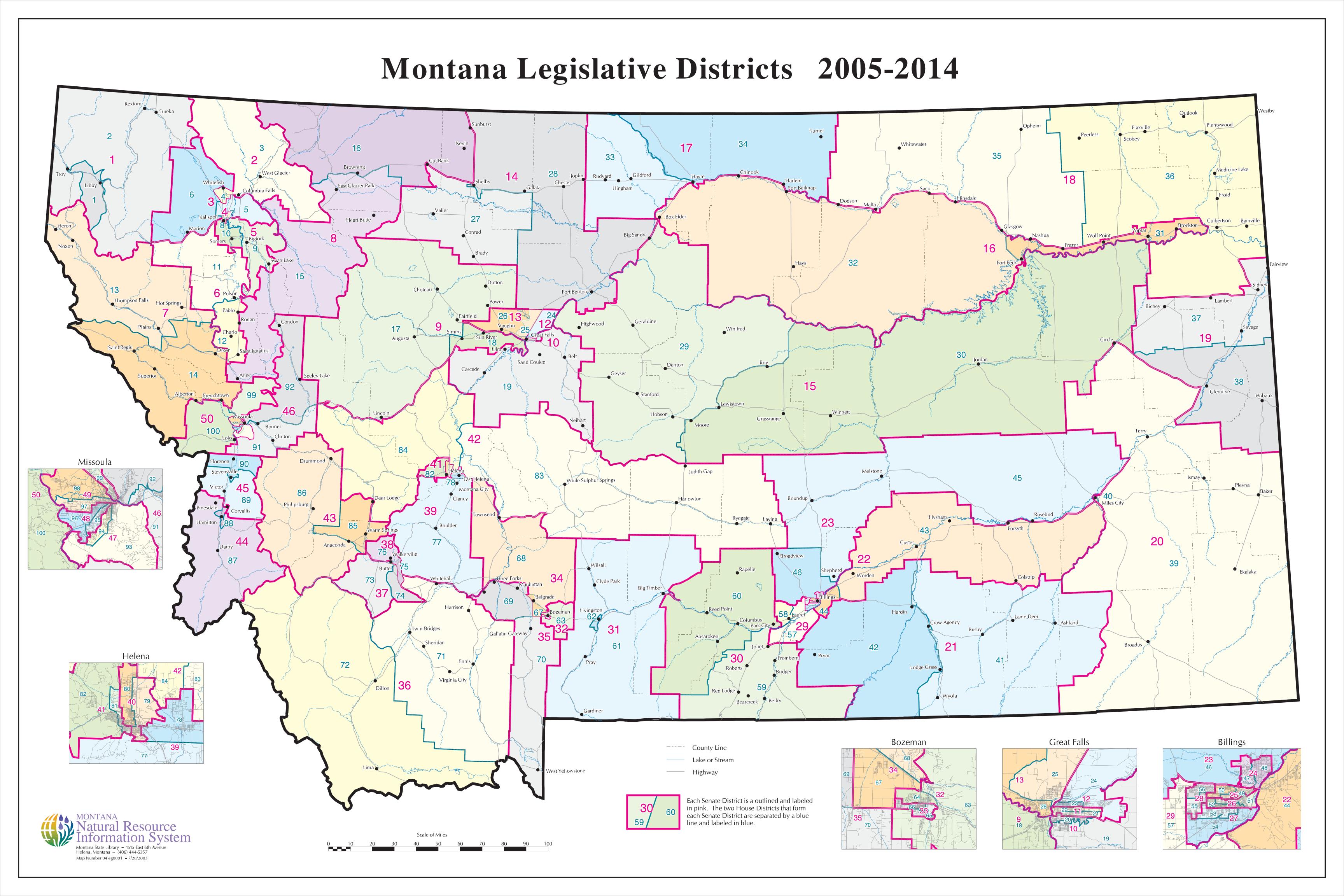
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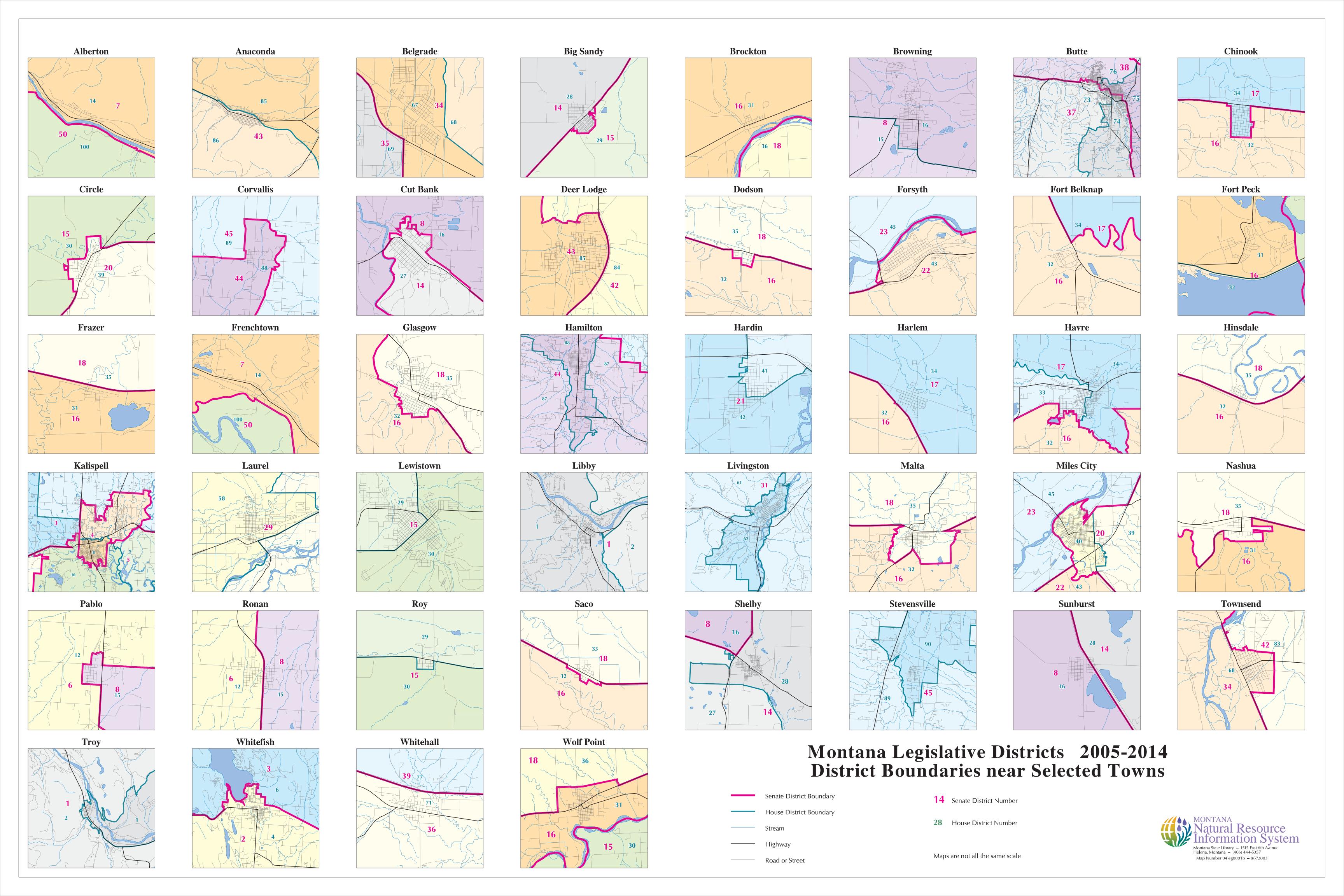
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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 27 District



2007

## PREPARED FOR:

Senator Corey Stapleton (R) 2015 Eastridge Dr Billings, MT 59102-7904

House District **54**Representative Gary Branae (D)
415 Yellowstone Ave
Billings, MT 59101-1730

House District **53**Representative Elsie Arntzen (R)
850 Senora Ave
Billings, MT 59105-2051



# The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
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Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
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Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

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There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

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7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

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# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

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The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

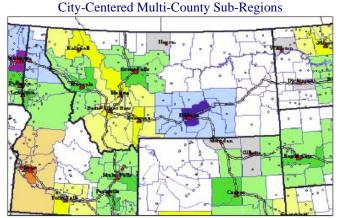
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

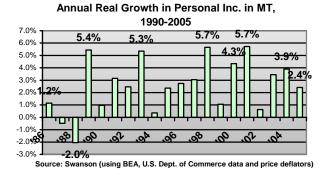


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

## **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

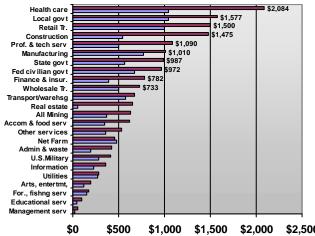
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

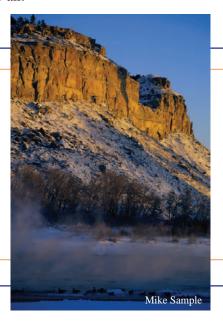
# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Peregrine Falcons nest on the ledges of steep cliffs. These birds have been called the fastest animal on earth, and can reach bullet-like speeds of up to 200 mph as they dive for smaller birds, which they catch in mid-air.

Cliffs above the Yellowstone River near Billings provide habitat for peregrine falcons, while Bald Eagles and Great Blue Herons nest in trees along the river.





Spiny Softshell Turtles are found primarily in the Yellowstone River and its major tributaries. These underwater carnivores may live 20 to 30 years in the wild.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 27

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Yellowstone County	129,352	136,691	5.67	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Yellowstone County	41,174	12.1	16.9	Bureau Website

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Yellowstone County	54,563	57,740	5.82

## **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 27

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	5	2	0	0	0
Private	0	0	0	0	1

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Yellowstone County	2	0	1	53	3	8	67
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

#### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 27 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons			
Yellowstone County	501		

## LAND

#### Size

Senate District 27 is 15.90 square miles in size, or about 0.01 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 27 ranks number 42 in size.

#### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

#### **Senate District 27 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	16	100.00	
Public	0	0.00	
Total	16	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 27.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	0	0.00
Farmstead	26	1.24
Grazing	624	29.81
Wild Hay	0	0.00
Irrigated	1,444	68.95
Timber	0	0.00
Total	2,095	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

## WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 27

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	511	62.78	29.18
2000-2005	104	12.78	32.36
1990-1999	199	24.45	32.48
Total:	814	100.00	94.01

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 27

Туре	Count
Statement Of Claim	50
Provisional Permit	20
Ground Water Certificate	525
Exempt Right	12
Total:	607

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### Dams

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 27**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		15	2	26	
% of PLSS		48.4	6.5	83.9	

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 27**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Billings	1986 - 2005	83
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.	Absarokee	1993 - 1993	1
	Total:		84

#### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 27**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response	6	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Abandoned Mines	0	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

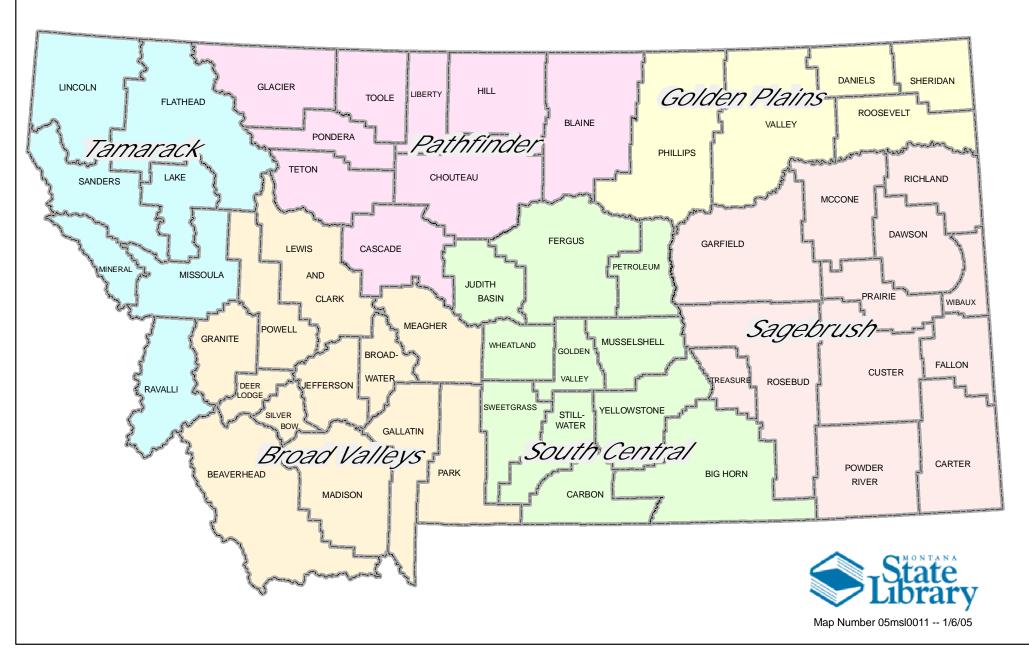
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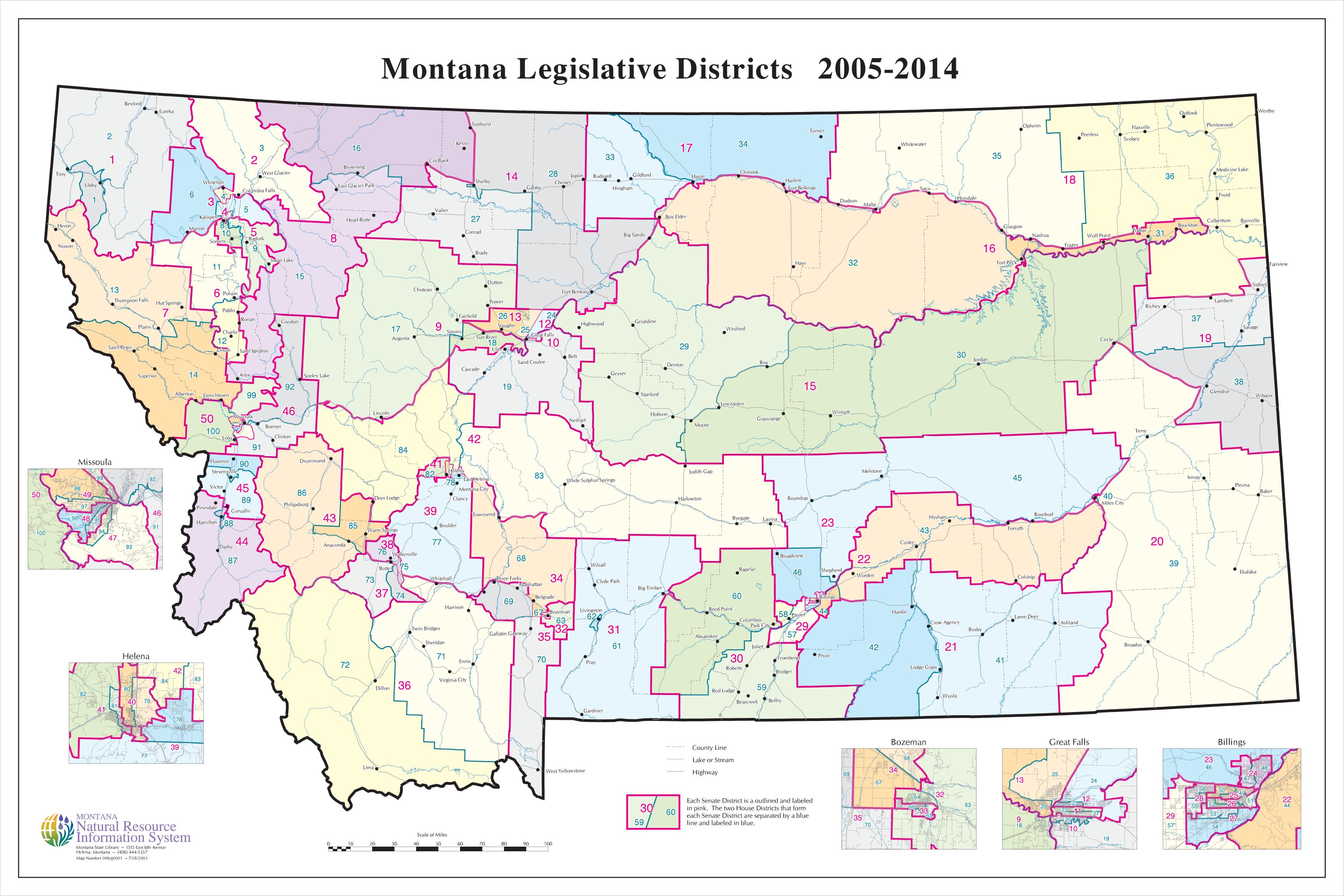
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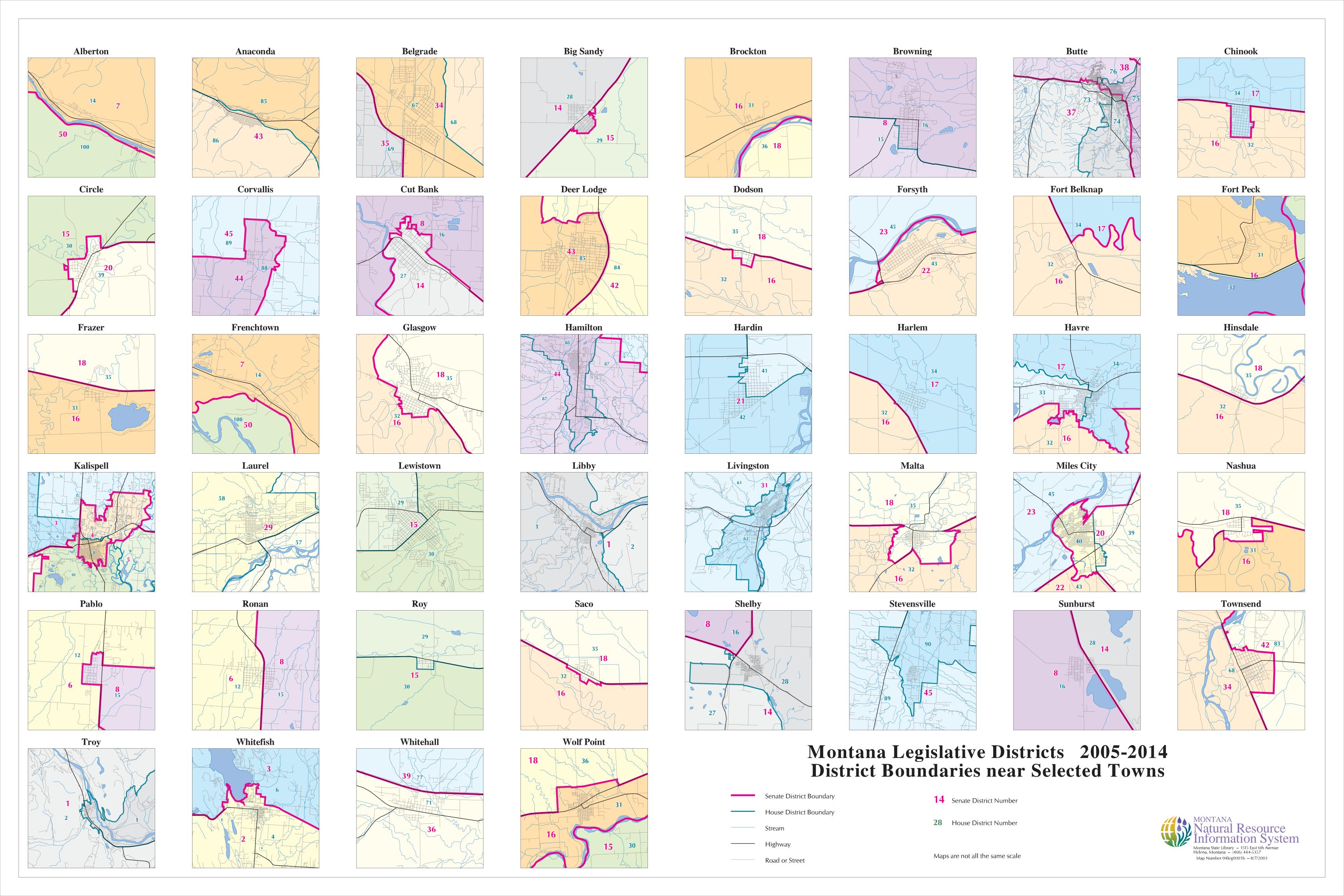
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## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 28 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jeff Essmann (R) 2101 Grand Ave #5 Billings, MT 59108-0945

House District **55**Representative Michael Lange (R)
208 Fair Park Dr
Billings, MT 59102-5734

House District **56**Representative Ernie Dutton (R)
2046 Mariposa Ln
Billings, MT 59102-2347



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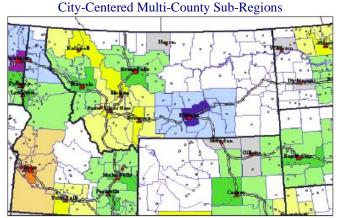
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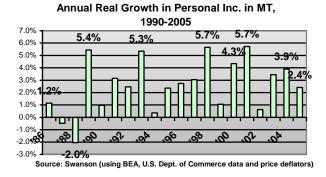


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Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

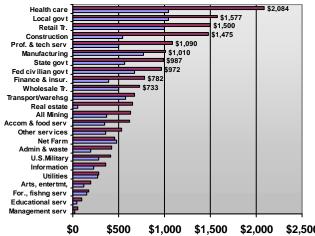
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

## Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

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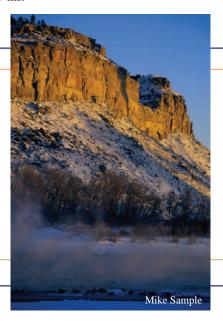
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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 28

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	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
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Yellowstone County	129,352	136,691	5.67	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Yellowstone County	41,174	12.1	16.9	Bureau Website

#### **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

		Housing	Housing	
According to the U.S. Census		Units	Units	Percent
Bureau, the total number of		April 2000	July 2005	Change
housing units in Montana				
increased 3.8% during this	Yellowstone County	54,563	57,740	5.82
neriod.				

## **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 28**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	5	1	0	0	1
Private	0	0	0	3	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Yellowstone County	2	0	1	53	3	8	67
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Talking Book Library	Patrons Patrons
Yellowstone County	501

## LAND

#### Size

Senate District 28 is 5.97 square miles in size, or about 0.00 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 28 ranks number 46 in size.

#### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

#### **Senate District 28 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	6	100.00	
Public	0	0.00	
Total	6	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 28.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	0	0.00
Farmstead	6	2.00
Grazing	0	0.00
Wild Hay	0	0.00
Irrigated	294	98.00
Timber	0	0.00
Total	300	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

## WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 28

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	273	73.78	42.03
2000-2005	39	10.54	40.89
1990-1999	58	15.68	59.81
Total:	370	100.00	142.73

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 28

Type	Count
Statement Of Claim	17
Provisional Permit	7
Ground Water Certificate	272
Exempt Right	3
Total:	299

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### Dams

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 28**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		1		10	1
% of PLSS		7.1		71.4	7.1

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 28**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Billings	1988 - 1998	11
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation			
Division. This data was last updated			
in March 2006.	Total:		11

#### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 28**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response	0	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Abandoned Mines	0	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

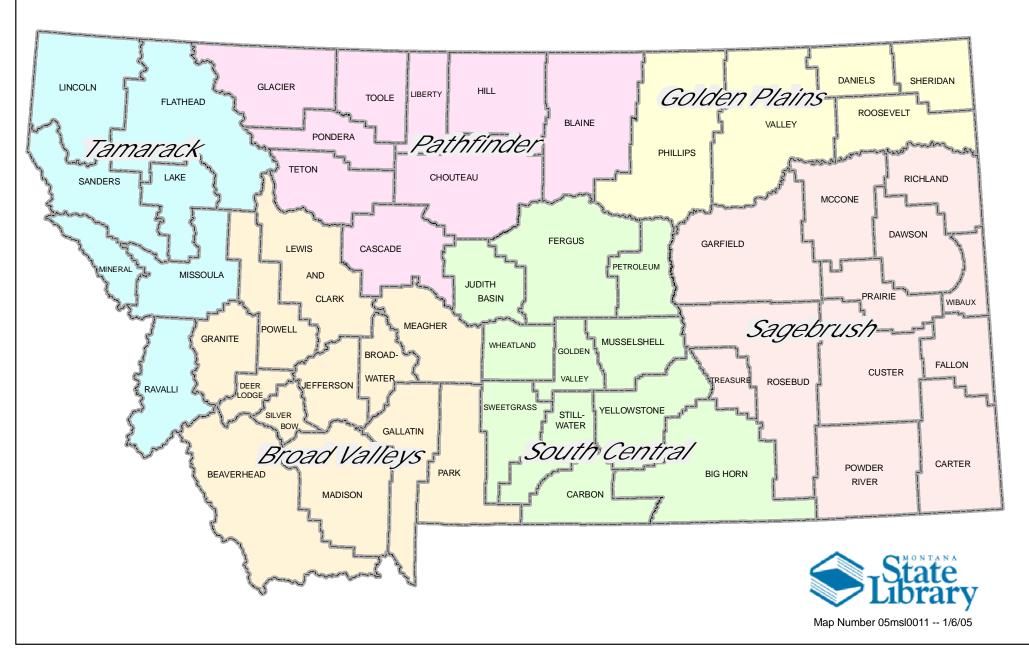
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

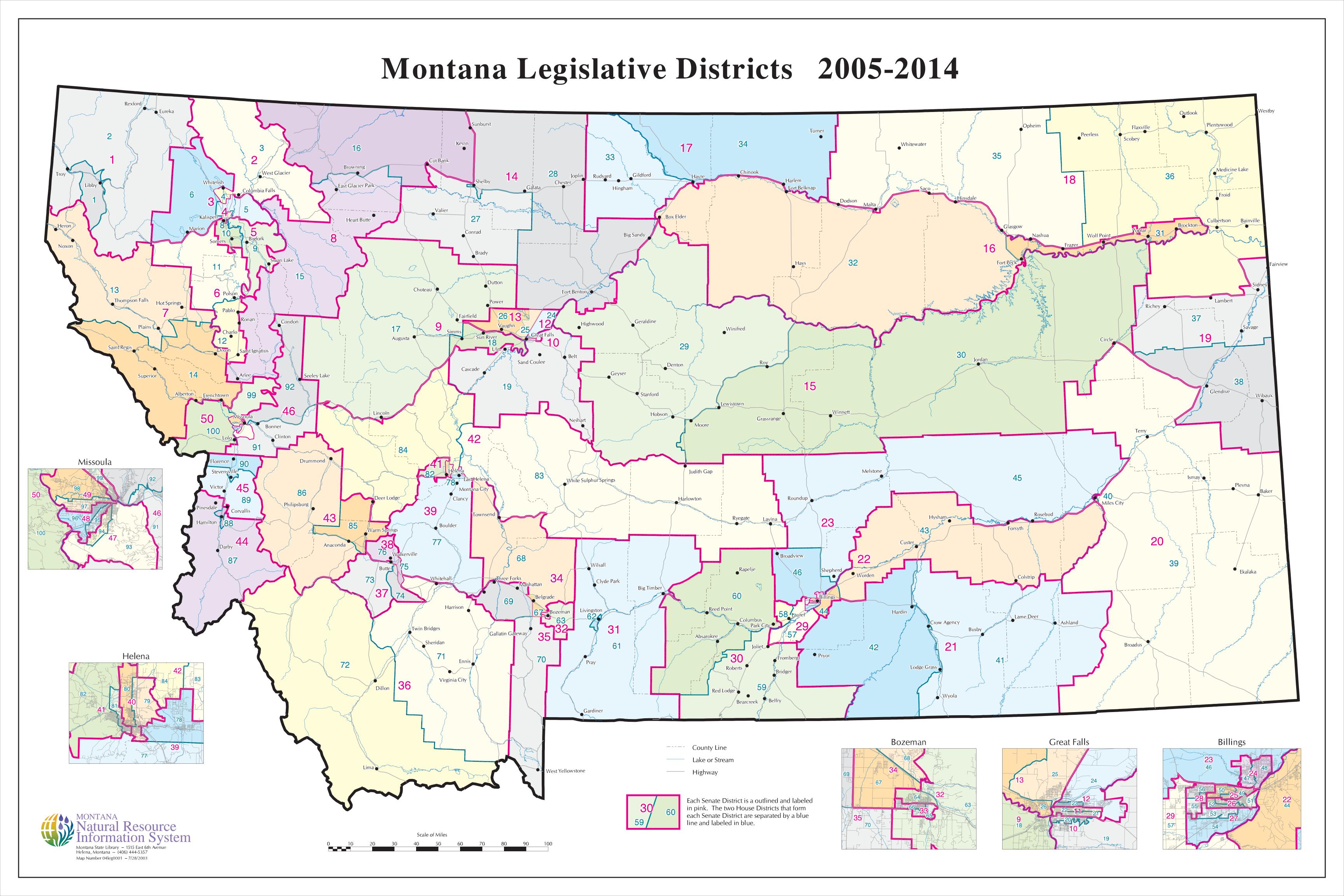
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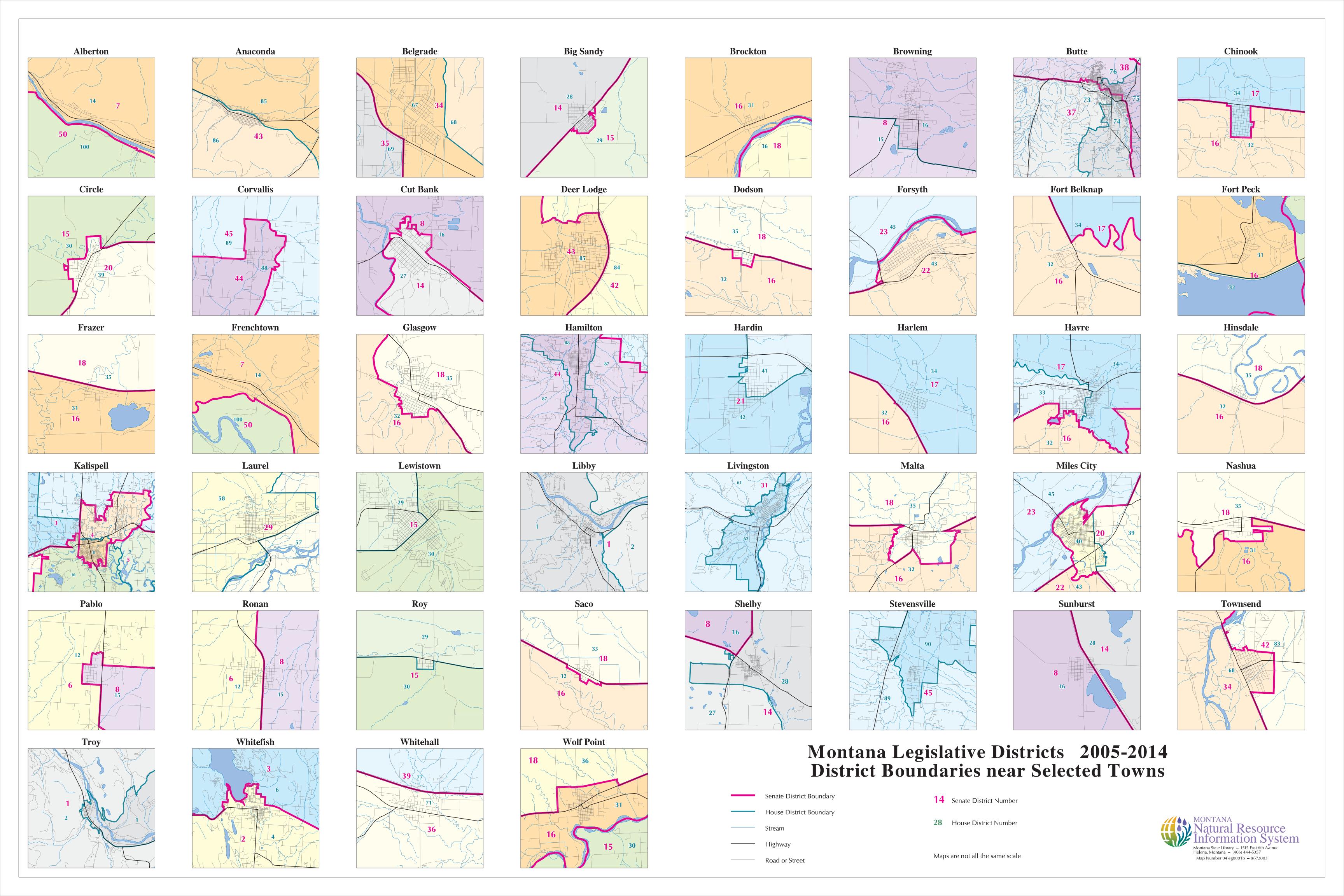
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 29 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Daniel McGee (R) 1925 Pinyon Dr Laurel, MT 59044-9381

House District **58**Representative Krayton Kerns (R)
1408 Golf Course Rd
Laurel, MT 59044-3600

House District **57**Representative Penny Morgan (R)
3401 Waterloo Cir
Billings, MT 59101-8000



#### The

#### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

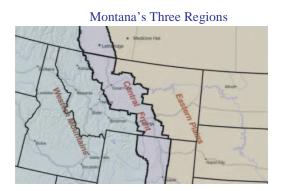
# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

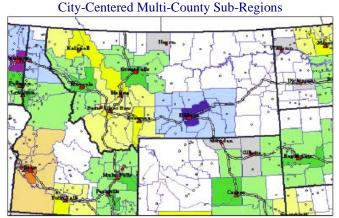
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

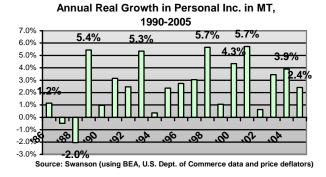


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



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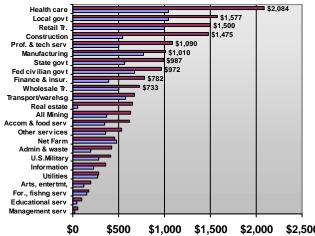
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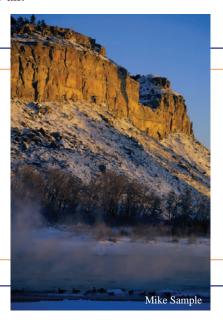
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## **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 29

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# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 29 is 306.09 square miles in size, or about 0.21 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 29 ranks number 33 in size.

#### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

#### **Senate District 29 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	287	93.79
Water	3	0.88
State Trust Land	14	4.48
Bureau of Land Management	3	0.85
Total	306	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 29.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	4	0.00
Fallow Crop	42,393	20.64
Farmstead	722	0.35
Grazing	131,905	64.22
Wild Hay	845	0.41
Irrigated	26,524	12.91
Timber	2,998	1.46
Total	205,392	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

## WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 29

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)	
Pre-1990	1,445	46.89	57.57	
2000-2005	629	20.41	45.84	
1990-1999	1,008	32.71	47.70	
Total:	3082	100.00	151.11	

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 29

Type	Count
Water Reservation	1
Stockwater Permit	10
Statement Of Claim	467
Reserved Claim	1
Provisional Permit	82
K - 62-73 Groundwater	1
Irrigation Districts	1
Ground Water Certificate	1,712
Exempt Right	52
Conservation District Water R	4
Total:	2331

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### Dams

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 29**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		74	34	116	1
% of PLSS		19.8	9.1	31.1	0.3

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 29**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Iontana.	Silesia	1990 - 1996	3
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation	Laurel	1988 - 2004	34
	Great Falls	1992 - 1992	1
Division. This data was last updated n March 2006.	Billings	1990 - 2001	12
	Total:		50

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 29**

Site Type	Total
Remediation Response	23
Abandoned Mines	2

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

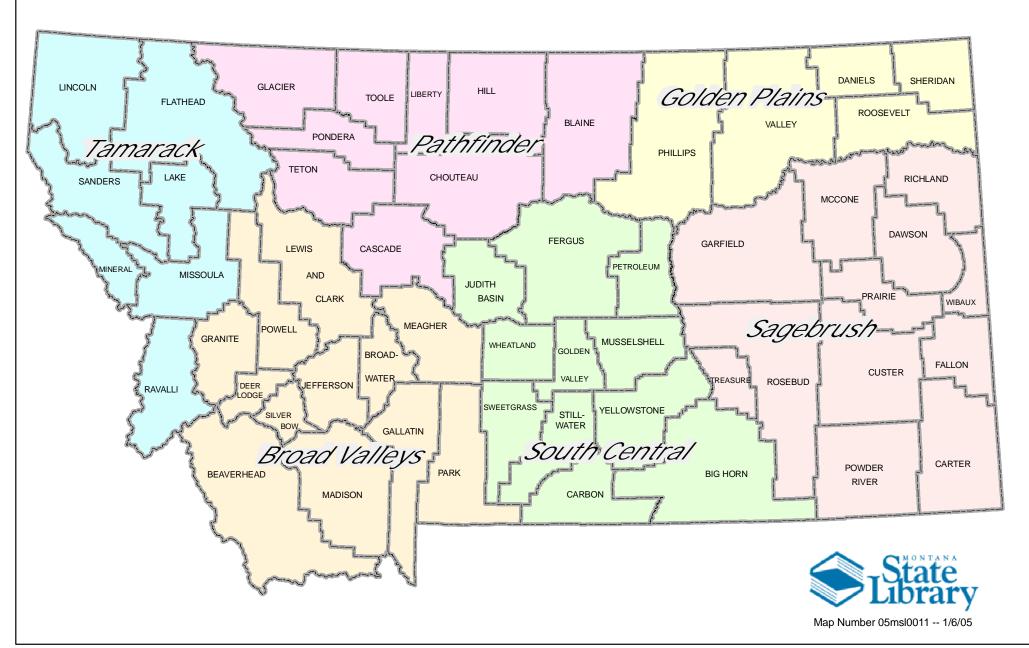
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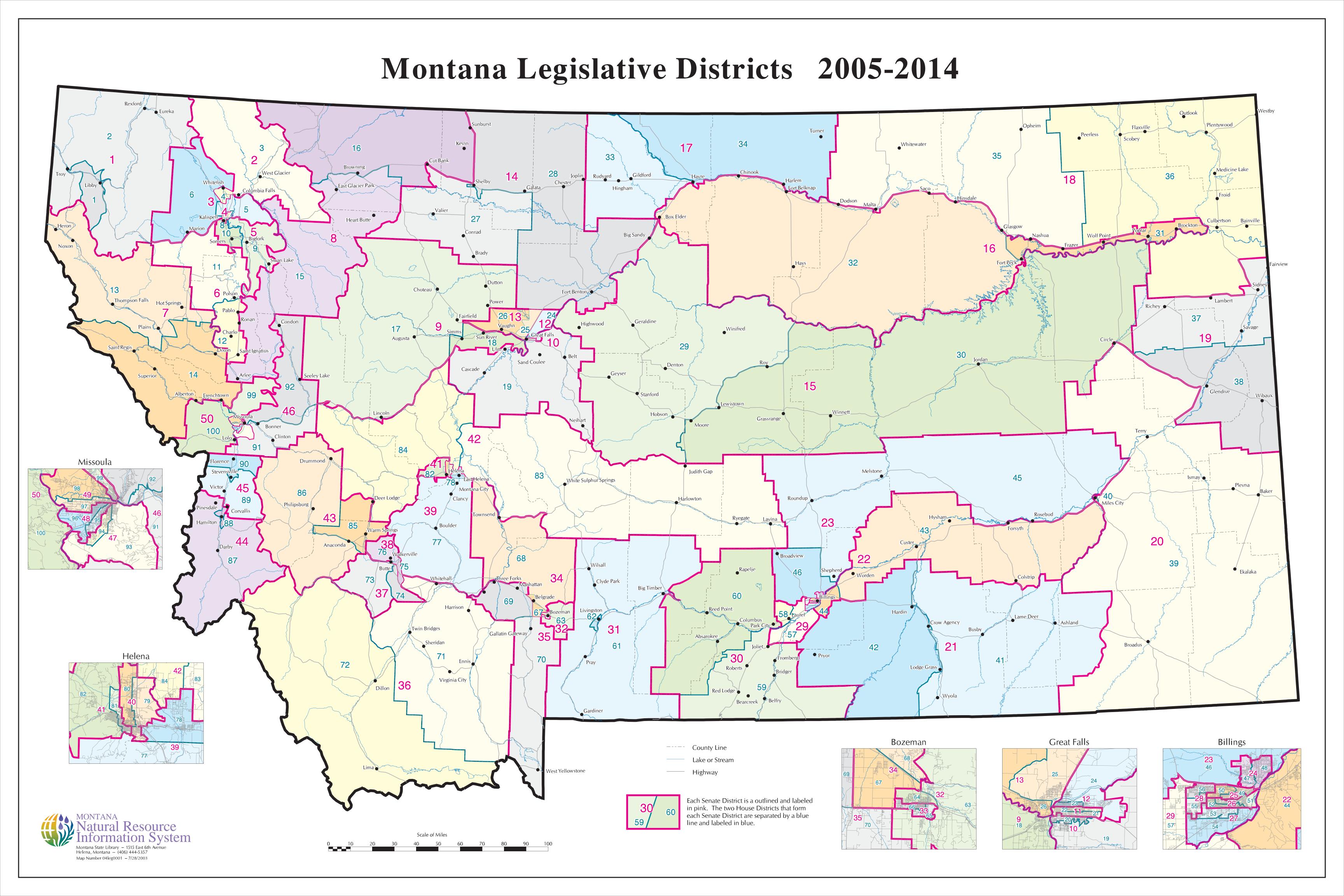
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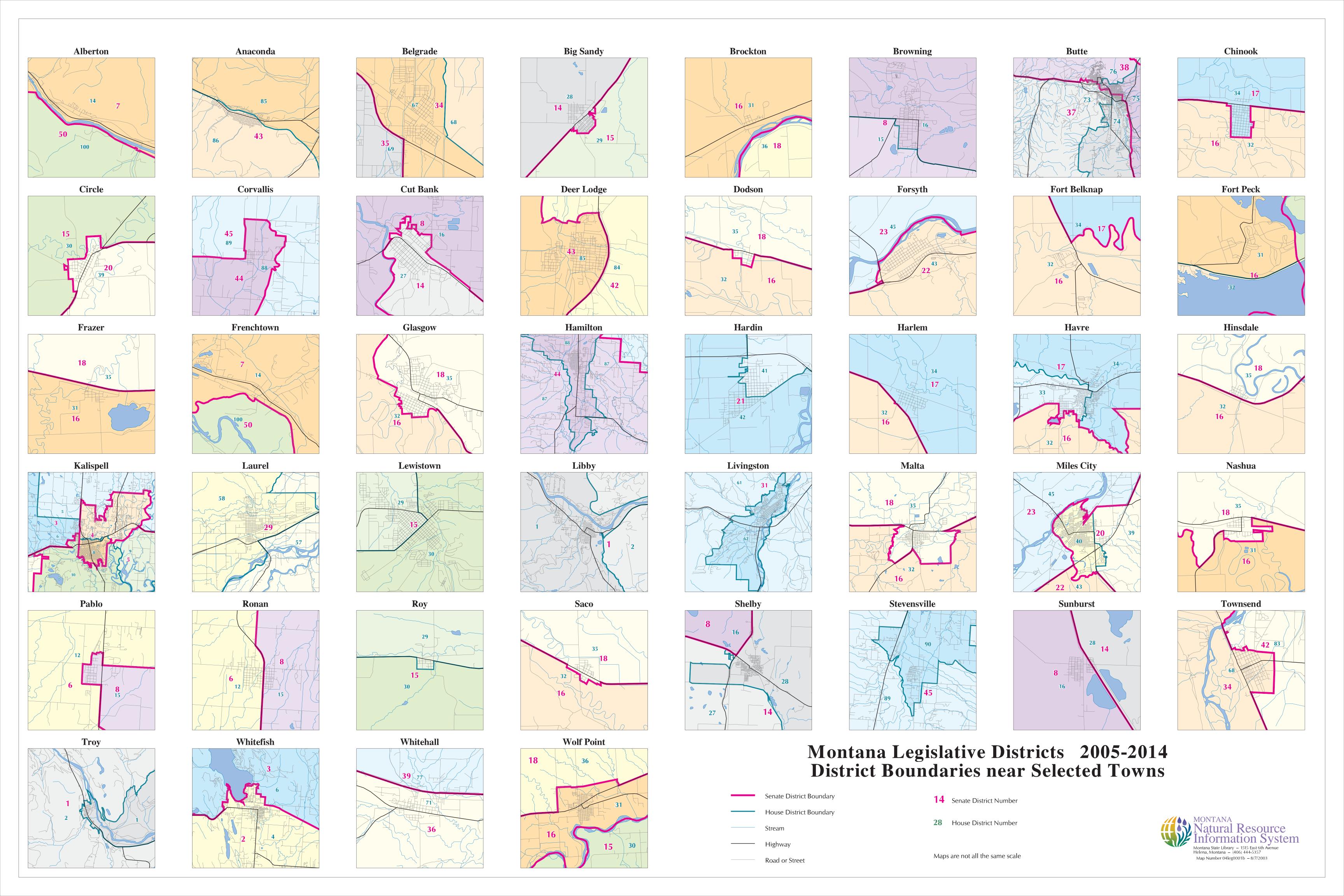
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# Senate 30 District



2007

## PREPARED FOR:

Senator Robert Story (R) 133 Valley Creek Rd Park City, MT 59063-8040

House District 60
Representative John Ross (R)
129 N Stillwater Rd
Absarokee, MT 59001-6235

House District **59**Representative Scott Boggio (R)
Hc 50 Box 4754
Red Lodge, MT 59068-4754



# The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

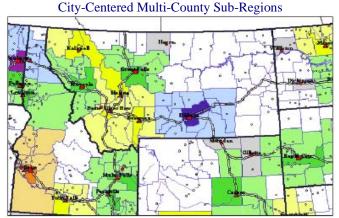
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

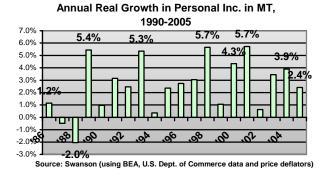


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

## **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

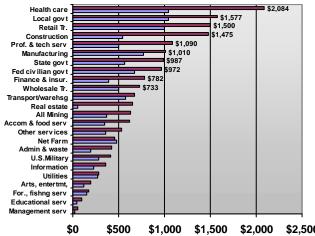
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

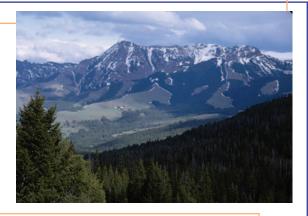
# District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The upper Yellowstone River drainage provides key habitat for pure Yellowstone cutthroat trout, a subspecies unique to the region. This fish inhabits relatively clear, cold streams, rivers, and lakes.

The mosaic of grassland and forest, shown here on the west slopes of Monitor Peak, creates incredible habitat diversity in the Paradise Valley.





The delicate Alpine Poppy grows primarily in the arctic tundra. In Montana, it occurs only in a few high-alpine areas, such as Beartooth Plateau.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 30

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	<b>4</b>
Sweet Grass County	3,609	3,672	1.75	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Stillwater County	8,195	8,493	3.64	200200000000000000000000000000000000000
Carbon County	9,552	9,902	3.66	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Sweet Grass County	34,253	10.3	12.4	Bureau Website
Stillwater County	44,890	9.4	11.9	
Carbon County	34,499	11.2	16.0	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Sweet Grass County	1,860	1,907	2.53
period.	Stillwater County	3,947	4,028	2.05
	Carbon County	5,494	5,650	2.84

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 30**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	14	11	11	5	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Book- ablic Branches mobiles School			Special or ool Academic Other Tot		
Courant Courant Courant	1	0	0	5	0	0	6
Sweet Grass County	1	U	U	3	U	U	6
Stillwater County	1	0	0	8	0	0	9
Carbon County	3	0	0	11	0	0	14
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 30 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Sweet Grass County	14			
Stillwater County	20			
Carbon County	37			

# **LAND**

#### Size

Senate District 30 is 4,310.61 square miles in size, or about 2.93 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 30 ranks number 13 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 30 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	2,856	66.26
Water	22	0.52
U.S. Forest Service	857	19.88
State Trust Land	156	3.62
Other State Land	7	0.17
National Park Service	42	0.97
Fish and Wildlife Service	7	0.16
Bureau of Land Management	363	8.43
Total	4,311	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 30.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	26	0.00
Fallow Crop	194,983	10.74
Farmstead	2,510	0.14
Grazing	1,368,587	75.41
Wild Hay	48,742	2.69
Irrigated	87,417	4.82
Timber	112,714	6.21
Total	1,814,979	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 30

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	4,589	53.62	102.47
2000-2005	1,675	19.57	114.24
1990-1999	2,295	26.81	116.77
Total:	8559	100.00	333.48

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

## Water Rights in Senate District 30

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	2
Stockwater Permit	49
Statement Of Claim	6,232
Reserved Claim	22
Provisional Permit	409
Irrigation Districts	6
Interstate Transfer Claim	1
Ground Water Certificate	3,872
Exempt Right	175
Conservation District Water R	16
Total:	10784

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	3	29.00	17.00	45.00	42,129
Irrigation	12	32.08	14.00	97.00	35,408
Other	2	32.50	15.00	50.00	582
Stock / Small Farm Pond	8	20.38	10.00	35.00	1,386
Tailings	1	80.00	80.00	80.00	2,960
Unknown	15	1.40	0.00	21.00	6,733
Water Supply	1	18.00	18.00	18.00	98
Total	42				89,296

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# ENVIRONMENT

## **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 30**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	90	736	58	643	57
% of PLSS	2.0	16.2	1.3	14.2	1.3

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 30**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Fromberg	1996 - 2004	2
Source: Montana Department of	Bearcreek	1992 - 1992	2
Environmental Quality Remediation	Belfry	1988 - 1996	4
Division. This data was last updated	Big Timber	1993 - 1997	2
in March 2006.	Billings	2005 - 2005	2
	Boyd	1993 - 1993	2
	Bridger	1991 - 2000	7
	Columbus	1990 - 2004	22
	Absarokee	1988 - 2004	13
	Fishtail	1993 - 1993	1
	Roscoe	1991 - 2001	2
	Greycliff	1989 - 1998	3
	Joliet	1990 - 1999	5
	Luther	1990 - 1990	1
	Park City	1992 - 1996	9
	Rapelje	1995 - 1995	1
	Red Lodge	1988 - 2005	18
	Reed Point	1991 - 2005	6
	Roberts	1990 - 1997	4
	Edgar	1993 - 1993	1
	Total:		107

# **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 30**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	133	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	20	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

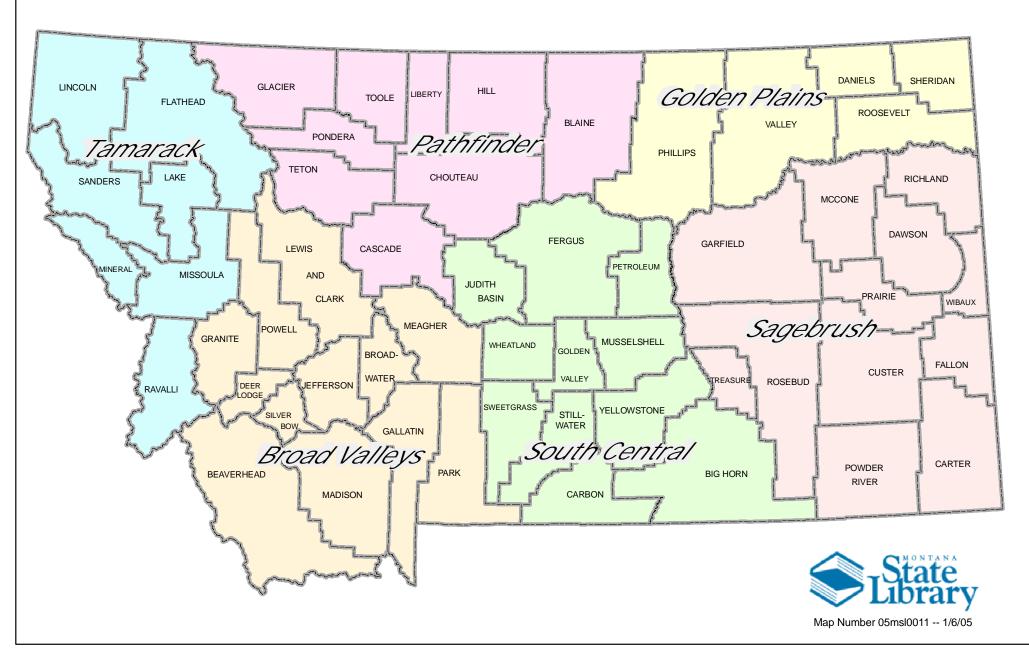
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

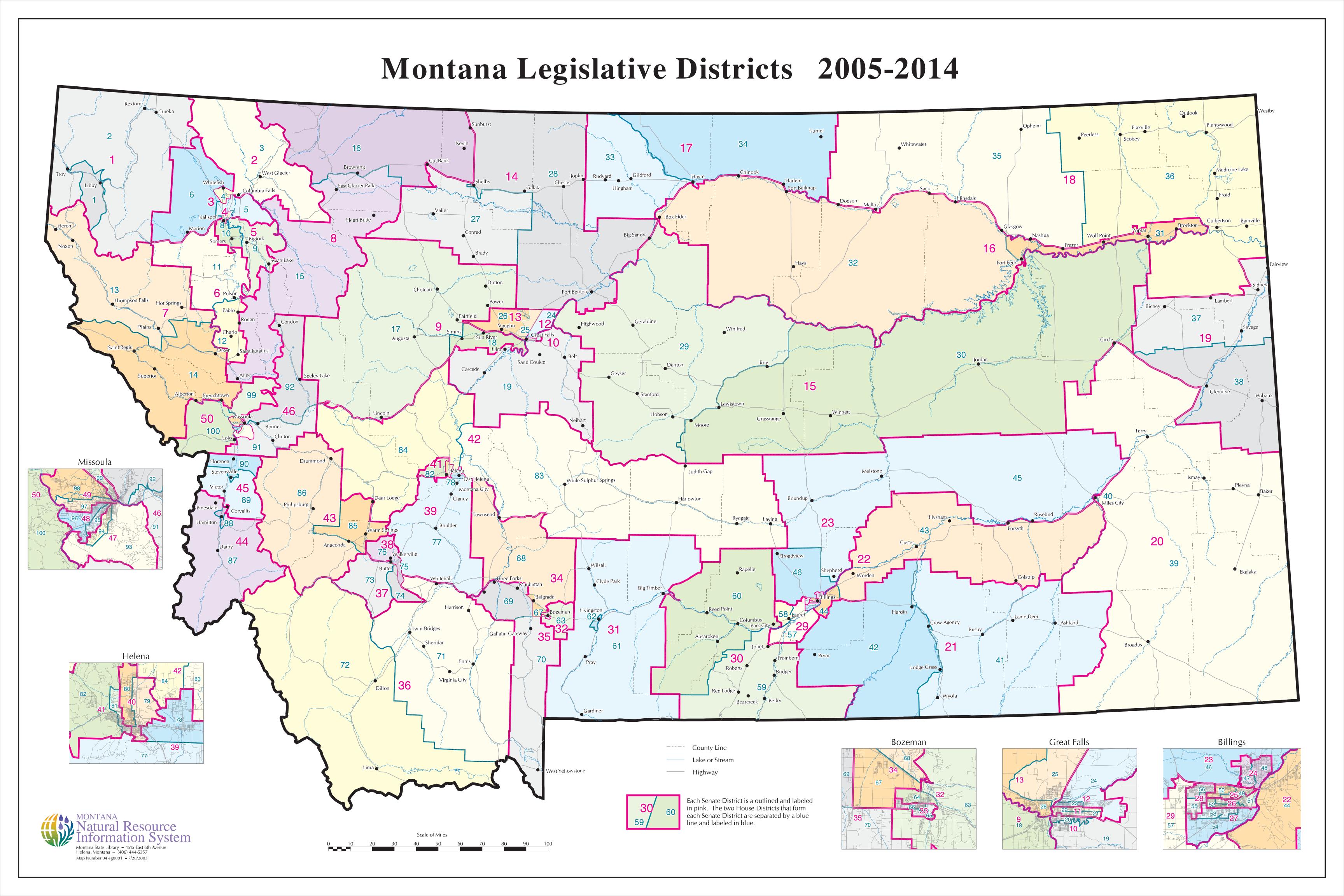
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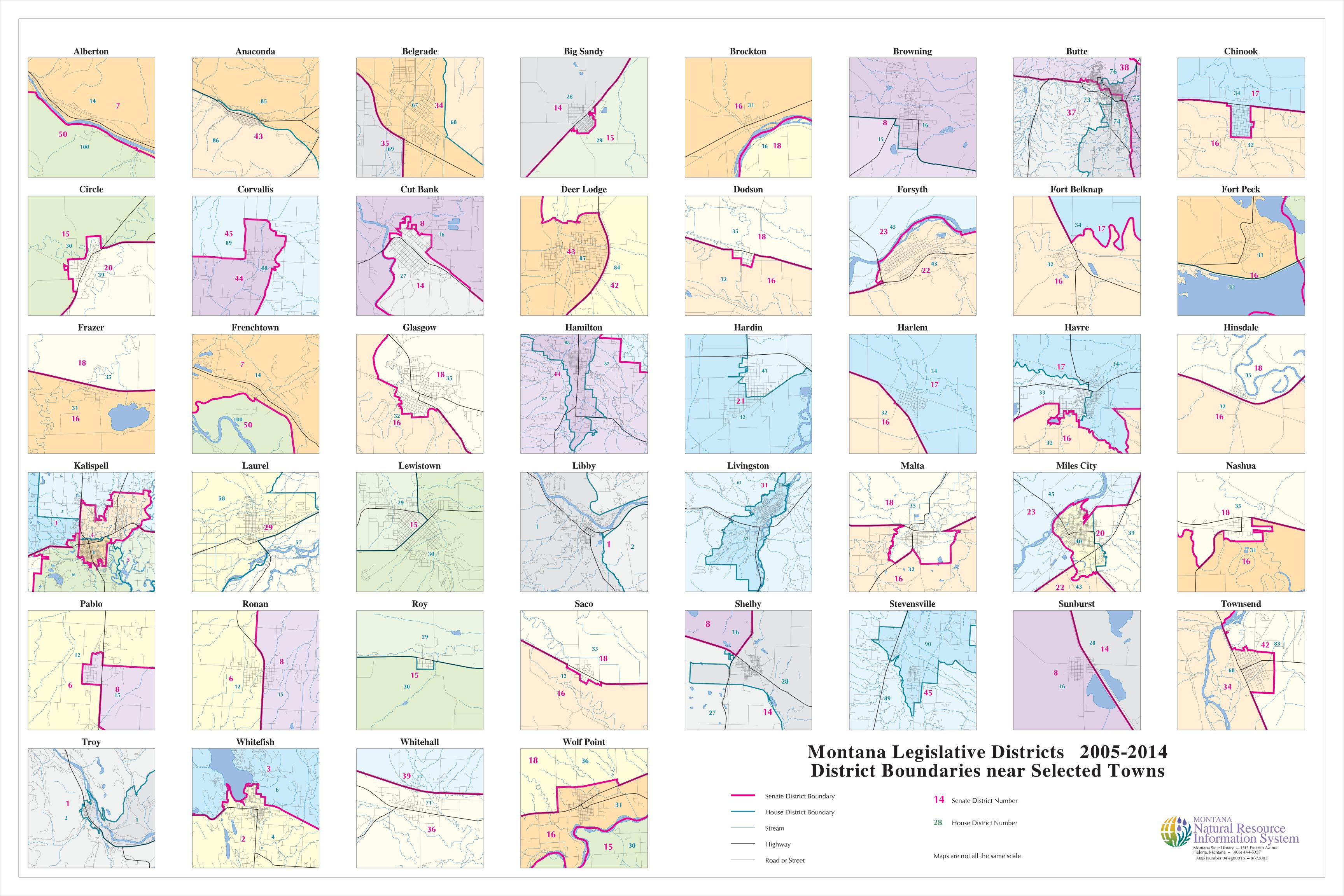
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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 31 District



2007

## PREPARED FOR:

Senator John Esp (R) P.O. Box 1024 Big Timber, MT 59011-1024

House District **62**Representative Bob Ebinger (D)
128 S Yellowstone St
Livingston, MT 59047-2634

House District 61
Representative Bruce Malcolm (R)
2319 Hwy 89 S
Emigrant, MT 59027-6023



# The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
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There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

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# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

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No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

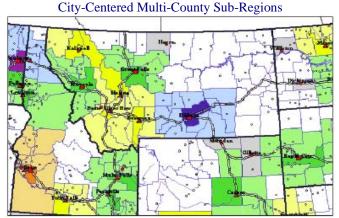
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

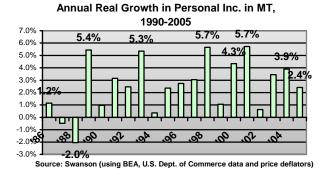


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

## **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

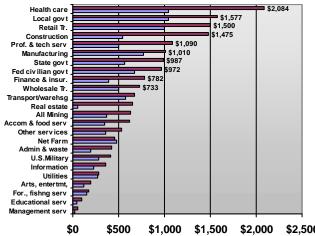
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

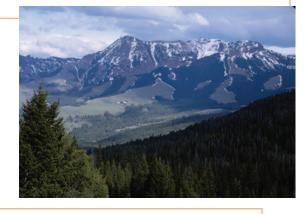
# District Wildlife Highlights

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The upper Yellowstone River drainage provides key habitat for pure Yellowstone cutthroat trout, a subspecies unique to the region. This fish inhabits relatively clear, cold streams, rivers, and lakes.

The mosaic of grassland and forest, shown here on the west slopes of Monitor Peak, creates incredible habitat diversity in the Paradise Valley.





The delicate Alpine Poppy grows primarily in the arctic tundra. In Montana, it occurs only in a few high-alpine areas, such as Beartooth Plateau.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 31

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square miles
Sweet Grass County	3,609	3,672	1.75	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Park County	15,694	15,968	1.75	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Sweet Grass County	34,253	10.3	12.4	Bureau Website
Park County	32,837	12.5	18.1	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Sweet Grass County Park County	1,860 8,247	1,907 8,387	2.53 1.70

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 31**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	7	6	4	4	0
Private	0	0	0	2	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Sweet Grass County	1	0	0	5	0	0	6
Park County	1	0	0	11	0	0	12
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 31 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons		
Sweet Grass County	14	
Park County	51	

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 31 is 4,162.50 square miles in size, or about 2.83 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 31 ranks number 15 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 31 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	2,153	51.73
Water	12	0.30
U.S. Forest Service	1,711	41.09
State Trust Land	105	2.52
Other State Land	9	0.21
National Park Service	146	3.52
Local Government	2	0.05
Bureau of Land Management	24	0.58
Total	4,162	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

## **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 31.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	47	0.00
Fallow Crop	41,614	2.89
Farmstead	2,249	0.16
Grazing	1,097,502	76.33
Wild Hay	17,999	1.25
Irrigated	75,997	5.29
Timber	202,370	14.08
Total	1,437,779	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 31

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,826	50.32	81.72
2000-2005	1,147	20.42	156.25
1990-1999	1,643	29.26	139.13
Total:	5616	100.00	377.10

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

## Water Rights in Senate District 31

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	14
Temporary Provisional Permit	1
Stockwater Permit	10
Statement Of Claim	8,221
Reserved Claim	5
Provisional Permit	368
K - 62-73 Groundwater	2
Irrigation Districts	9
Ground Water Certificate	2,709
Exempt Right	177
Conservation District Water R	12
Total:	11528

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	30	22.73	8.00	51.00	25,789
Other	3	20.00	15.00	25.00	401
Recreation	2	17.50	15.00	20.00	285
Stock / Small Farm Pond	4	15.00	10.00	25.00	1,182
Unknown	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	45				27,657

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 31**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	16	424	14	452	147
% of PLSS	0.4	9.9	0.3	10.5	3.4

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 31

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Wilsall	1990 - 1998	7
Source: Montana Department of	Springdale	1992 - 1992	1
Environmental Quality Remediation	Silver Gate	2003 - 2003	1
Division. This data was last updated	Richland	1995 - 1995	1
in March 2006.	Pray	1994 - 1999	2
	Melville	1993 - 1993	1
	Livingston	1985 - 2006	45
	Gardiner	1989 - 2003	17
	Emigrant	1990 - 2001	5
	Cooke City	1990 - 1999	6
	Clyde Park	1992 - 1996	4
	Big Timber	1989 - 2004	20
	Total:		110

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 31**

Site Type	Total
Abandoned Mines	233
Remediation Response	20

There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and 790 other remediation sites in Montana.

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

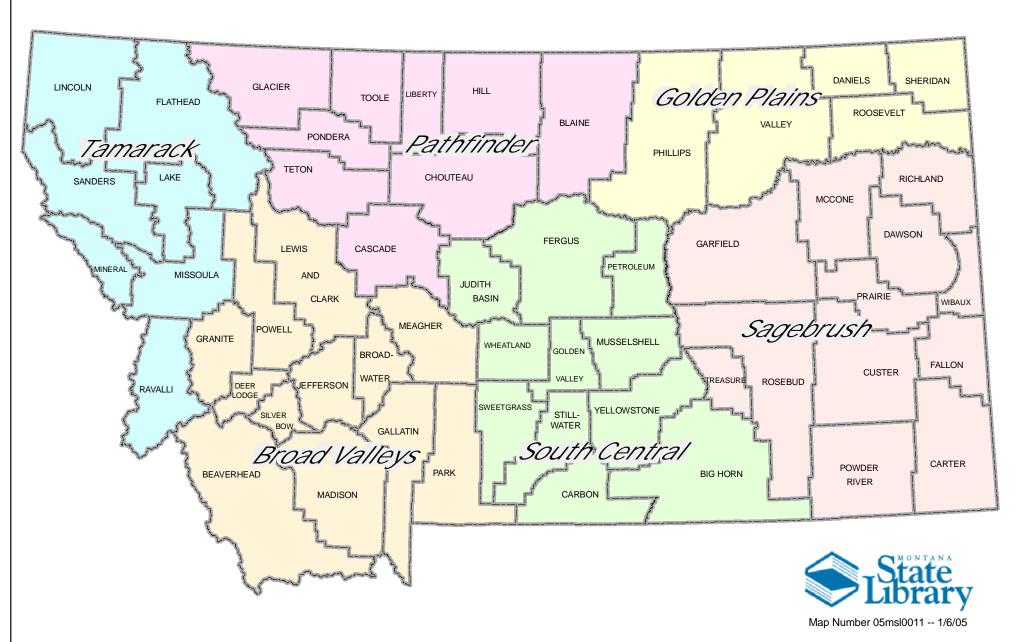
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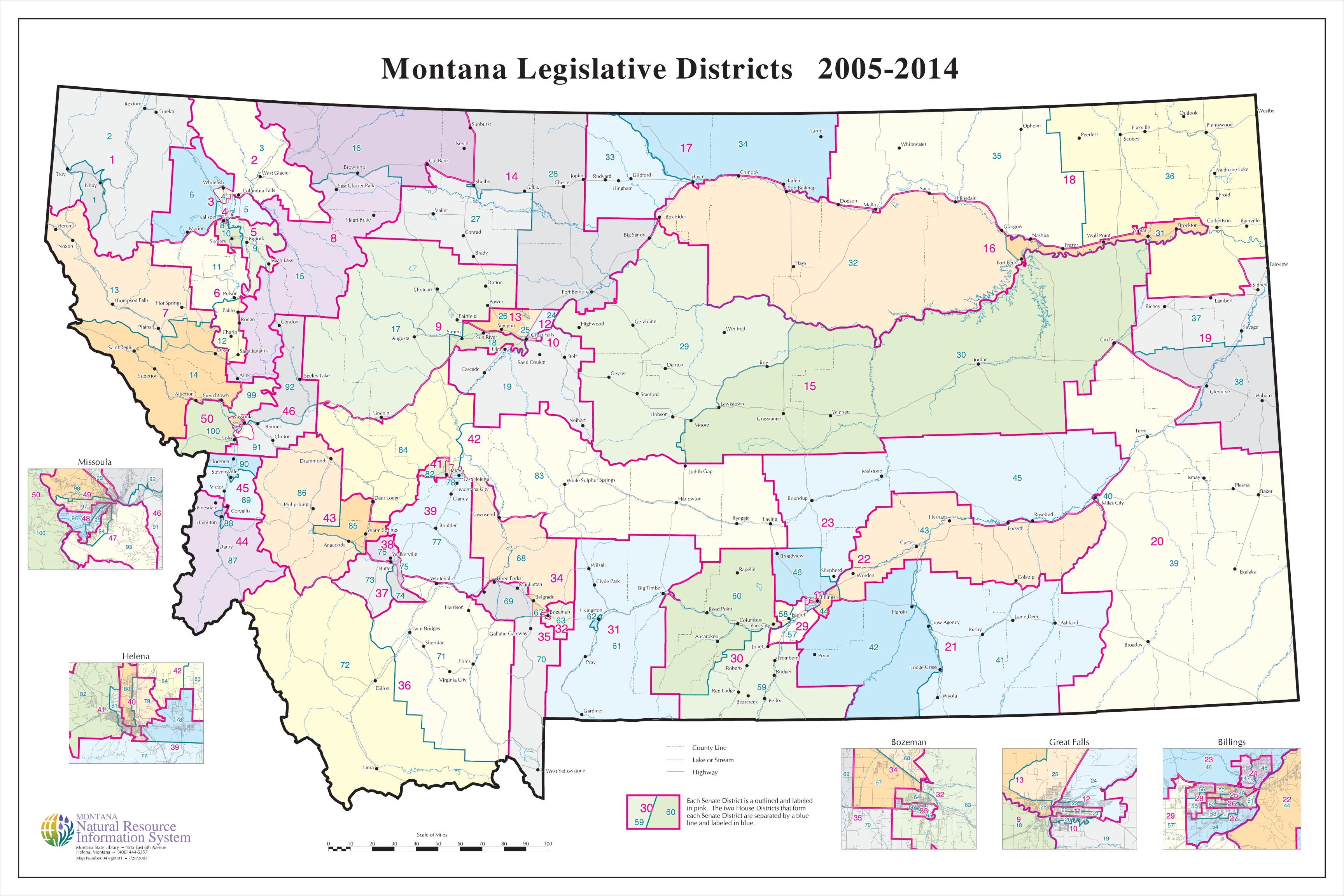
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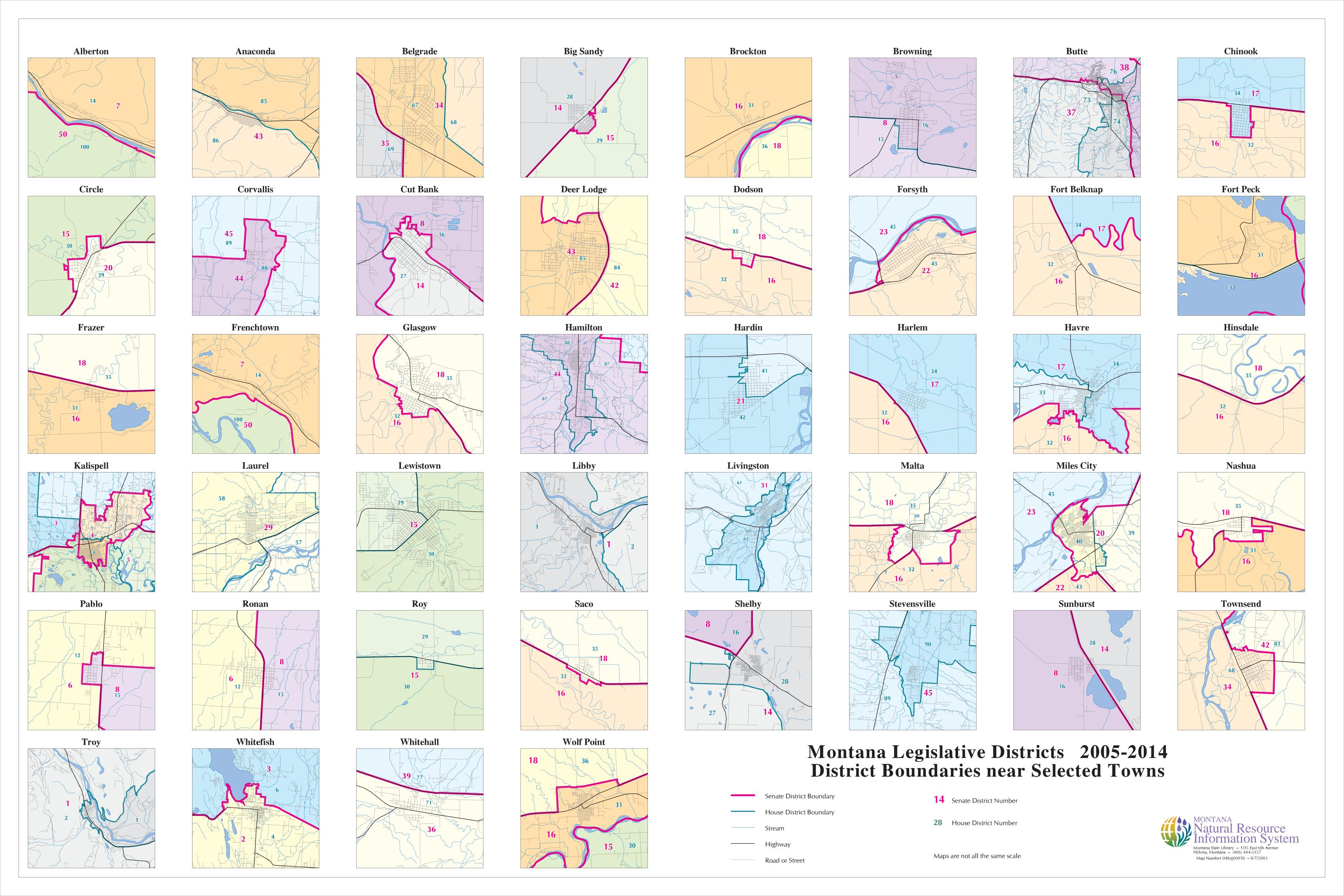
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2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Larry Jent (D) 1201 S 3Rd St Bozeman, MT 59715-5503

House District 63
Representative Jennifer Pomnichowski (D)
222 Westridge Dr
Bozeman, MT 59715-6025

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7205 Lorelei Dr
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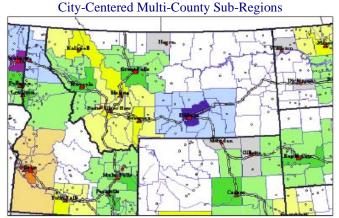
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Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

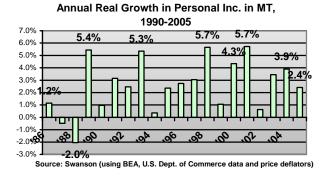


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

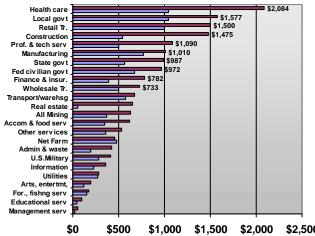
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

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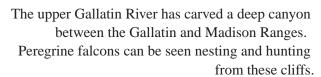
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The Slender Indian Paintbrush, a distinctive plant of the Madison and Gallatin Mountains, can be found along spring creeks in the Gallatin Canyon.

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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 32

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	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
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	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
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Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Gallatin County	40,724	11.5	12.8	Bureau Website

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

		Housing	Housing	
According to the U.S. Census		Units	Units	Percent
Bureau, the total number of		April 2000	July 2005	Change
housing units in Montana				
increased 3.8% during this	Gallatin County	29,489	34,097	15.63
period.				

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 32**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	5	3	1	1	0
Private	0	0	1	1	1

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Gallatin County	5	0	0	33	2	0	40
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 32 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Gallatin County	219			

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 32 is 180.39 square miles in size, or about 0.12 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 32 ranks number 35 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 32 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	123	68.46
U.S. Forest Service	37	20.68
State Trust Land	15	8.26
Other State Land	2	0.83
Local Government	3	1.77
Total	180	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 32.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	185	0.27
Fallow Crop	7,354	10.79
Farmstead	618	0.91
Grazing	24,501	35.94
Wild Hay	3,122	4.58
Irrigated	2,273	3.33
Timber	30,126	44.19
Total	68,179	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 32

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,327	44.98	95.12
2000-2005	626	21.22	174.38
1990-1999	997	33.80	164.88
Total:	2950	100.00	434.38

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 32

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	6
Stockwater Permit	3
Statement Of Claim	903
Provisional Permit	78
K - 62-73 Groundwater	3
Ground Water Certificate	1,936
Exempt Right	57
Total:	2986

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	1				0

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 32**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		31	2	139	
% of PLSS		14.5	0.9	65.0	

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 32**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Bozeman	1988 - 2004	52
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.			
iii ividicii 2000.	Total:		52

# **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 32**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	62	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	16	Source: Montana Department of Environmental
		Quality Remediation Division. This data was
		last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

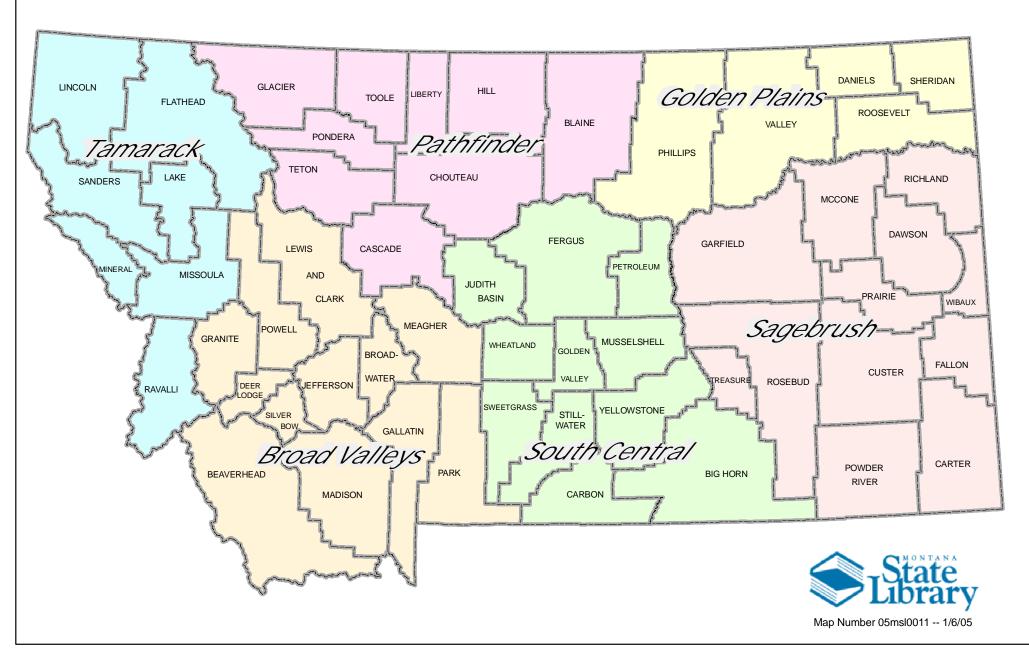
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

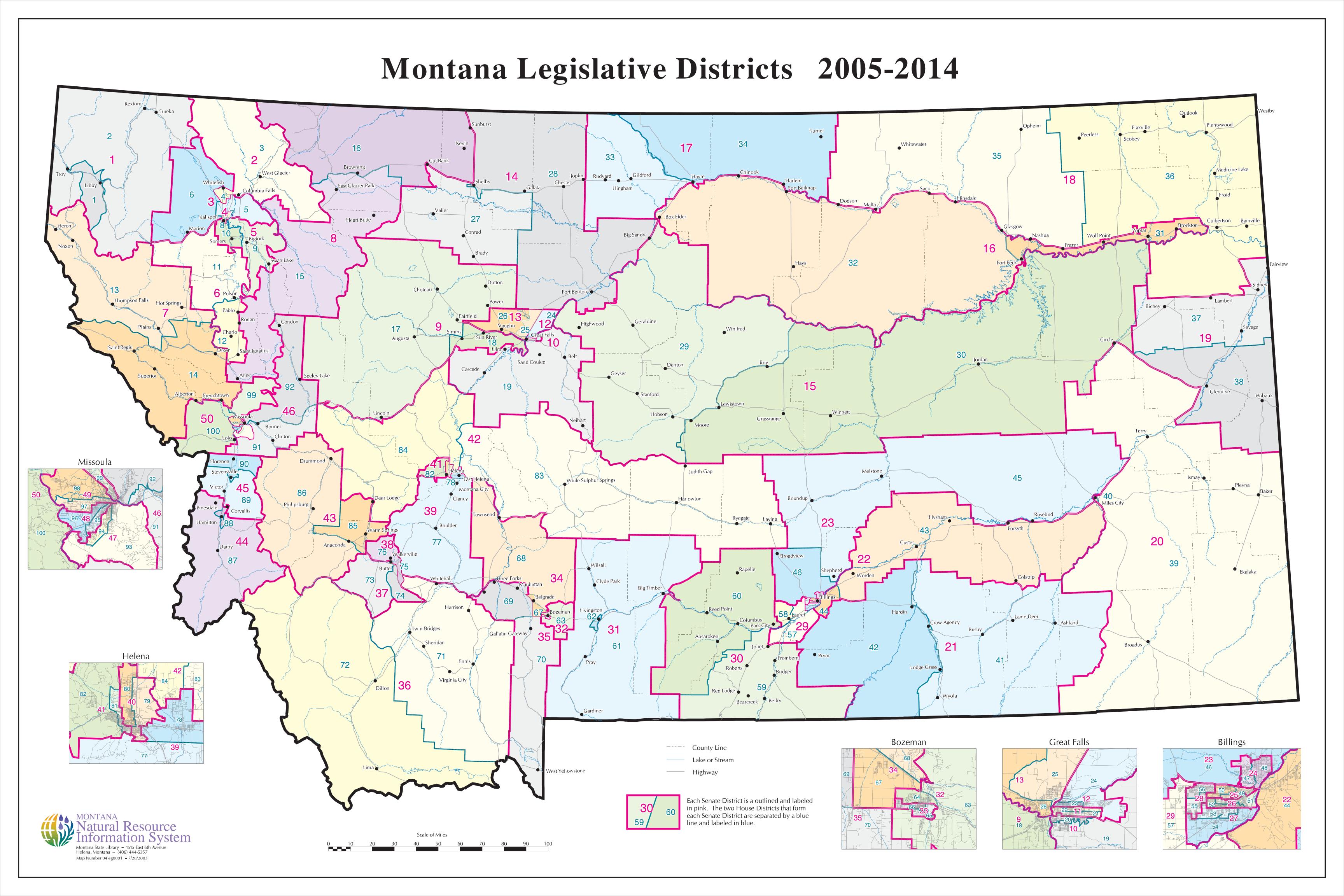
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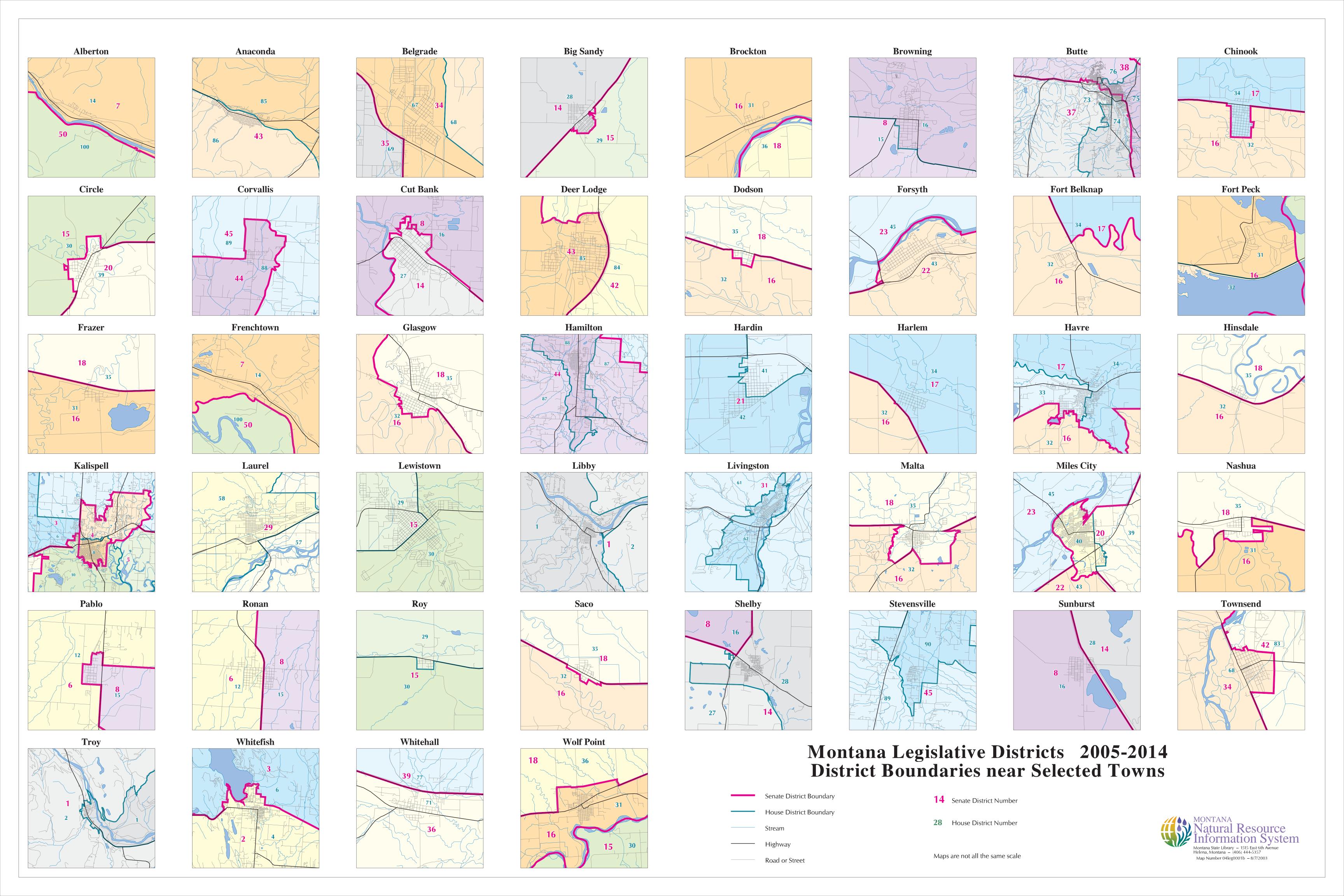
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 33 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Bob Hawks (D) 703 W Koch St Bozeman, MT 59715-4477

House District 66
Representative Mike Phillips (D)
615 S Black Ave
Bozeman, MT 59715-5303

House District **65**Representative Brady Wiseman (D)
3247 Gardenbrook Ln
Bozeman, MT 59715-0686



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

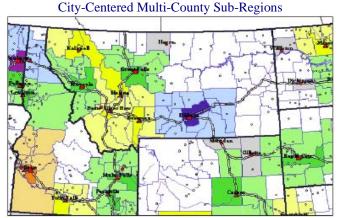
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

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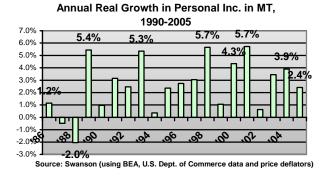


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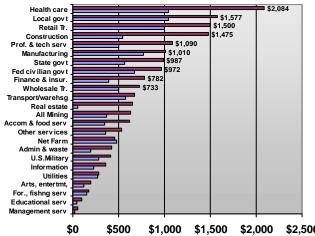
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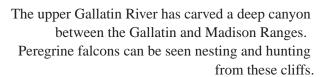
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	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Gallatin County	5	0	0	33	2	0	40
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 33 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library	Patrons Patrons
Gallatin County	219

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 33 is 4.30 square miles in size, or about 0.00 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 33 ranks number 50 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 33 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	4	100.00	
Public	0	0.00	
Total	4	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 33.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	354	52.63
Farmstead	5	0.74
Grazing	234	34.77
Wild Hay	0	0.00
Irrigated	80	11.86
Timber	0	0.00
Total	673	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 33

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	186	52.69	55.17
2000-2005	75	21.25	78.21
1990-1999	92	26.06	66.66
Total:	353	100.00	200.03

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 33

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	1
Statement Of Claim	58
Provisional Permit	12
Ground Water Certificate	117
Exempt Right	11
Total:	199

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### Dams

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 33**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:				10	
% of PLSS				100.0	

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 33**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Bozeman	1981 - 2004	21
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.			
ma.o 2000.	Total:		21

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 33**

Site Type	<u>Total</u>	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response	5	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Abandoned Mines	0	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

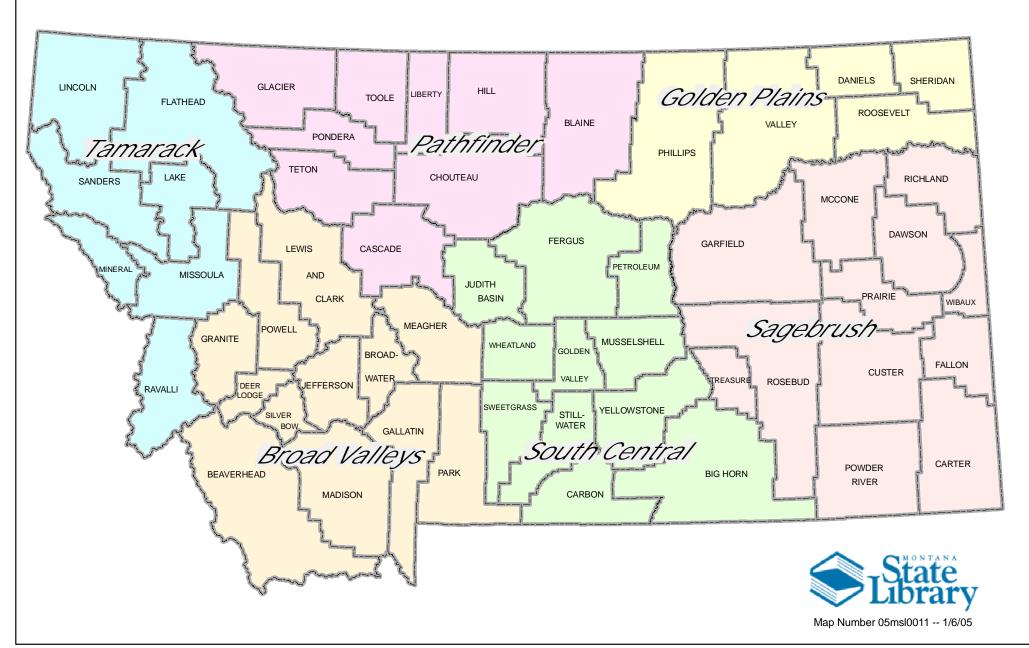
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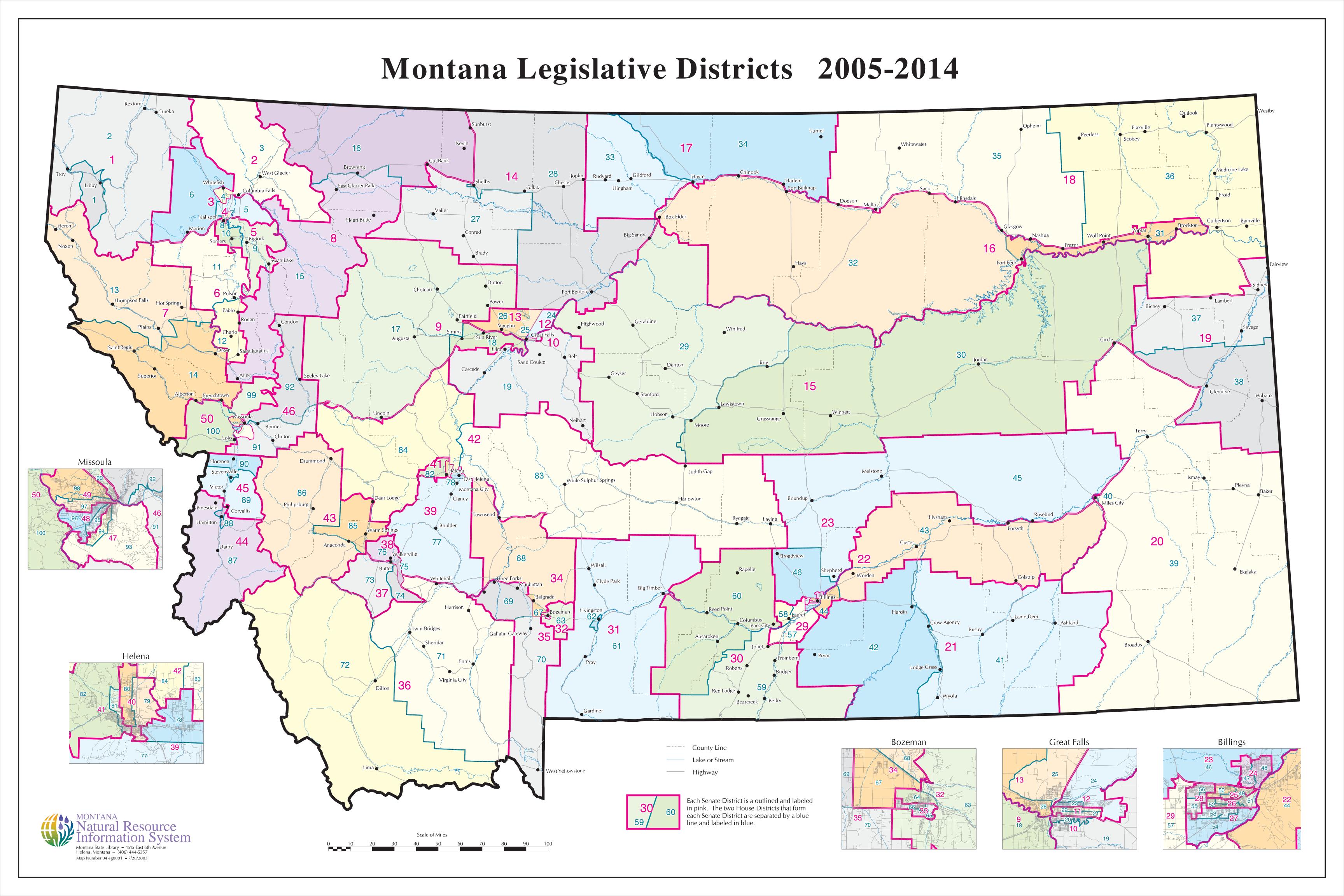
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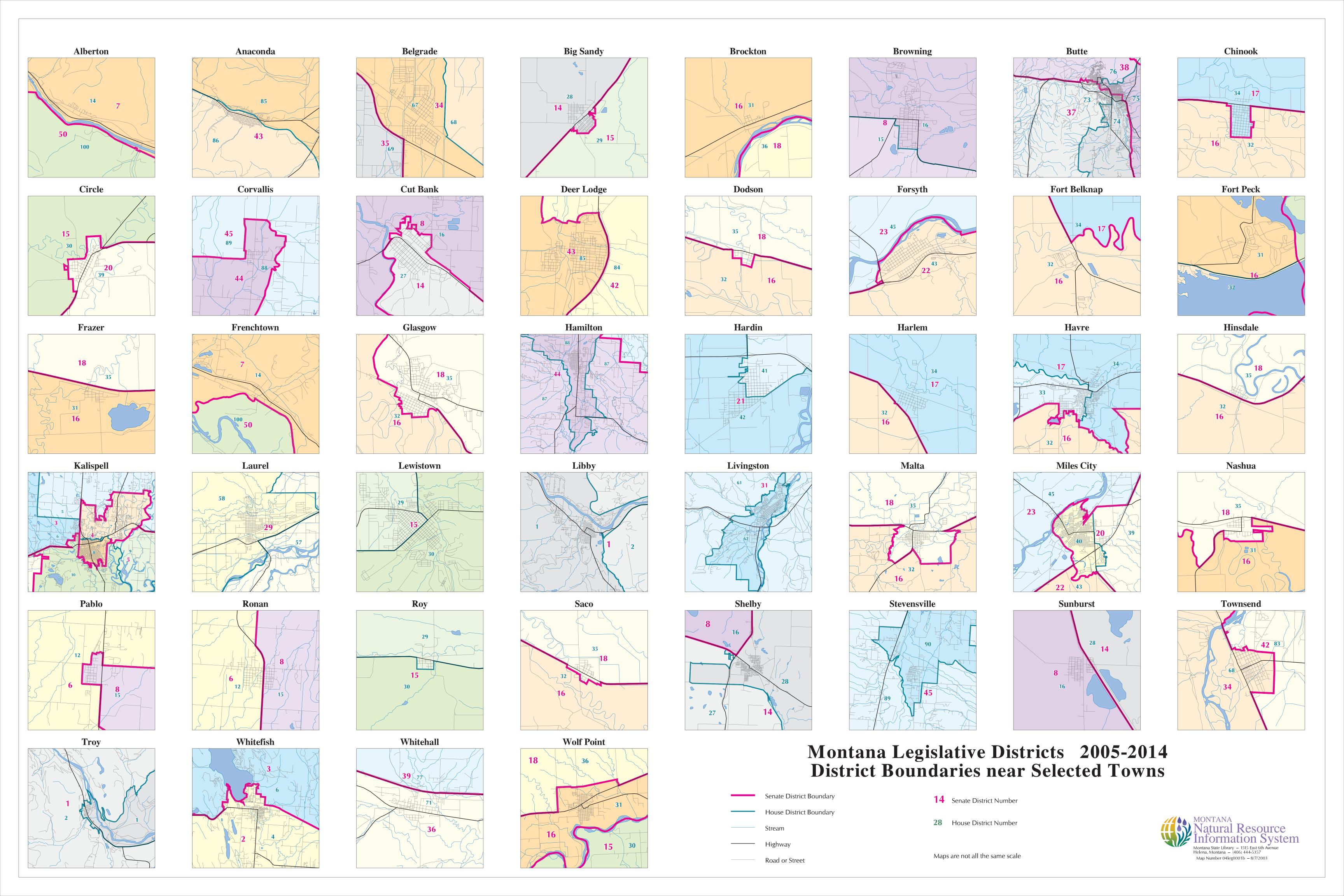
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 34 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Joe Balyeat (R) 6909 Rising Eagle Rd Bozeman, MT 59715-8621

House District 68
Representative Scott Sales (R)
5200 Bostwick Rd
Bozeman, MT 59715-7721

House District 67
Representative John Sinrud (R)
284 Frontier Dr
Bozeman, MT 59718-7975



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

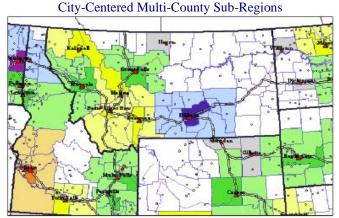
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

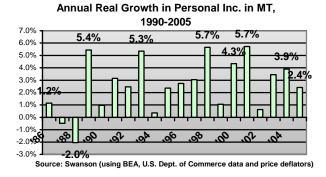


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

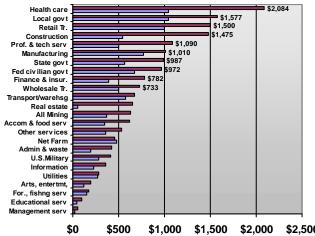
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

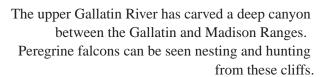
Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Mountain forests provide habitat for the Northern Goshawk, a large bird of prey. Goshawks sometimes enter the Gallatin Valley during winter to roost in trees or thickets.





Beth Smith

The Slender Indian Paintbrush, a distinctive plant of the Madison and Gallatin Mountains, can be found along spring creeks in the Gallatin Canyon.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 34

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Gallatin County	67,831	78,210	15.30	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Broadwater County	4,385	4,517	3.01	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Gallatin County	40,724	11.5	12.8	Bureau Website
Broadwater County	33,360	13.0	19.7	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Gallatin County	29,489	34,097	15.63
	Broadwater County	2,002	2,030	1.40

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 34

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	5	3	2	2	0
Private	0	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Gallatin County	5	0	0	33	2	0	40
<b>Broadwater County</b>	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

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Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 34 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons					
Gallatin County	219				
Broadwater County	18				

# LAND

### Size

Senate District 34 is 1,628.11 square miles in size, or about 1.11 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 34 ranks number 24 in size.

# **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 34 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	1,230	75.56
Water	5	0.29
U.S. Forest Service	231	14.19
State Trust Land	47	2.87
Other State Land	3	0.20
Other Federal	6	0.34
Bureau of Land Management	106	6.54
Total	1,628	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 34.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	596	0.05
Fallow Crop	112,997	9.46
Farmstead	2,146	0.18
Grazing	778,849	65.21
Wild Hay	73,231	6.13
Irrigated	88,141	7.38
Timber	138,419	11.59
Total	1,194,379	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 34

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,410	48.20	85.28
2000-2005	1,231	24.62	145.17
1990-1999	1,359	27.18	136.14
Total:	5000	100.00	366.59

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

# Water Rights in Senate District 34

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	13
Stockwater Permit	2
Statement Of Claim	3,665
Reserved Claim	30
Provisional Permit	149
K - 62-73 Groundwater	2
Ground Water Certificate	2,564
Exempt Right	132
Total:	6557

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	1	50.00	50.00	50.00	6,460
Irrigation	2	24.00	20.00	28.00	202
Stock / Small Farm Pond	2	22.00	20.00	24.00	529
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	1	9.00	9.00	9.00	148
Total	7				7,339

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 34**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	1	151	13	1,010	86
% of PLSS	0.1	8.6	0.7	57.5	4.9

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 34

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Winston	1993 - 1998	3
Source: Montana Department of	Wilsall	1992 - 2000	2
Environmental Quality Remediation	Townsend	1989 - 2004	26
Division. This data was last updated	Toston	1991 - 2002	3
in March 2006.	Three Forks	1989 - 2003	5
	Bozeman	1990 - 2005	10
	Belgrade	1988 - 2005	22
	Total:		71

### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 34

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	187	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	10	Samuel Mantaga Danasta and affician and

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



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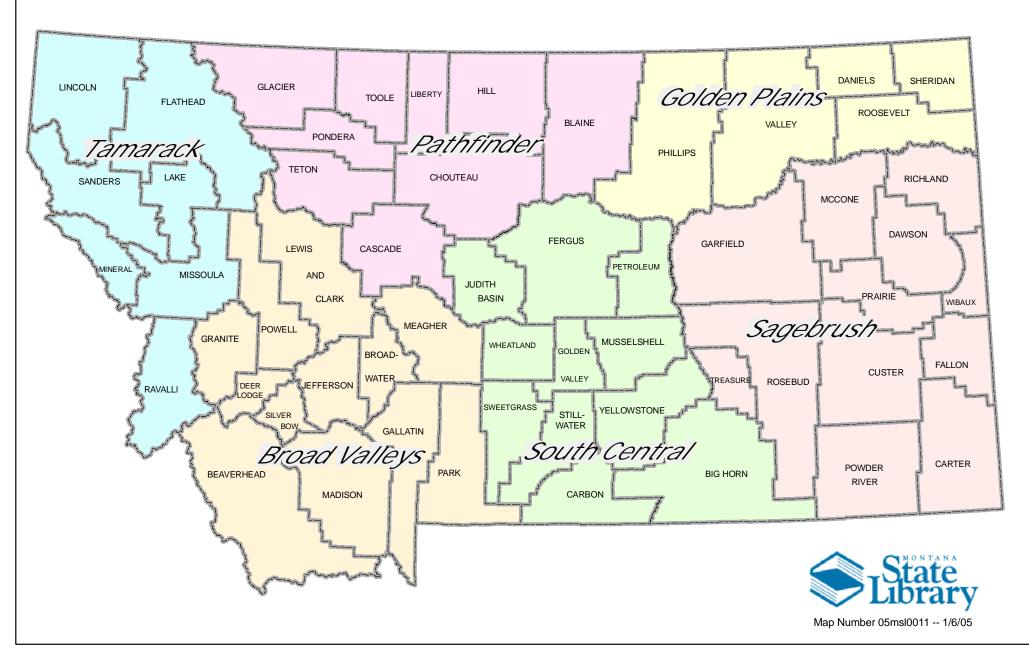
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

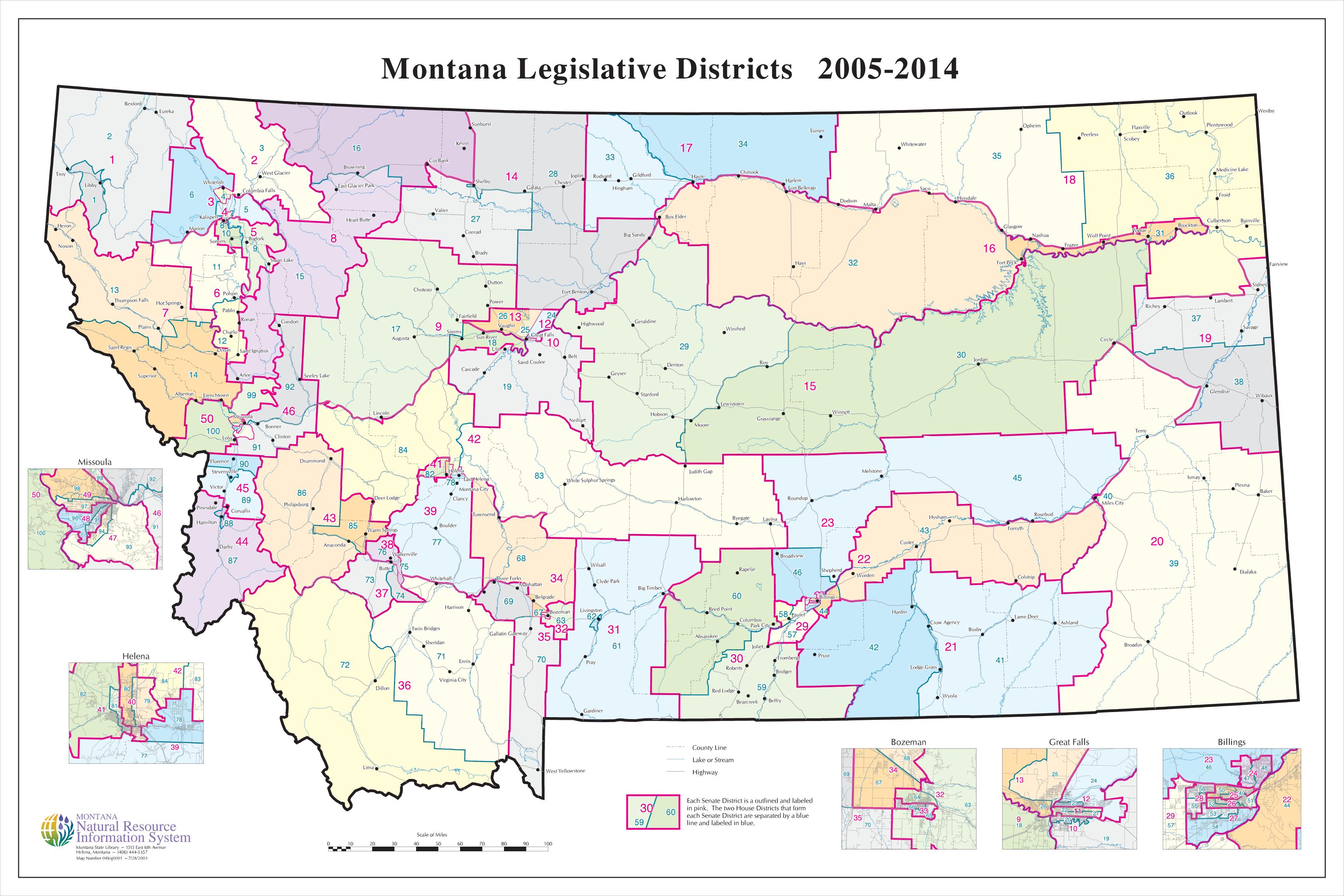
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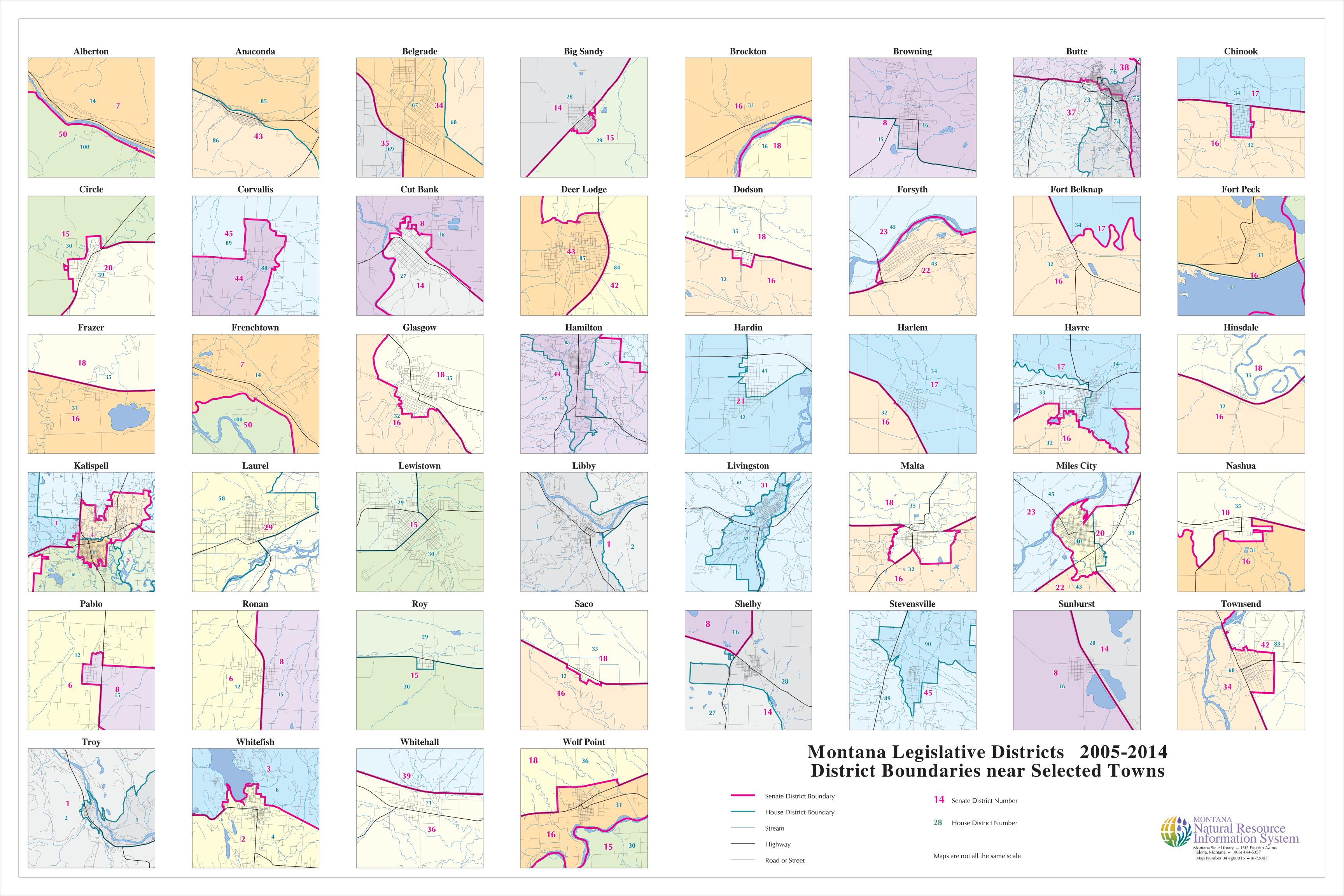
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 35 District



2007

### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Gary Perry (R) 3325 W Cedar Meadow Ln Manhattan, MT 59741-8240

House District 69
Representative Jack Wells (R)
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House District 70
Representative Roger Koopman (R)
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Bozeman, MT 59715-5325



# The

# **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
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Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
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Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

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There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

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10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

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# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

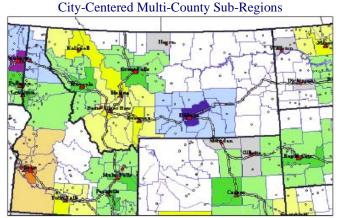
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

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The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

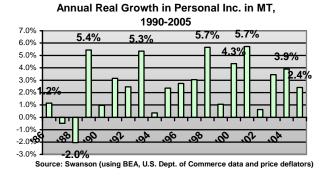


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

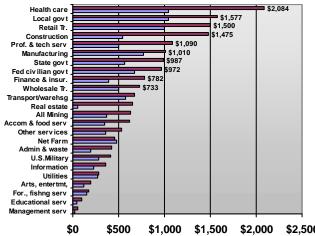
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

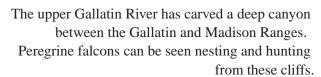
Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Mountain forests provide habitat for the Northern Goshawk, a large bird of prey. Goshawks sometimes enter the Gallatin Valley during winter to roost in trees or thickets.





Beth Smith

The Slender Indian Paintbrush, a distinctive plant of the Madison and Gallatin Mountains, can be found along spring creeks in the Gallatin Canyon.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 35

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square inner
Gallatin County	67,831	78,210	15.30	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Gallatin County	40,724	11.5	12.8	Bureau Website

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

		Housing	Housing	
According to the U.S. Census		Units	Units	Percent
Bureau, the total number of		April 2000	July 2005	Change
housing units in Montana				
increased 3.8% during this	Gallatin County	29,489	34,097	15.63
period.				

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 35

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	9	7	4	1	0
Private	0	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Gallatin County	5	0	0	33	2	0	40
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 35 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library	/ Patrons
Gallatin County	219

# LAND

### Size

Senate District 35 is 1,593.08 square miles in size, or about 1.08 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 35 ranks number 25 in size.

# **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 35 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	551	34.60
Water	20	1.27
U.S. Forest Service	867	54.44
State Trust Land	37	2.34
Other State Land	16	1.00
National Park Service	100	6.26
Local Government	2	0.09
Total	1,593	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 35.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	80	0.02
Fallow Crop	59,553	14.60
Farmstead	1,422	0.35
Grazing	220,055	53.96
Wild Hay	4,695	1.15
Irrigated	73,557	18.04
Timber	48,425	11.88
Total	407,787	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

# Water Well Development in Senate District 35

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	3,490	50.95	80.28
2000-2005	1,320	19.27	139.77
1990-1999	2,040	29.78	112.75
Total:	6850	100.00	332.80

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

### Water Rights in Senate District 35

Type	Count
Water Reservation	25
Statement Of Claim	3,351
Reserved Claim	13
Provisional Permit	280
K - 62-73 Groundwater	7
Irrigation Districts	6
Ground Water Certificate	3,395
Exempt Right	163
Total:	7240

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	1	88.00	88.00	88.00	525,620
Irrigation	2	70.00	15.00	125.00	12,873
Other	2	22.50	22.00	23.00	368
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	8.00	8.00	8.00	70
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	7				538,931

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 35**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	5	61	2	689	16
% of PLSS	0.3	3.5	0.1	39.9	0.9

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 35**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks	
4023 confirmed leak sites in				
Montana.	West Yellowstone	1990 - 2005	27	
Source: Montana Department of	Three Forks	1989 - 1994	11	
Environmental Quality Remediation	Manhattan	1985 - 1998	12	
Division. This data was last updated	Gallatin Gateway	1991 - 1995	4	
in March 2006.	Bozeman	1990 - 1998	9	
	Big Sky	1992 - 1998	6	
	Belgrade	1990 - 2000	8	
	Total:		77	

### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 35**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and		
Abandoned Mines	17	790 other remediation sites in Montana.		
Remediation Response	12	Samuel Mantana Danastonant afficiani		

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

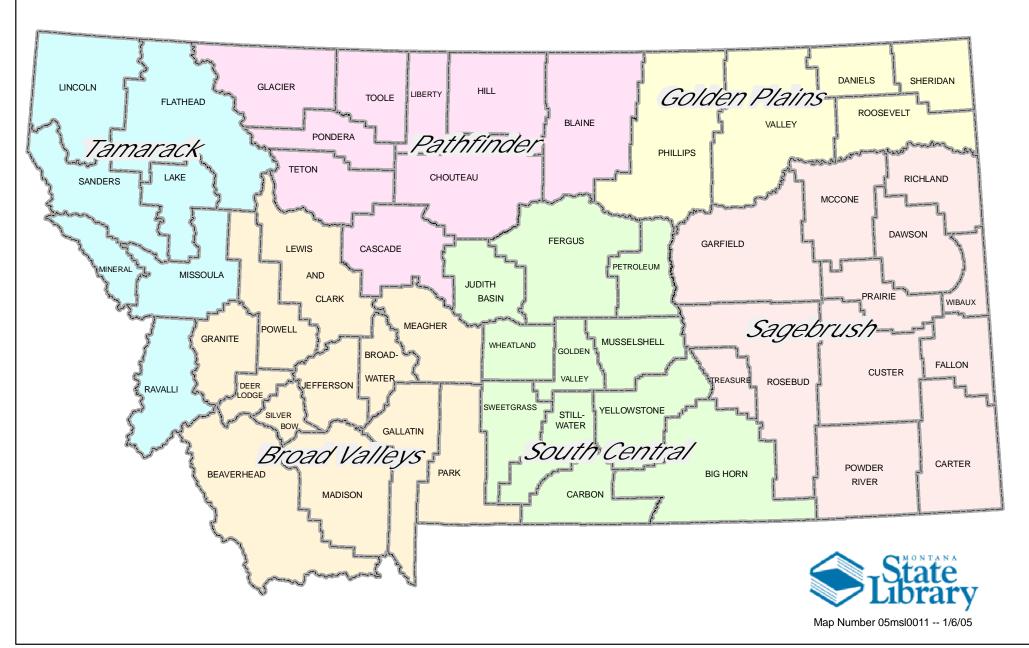
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

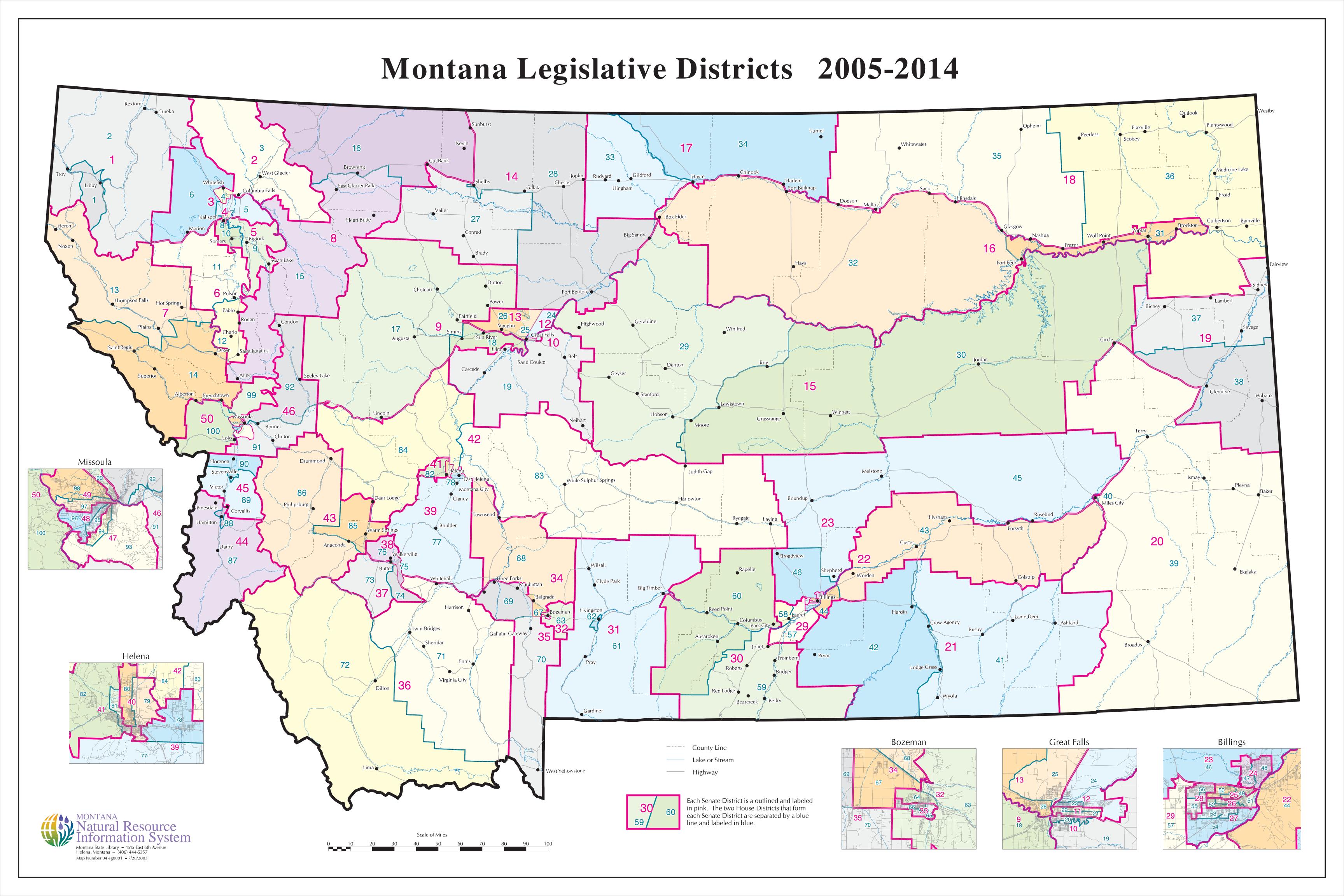
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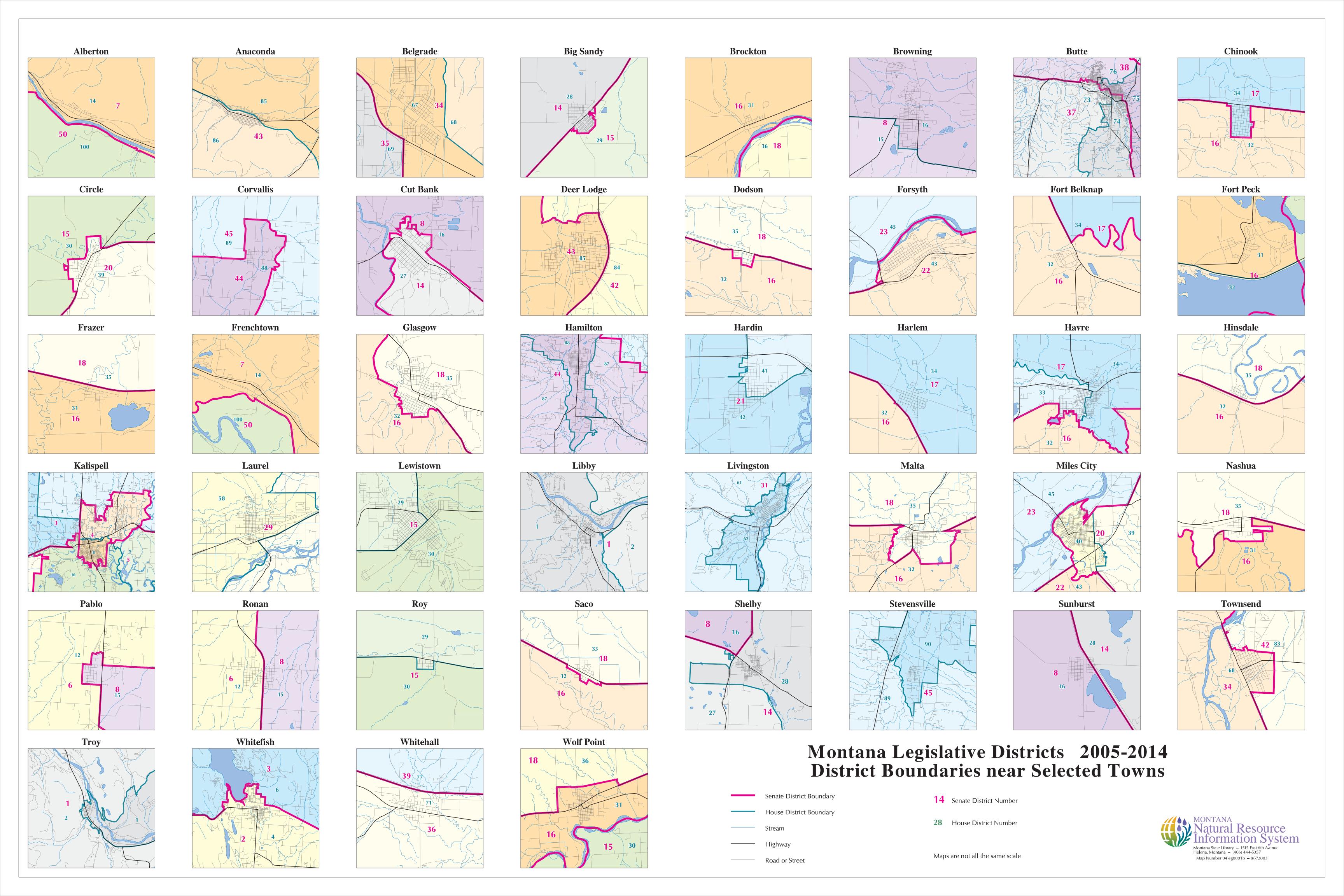
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 36 District



2007

### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Bill Tash (R) 240 Vista Dr Dillon, MT 59725-3111

House District 71
Representative Diane Rice (R)
P.O. Box 216
Harrison, MT 59735-0216

House District **72**Representative Debby Barrett (R)
18580 Mt Highway 324
Dillon, MT 59725-9657



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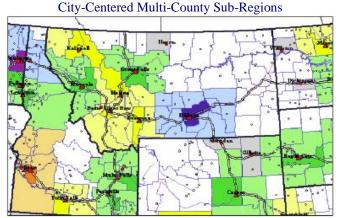
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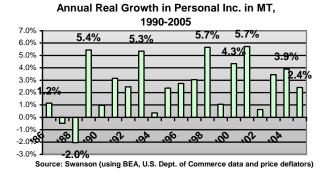


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### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

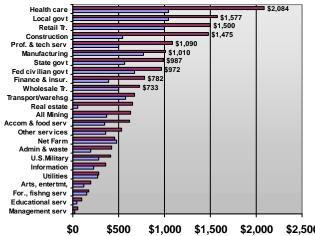
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

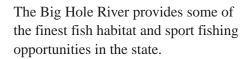
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Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The outstanding sagebrush habitats of southwest Montana support a diversity of sage-adapted wildlife, including the Pygmy rabbit.







The beautiful Sitka Columbine grows in open forests of the Centennial and Beaverhead Mountains.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 36

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density	
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.	
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	<b>5444110</b> 1111101	
Madison County	6,851	7,274	6.17	Source: U.S. Census Bureau	
Jefferson County	10,049	11,170	11.16		
Beaverhead County	9,202	8,773	-4.66		

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Madison County	31,856	11.7	17.2	Bureau Website
Jefferson County	45,407	9.3	12.7	
Beaverhead County	31,605	15.7	22.0	

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this	Madison County	4,671	4,734	1.35
period.	Jefferson County	4,199	4,213	0.33
	Beaverhead County	4,571	4,615	0.96

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 36**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	7	7	7	8	2

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Book-		Special or				
	Public	Branches	mobiles	School	Academic	Other	Total
Madison County	4	0	0	5	0	0	9
Jefferson County	1	2	0	8	0	0	11
Beaverhead County	1	0	0	11	1	1	14
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 36 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program
of the Montana State Library. To apply
for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400
(in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons			
Madison County	29		
Jefferson County	54		
Beaverhead County	39		

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 36 is 9,303.74 square miles in size, or about 6.33 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 36 ranks number 4 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 36 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	3,469	37.29
Water	35	0.38
U.S. Forest Service	3,430	36.86
State Trust Land	745	8.01
Private Conservation	10	0.10
Other State Land	78	0.84
Other Federal	32	0.35
National Park Service	1	0.01
Fish and Wildlife Service	63	0.67
Bureau of Land Management	1,441	15.49
Total	9,304	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 36.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	9	0.00
Fallow Crop	38,338	1.67
Farmstead	2,558	0.11
Grazing	1,848,043	80.57
Wild Hay	38,257	1.67
Irrigated	232,861	10.15
Timber	133,736	5.83
Total	2,293,802	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 36

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	4,449	54.53	81.88
2000-2005	1,448	17.75	172.43
1990-1999	2,262	27.72	137.84
Total:	8159	100.00	392.15

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 36

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	36
Stockwater Permit	6
Statement Of Claim	13,333
Reserved Claim	147
Provisional Permit	311
K - 62-73 Groundwater	11
Irrigation Districts	34
Ground Water Certificate	4,021
Exempt Right	291
Total:	18190

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	1	39.00	39.00	39.00	42,053
Irrigation	48	28.13	7.00	148.00	564,863
Recreation	3	35.67	10.00	52.00	751
Stock / Small Farm Pond	15	13.13	10.00	20.00	1,718
Unknown	20	2.45	0.00	13.00	2,528
Water Supply	1	30.00	30.00	30.00	300
Total	88				612,213

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 36**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	73	758	22	1,633	50
% of PLSS	0.8	7.9	0.2	17.0	0.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 36

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Lima	1990 - 1999	10
Source: Montana Department of	Cameron	1991 - 1999	7
Environmental Quality Remediation	Cardwell	1992 - 1993	2
Division. This data was last updated	Dell	2000 - 2000	1
in March 2006.	Dillon	1986 - 2004	60
	Ennis	1989 - 2004	30
	Gallatin Gateway	1994 - 1994	1
	Glen	1992 - 1993	2
	Alder	1991 - 1998	6
	Jackson	1993 - 2001	2
	Wise River	1998 - 1998	1
	Mc Allister	1998 - 1998	1
	Norris	1991 - 1995	3
	Sheridan	1990 - 1994	3
	Silver Star	1994 - 1994	1
	Twin Bridges	1991 - 1999	10
	Virginia City	1990 - 1990	1
	Whitehall	1990 - 2000	11
	Wisdom	1991 - 2002	5
	Harrison	1993 - 1994	2
	Total:		159

# **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 36**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines Remediation Response	914 38	790 other remediation sites in Montana.  Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was

last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

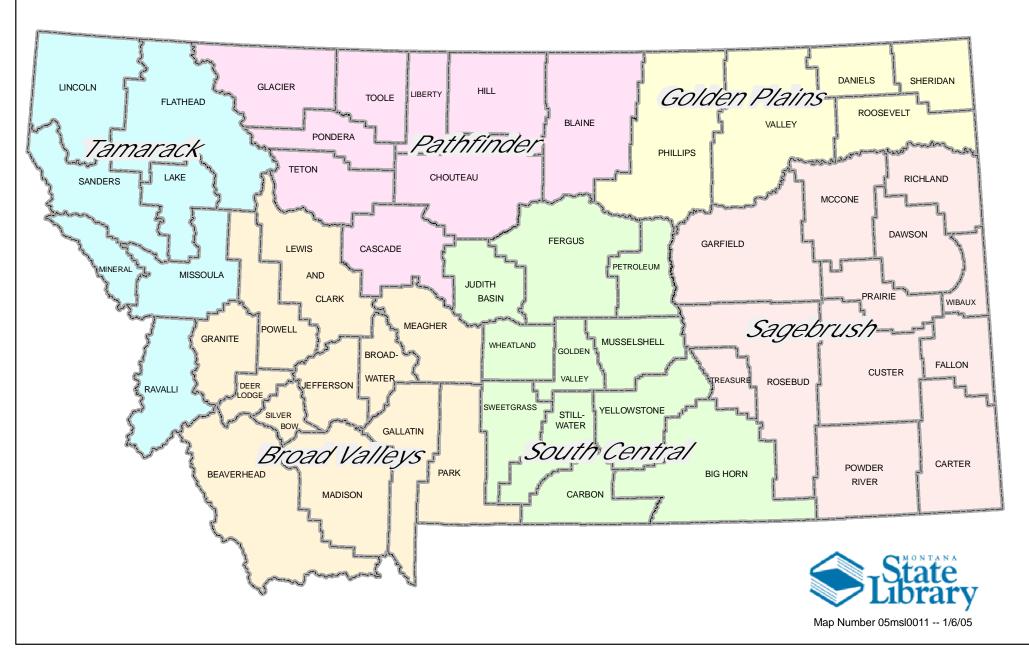
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

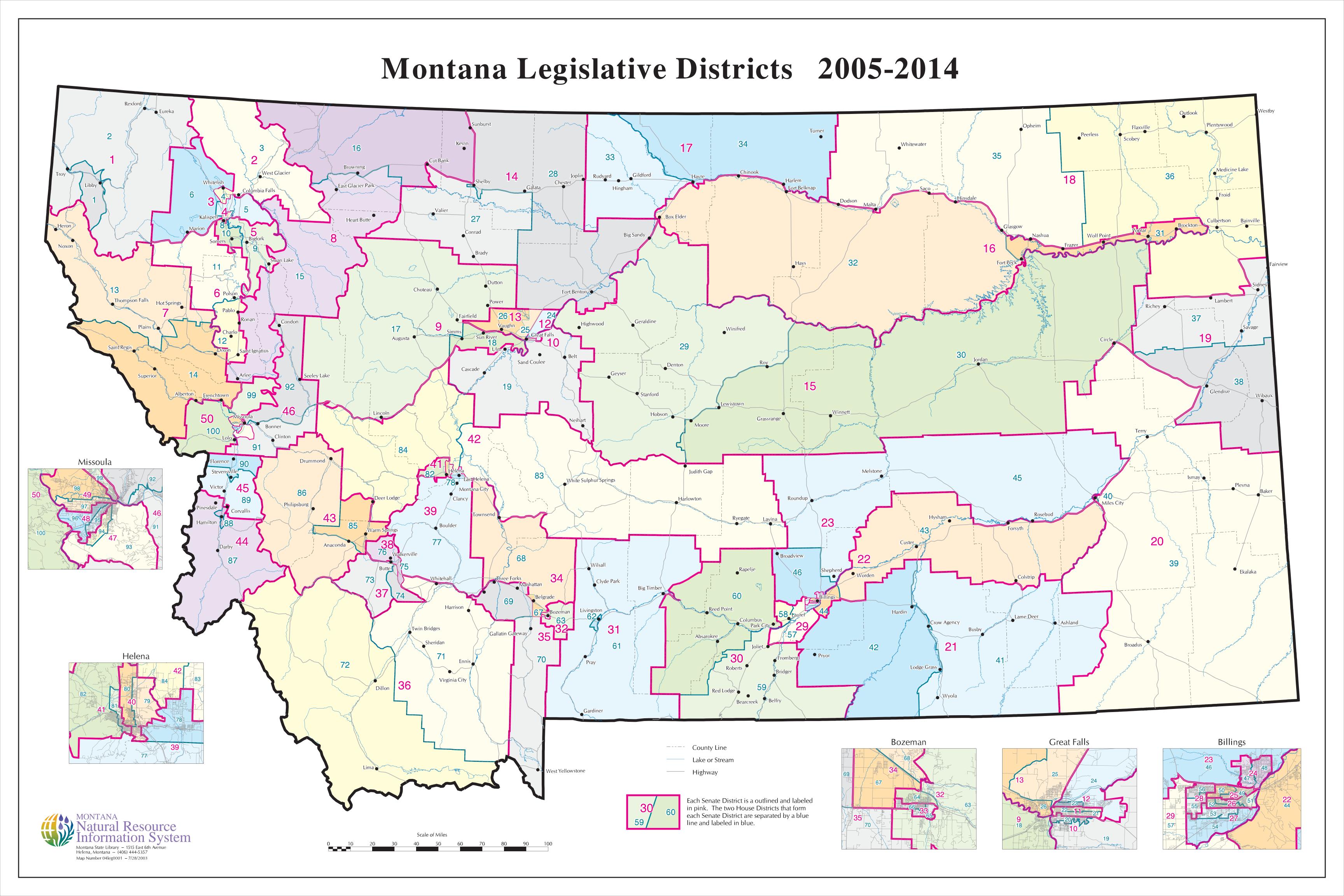
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

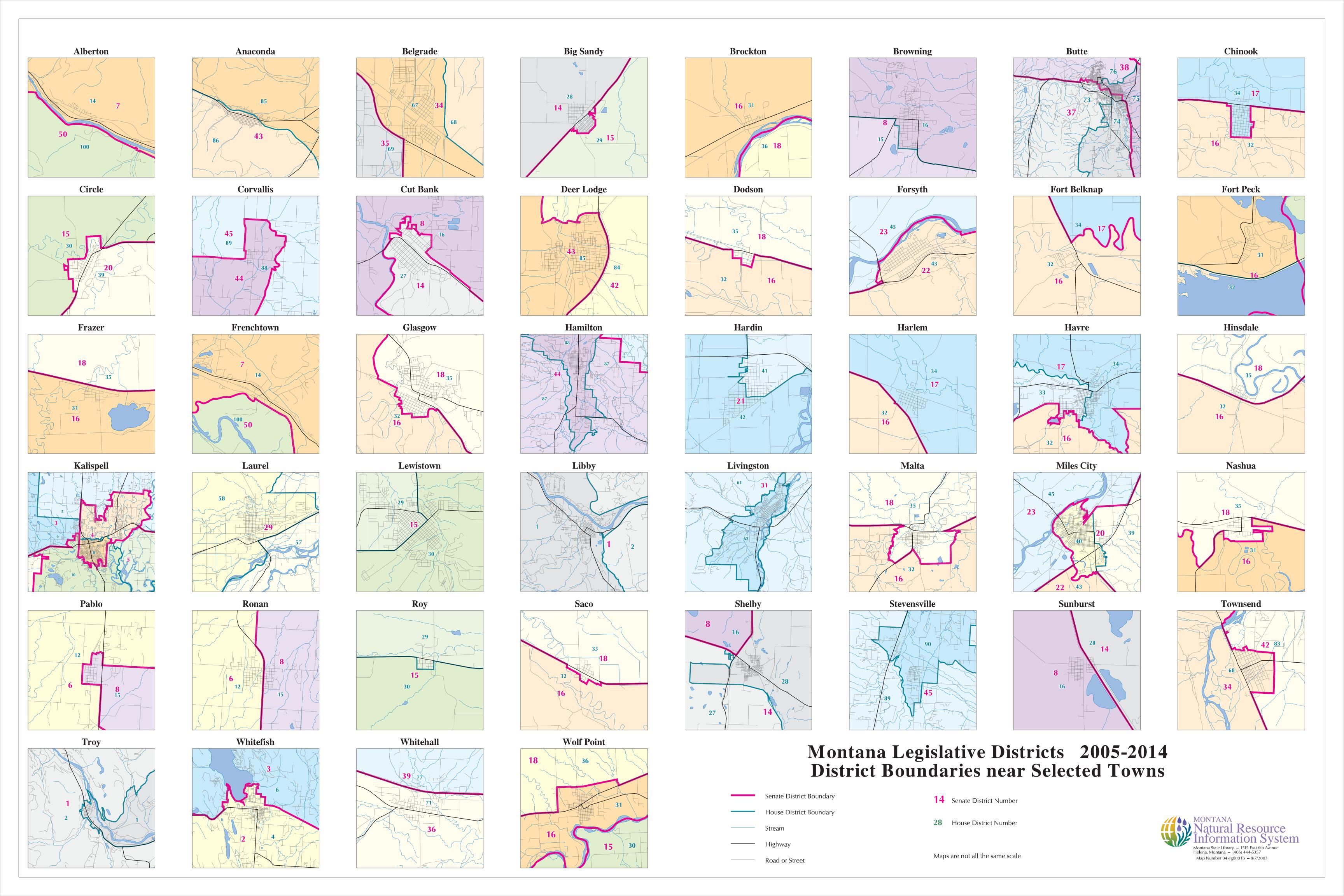
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 37 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Steve Gallus (D) 2319 Harvard Ave Butte, MT 59701-3854

House District 74
Representative George Groesbeck (D)
2044 Carolina Ave
Butte, MT 59701-6025

House District **73**Representative Art Noonan (D)
1621 Whitman Ave
Butte, MT 59701-5380



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

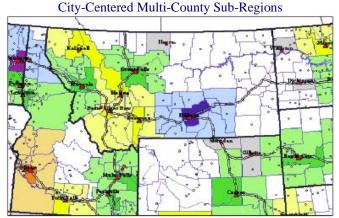
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

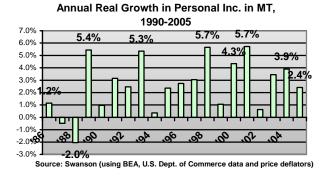


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

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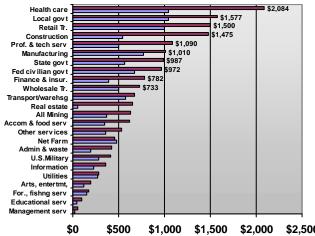
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Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



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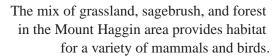
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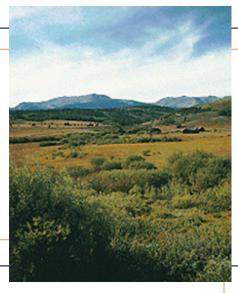
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Abandoned mines around Butte provide valuable habitat for many bat species, including the rare Townsend's Big-Eared Bat. One bat can eat between 600 and 1,000 flying insects in just an hour.







The tiny, colorful mealy primrose grows in Warm Springs canyon. This is one of Montana's many rare plants that benefit from grazing, which reduces taller competing vegetation.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



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Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Silver Bow County	32,263	15.9	22.6	Bureau Website

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Silver Bow County	16,176	16,228	0.32

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 37

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	5	1	0	2	1
Private	0	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Silver Bow County	1	0	0	13	2	4	20
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 37 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Silver Bow County	185			

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 37 is 554.06 square miles in size, or about 0.38 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 37 ranks number 31 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 37 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	202	36.41	
U.S. Forest Service	240	43.28	
State Trust Land	19	3.43	
Other State Land	22	3.92	
Bureau of Land Management	72	12.96	
Total	554	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 37.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	0	0.00
Farmstead	467	0.25
Grazing	151,164	79.60
Wild Hay	3,111	1.64
Irrigated	7,829	4.12
Timber	27,337	14.39
Total	189,908	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 37

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,376	56.23	77.04
2000-2005	248	10.13	131.78
1990-1999	823	33.63	107.93
Total:	2447	100.00	316.75

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 37

Type	Count
Water Reservation	2
Temporary Provisional Permit	2
Statement Of Claim	875
Reserved Claim	22
Provisional Permit	33
K - 62-73 Groundwater	14
Ground Water Certificate	1,113
Exempt Right	40
Total:	2101

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	1	15.00	15.00	15.00	67
Other	1	47.00	47.00	47.00	815
Stock / Small Farm Pond	2	25.00	20.00	30.00	139
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	2	75.00	49.00	101.00	1,460
Total	7				2,481

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 37**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		88	1	289	16
% of PLSS		14.0	0.2	45.9	2.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 37

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Melrose	1993 - 1999	2
Source: Montana Department of	Divide	1990 - 1990	1
Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated	Butte	1989 - 2006	42
in March 2006.			
	Total:		45

#### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 37**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	128	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	17	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

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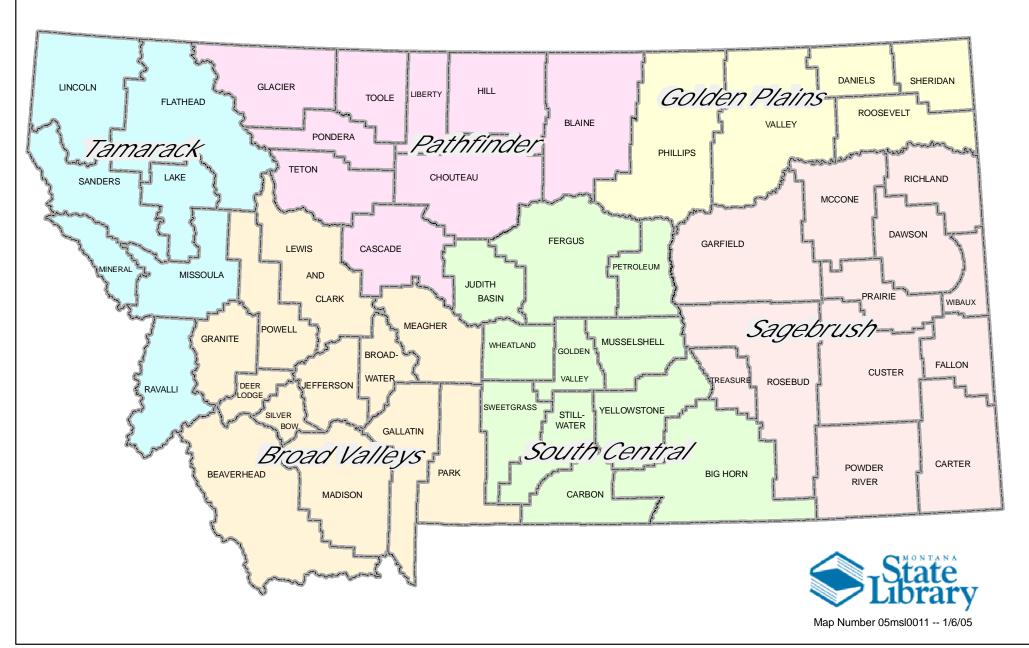
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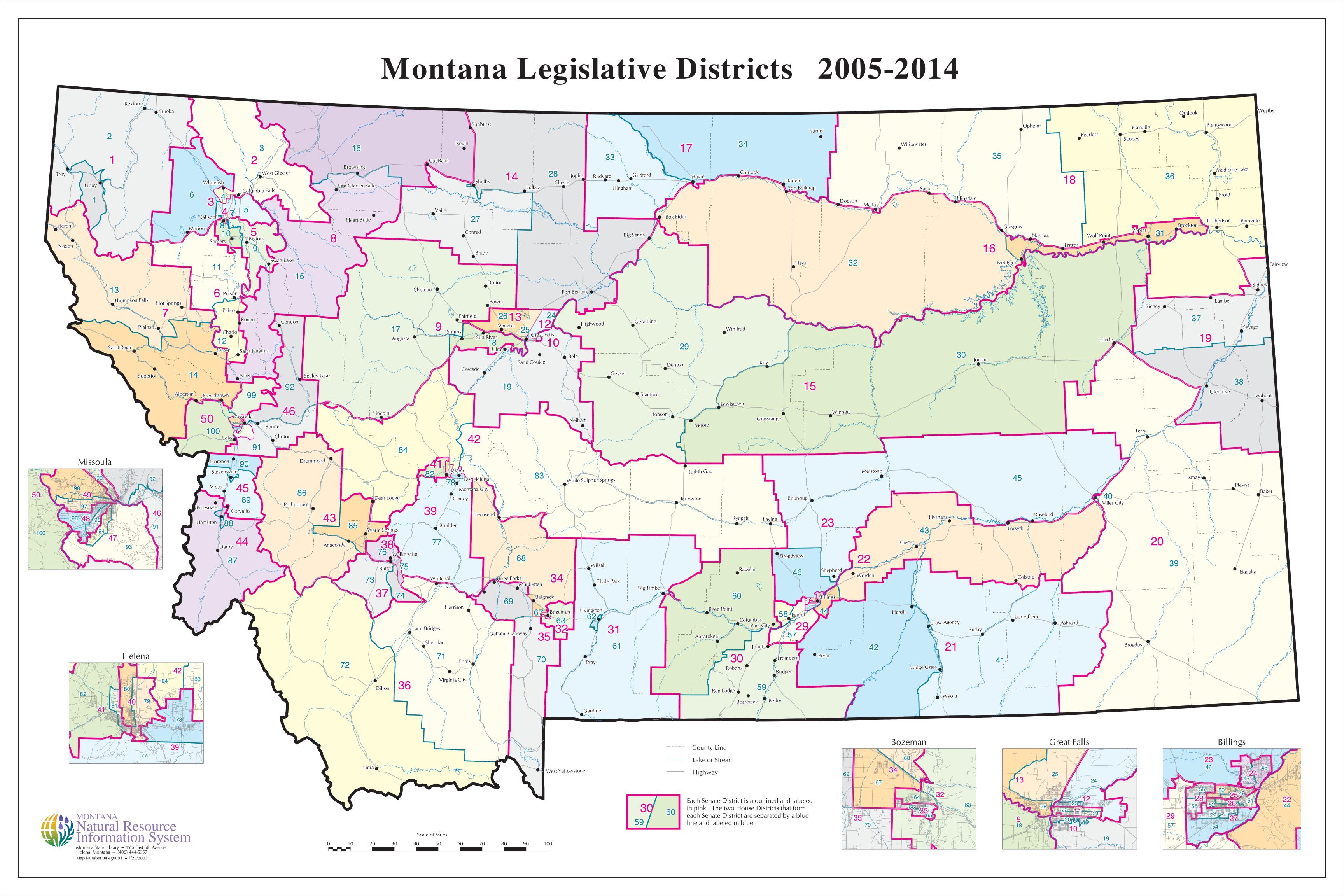
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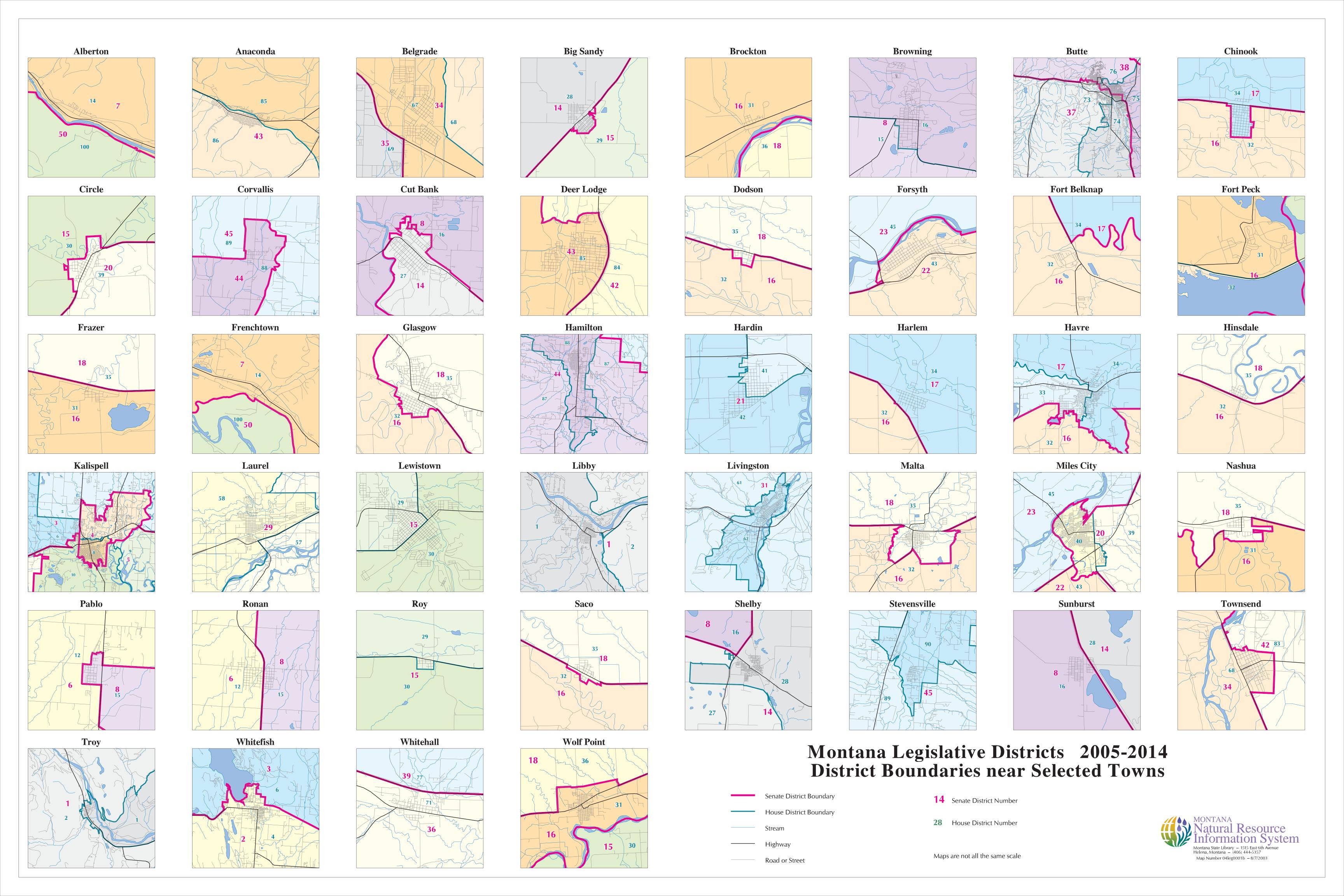
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 38 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Dan Harrington (D) 1201 N Excelsior Ave Butte, MT 59701-8505

House District **76**Representative Jon Sesso (D)
155 W Granite
Butte, MT 59701-9256

House District **75**Representative Jim Keane (D)
2131 Wall St
Butte, MT 59701-5527



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

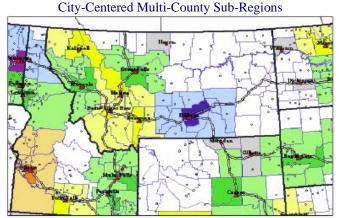
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

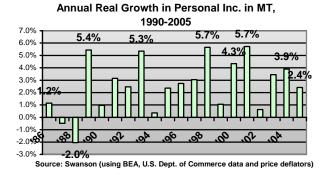


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

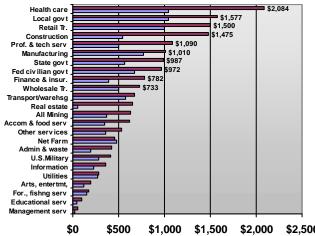
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

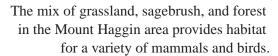
Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

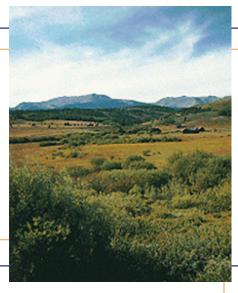
# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Abandoned mines around Butte provide valuable habitat for many bat species, including the rare Townsend's Big-Eared Bat. One bat can eat between 600 and 1,000 flying insects in just an hour.







The tiny, colorful mealy primrose grows in Warm Springs canyon. This is one of Montana's many rare plants that benefit from grazing, which reduces taller competing vegetation.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 38

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Silver Bow County	34,606	32,982	-4.69	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Silver Bow County	32,263	15.9	22.6	Bureau Website

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

		Housing	Housing	
According to the U.S. Census		Units	Units	Percent
Bureau, the total number of		April 2000	July 2005	Change
housing units in Montana				
increased 3.8% during this	Silver Bow County	16,176	16,228	0.32
period.				

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 38**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges	
Public	3	1	2	0	1	
Private	1	1	0	0	0	

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Book- Public Branches mobiles School			Special or Academic Other Total			
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Talking Book Library Patrons			
Silver Bow County	185		

# **LAND**

#### Size

Senate District 38 is 164.29 square miles in size, or about 0.11 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 38 ranks number 36 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
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State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 38 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	105	63.91
U.S. Forest Service	57	34.88
State Trust Land	2	1.22
Total	164	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

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Fallow Crop	0	0.00
Farmstead	139	0.22
Grazing	49,967	80.87
Wild Hay	337	0.55
Irrigated	798	1.29
Timber	10,547	17.07
Total	61,789	100.00

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# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 38

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	304	48.95	246.36
2000-2005	94	15.14	175.02
1990-1999	223	35.91	168.34
Total:	621	100.00	589.72

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 38

Туре	Count
Statement Of Claim	319
Provisional Permit	6
K - 62-73 Groundwater	2
Ground Water Certificate	292
Exempt Right	22
Total:	641

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Other	1	625.00	625.00	625.00	7,200
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	25.00	25.00	25.00	50
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	3				7,250

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 38**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		60		137	29
% of PLSS		28.2		64.3	13.6

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

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# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 38**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Butte	1989 - 2004	36
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.			
m March 2000.	Total:		36

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 38**

Site Type	<u>Total</u>	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	131	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	9	Source: Montana Department of Environmental
		Quality Remediation Division. This data was
		last updated in October 2006.



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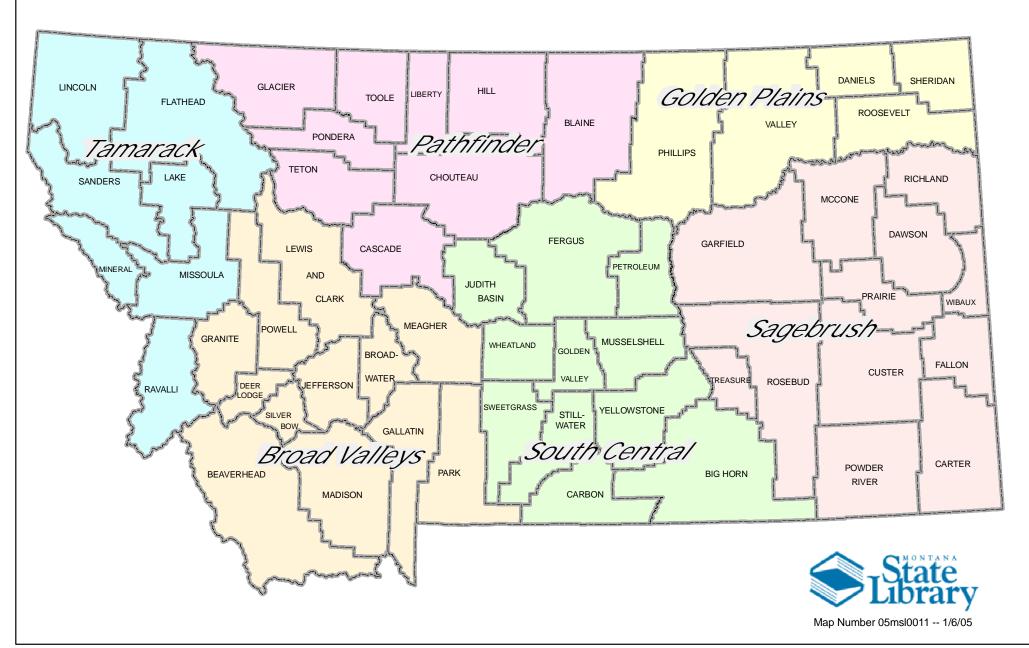
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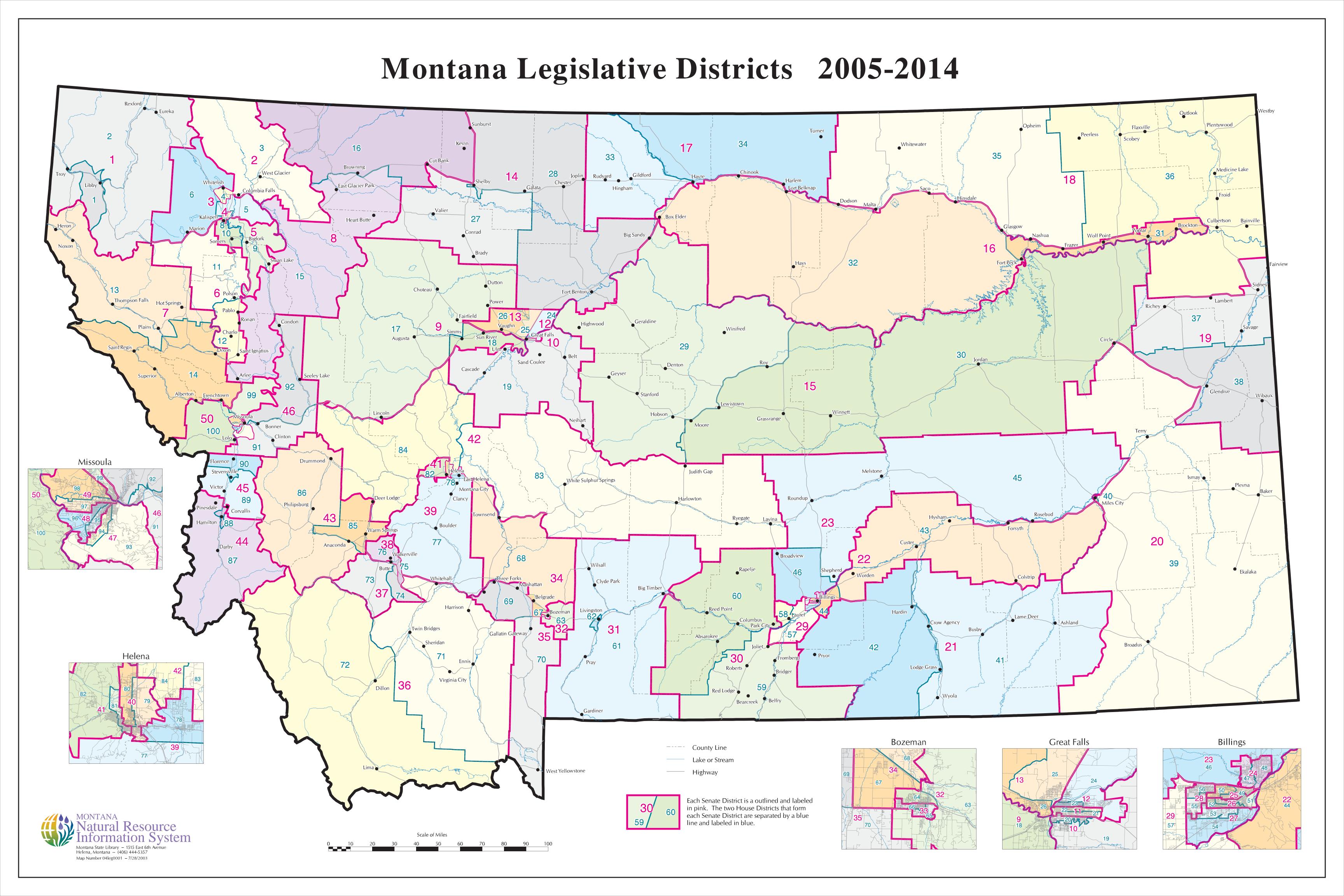
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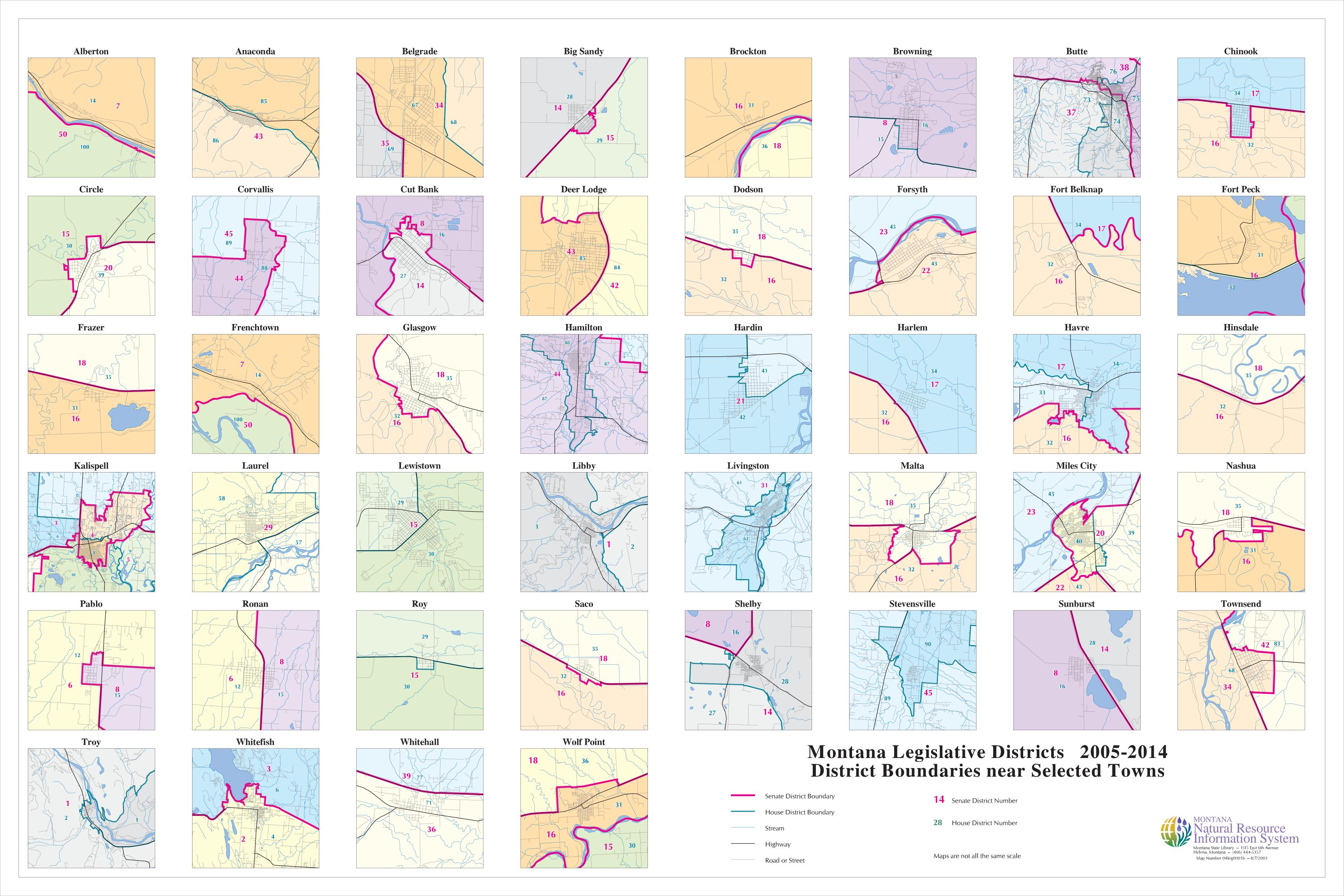
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## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 39 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

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## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

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# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

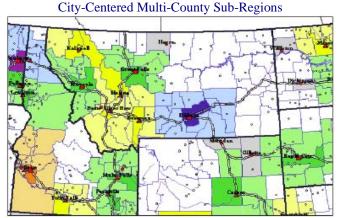
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

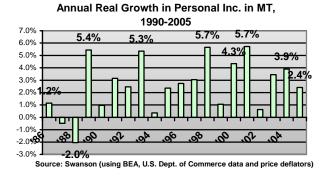


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

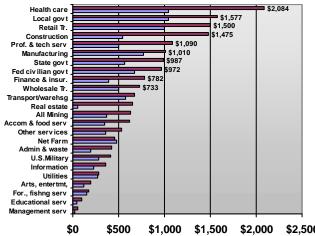
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

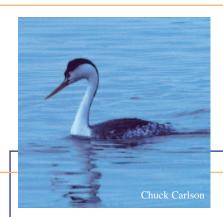
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

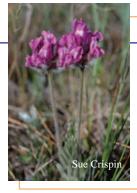
Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Lake Helena is one of the few places in Montana where Clark's Grebes are known to nest. Populations of this handsome bird, named after Captain William Clark, declined greatly at the turn of the century when tens of thousands were killed for feathers. They have now recovered and can be found breeding in new areas not occupied before.

The Elkhorn Mountains provide important habitat for many wildlife species. Elkhorn Lake is a popular destination by trail.





Rabbit-foot Crazyweed adds intense color to Mount Helena's dry slopes in the early summer. This plant is unique to the region around Helena, where it is relatively common.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 39

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

_	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density	
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.	
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square miles	
Lewis and Clark County	55,716	58,449	4.91	Source: U.S. Census Bureau	
Jefferson County	10,049	11,170	11.16	Source. O.S. Census Bureau	

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th amon
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Lewis and Clark County	40,578	11.6	15.8	Bureau Website
Jefferson County	45,407	9.3	12.7	

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Lewis and Clark County	25,672	26,166	1.92
	Jefferson County	4,199	4,213	0.33

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 39

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	7	4	1	0	0
Private	0	0	1	0	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Book-			Special or			
_	Public	Branches	mobiles	School	Academic	Other	Total
Lewis and Clark County	1	3	0	25	2	19	50
Jefferson County	1	2	0	8	0	0	11
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 39 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons			
Lewis and Clark County	353		
Jefferson County	54		

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 39 is 1,632.82 square miles in size, or about 1.11 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 39 ranks number 23 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 39 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	682	41.75
Water	2	0.10
U.S. Forest Service	760	46.56
State Trust Land	39	2.41
Other State Land	7	0.43
Fish and Wildlife Service	3	0.16
Bureau of Land Management	140	8.58
Total	1,633	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 39.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	37,753	9.24
Farmstead	782	0.19
Grazing	304,977	74.61
Wild Hay	3,419	0.84
Irrigated	14,329	3.51
Timber	47,517	11.62
Total	408,777	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 39

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,281	50.96	118.71
2000-2005	867	19.37	203.03
1990-1999	1,328	29.67	194.63
Total:	4476	100.00	516.37

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 39

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	3
Stockwater Permit	1
Statement Of Claim	2,479
Reserved Claim	51
Provisional Permit	81
K - 62-73 Groundwater	10
Ground Water Certificate	2,301
Exempt Right	155
Total:	5081

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	2	33.00	29.00	37.00	21,550
Recreation	1	16.00	16.00	16.00	300
Stock / Small Farm Pond	2	11.50	8.00	15.00	183
Tailings	7	64.29	15.00	265.00	29,428
Unknown	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	5	44.20	27.00	67.00	5,587
Total	19				57,048

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 39**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	57	103	3	1,263	993
% of PLSS	3.2	5.8	0.2	71.3	56.0

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 39

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Whitehall	1993 - 1994	4
Source: Montana Department of	Helena	1990 - 2005	24
Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated	East Helena	1990 - 1995	6
	Clancy	1990 - 2003	11
in March 2006.	Cardwell	1994 - 1994	1
	Boulder	1990 - 2003	14
	Basin	1993 - 1999	4
	Total:		64

#### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 39**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	628	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	22	Carres Mantaga Danastra at a Considerant

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

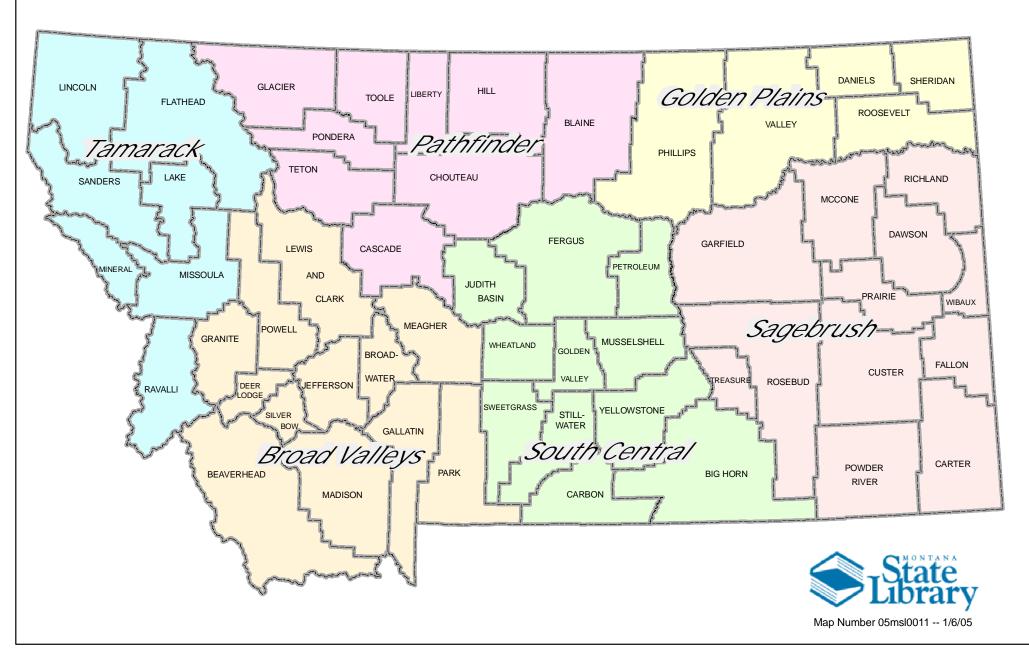
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

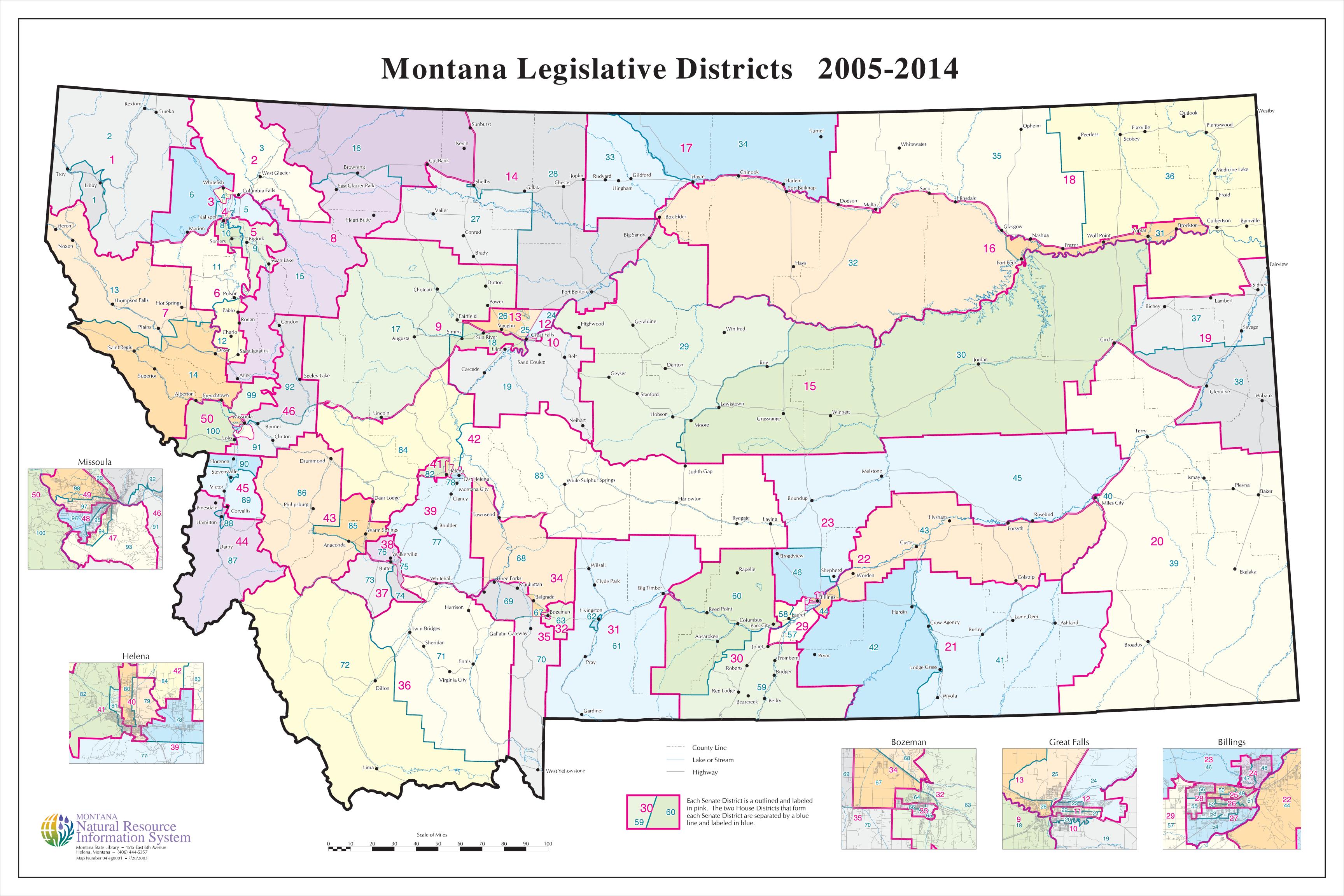
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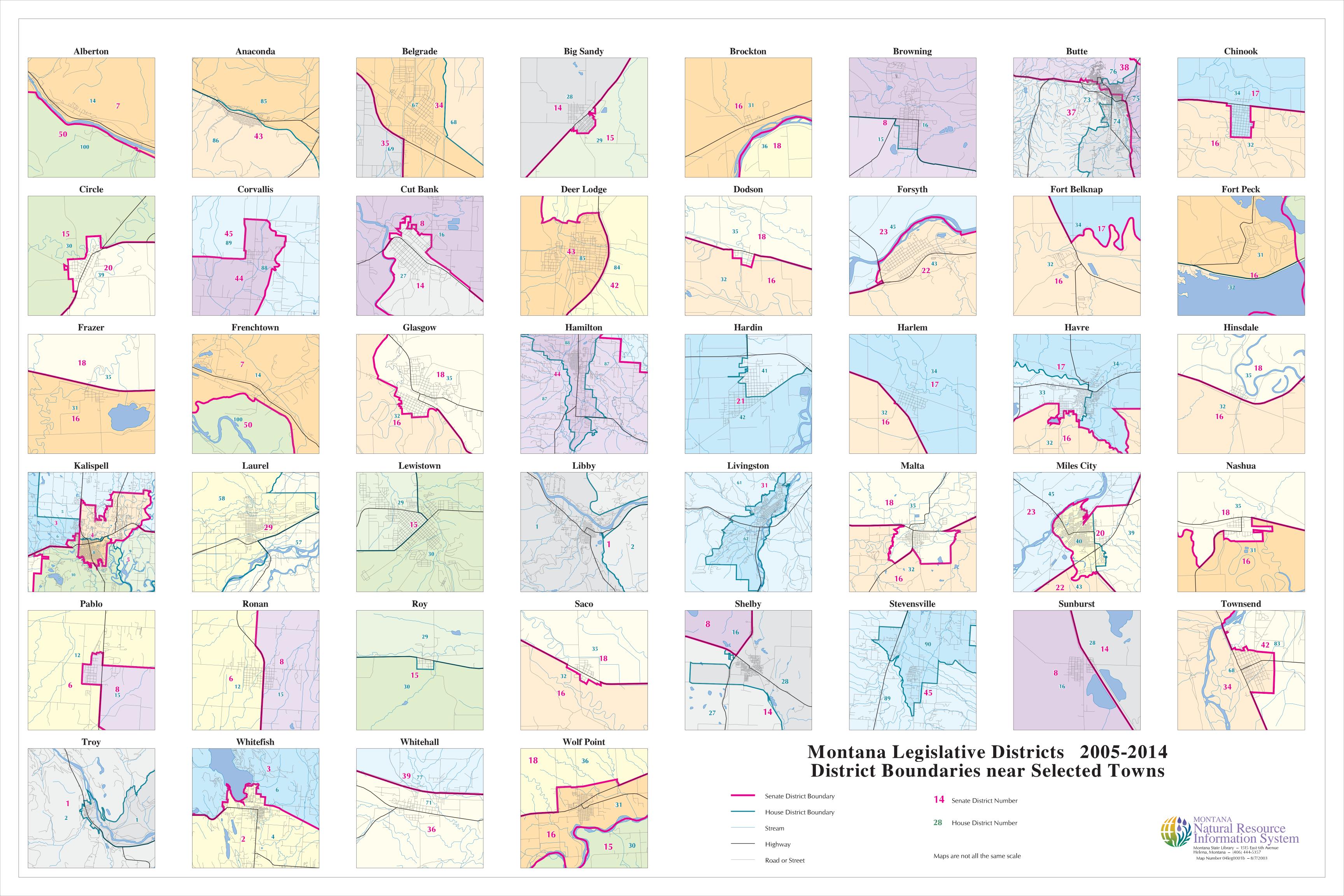
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

## **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 40 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

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House District **79**Representative Dave Gallik (D)
1124 Billings Ave
Helena, MT 59601-3505

House District **80**Representative Mary Caferro (D)
P.O. Box 1036
Helena, MT 59624-1036



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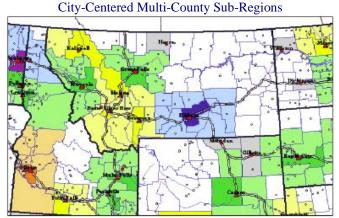
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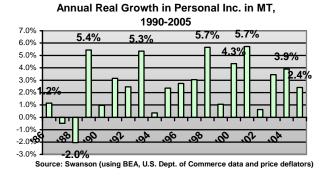


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The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

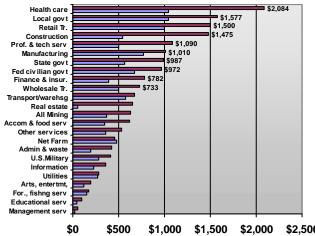
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The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

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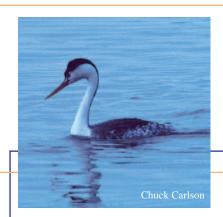
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# **District Wildlife Highlights**

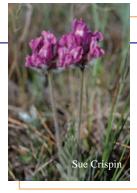
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The Elkhorn Mountains provide important habitat for many wildlife species. Elkhorn Lake is a popular destination by trail.





Rabbit-foot Crazyweed adds intense color to Mount Helena's dry slopes in the early summer. This plant is unique to the region around Helena, where it is relatively common.

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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 40

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According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Lewis and Clark County	25,672	26,166	1.92

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 40

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	3	1	1	0	1
Private	0	0	1	0	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Lewis and Clark County	1	3	0	25	2	19	50
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The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons					
Lewis and Clark County	353				

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 40 is 20.42 square miles in size, or about 0.01 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 40 ranks number 41 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 40 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	20	100.00
Public	0	0.00
Total	20	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 40.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	0	0.00
Farmstead	57	1.39
Grazing	1,622	39.70
Wild Hay	8	0.19
Irrigated	2,400	58.72
Timber	0	0.00
Total	4,087	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 40

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,099	63.12	69.54
2000-2005	287	16.48	117.11
1990-1999	355	20.39	82.10
Total:	1741	100.00	268.76

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 40

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	1
Statement Of Claim	165
Provisional Permit	37
K - 62-73 Groundwater	11
Ground Water Certificate	861
Exempt Right	130
Total:	1205

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 40**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:		12		18	12
% of PLSS		34.3		51.4	34.3

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 40**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Helena	1988 - 2005	87
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.			
iii ividicii 2000.	Total:		87

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 40**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response Abandoned Mines	18 3	790 other remediation sites in Montana.  Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

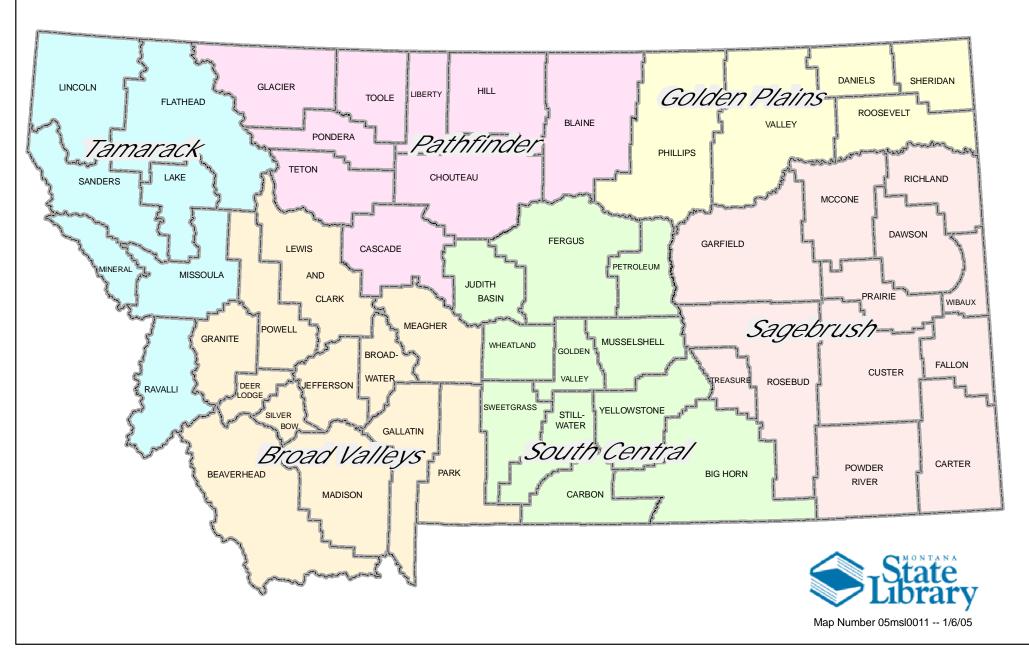
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

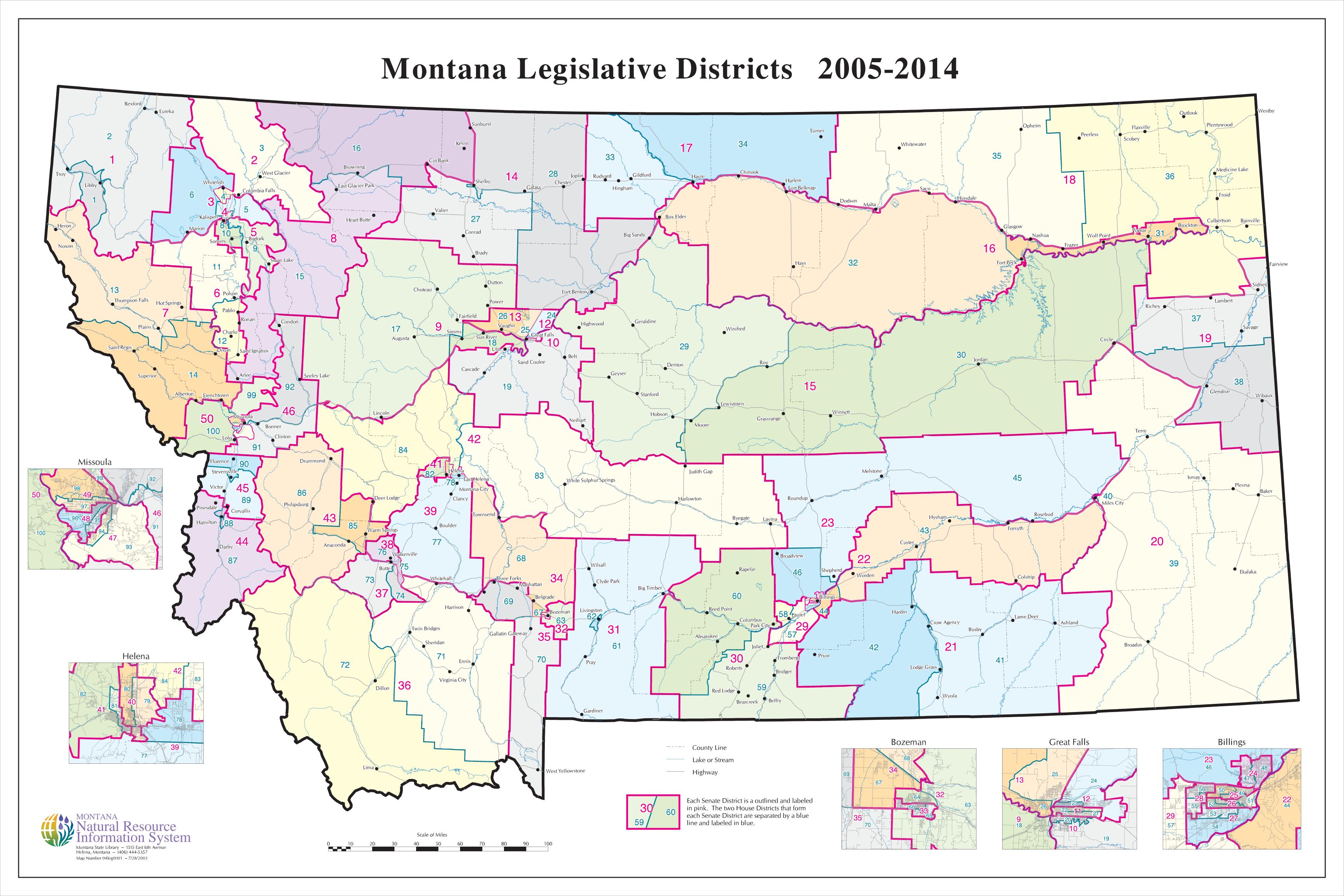
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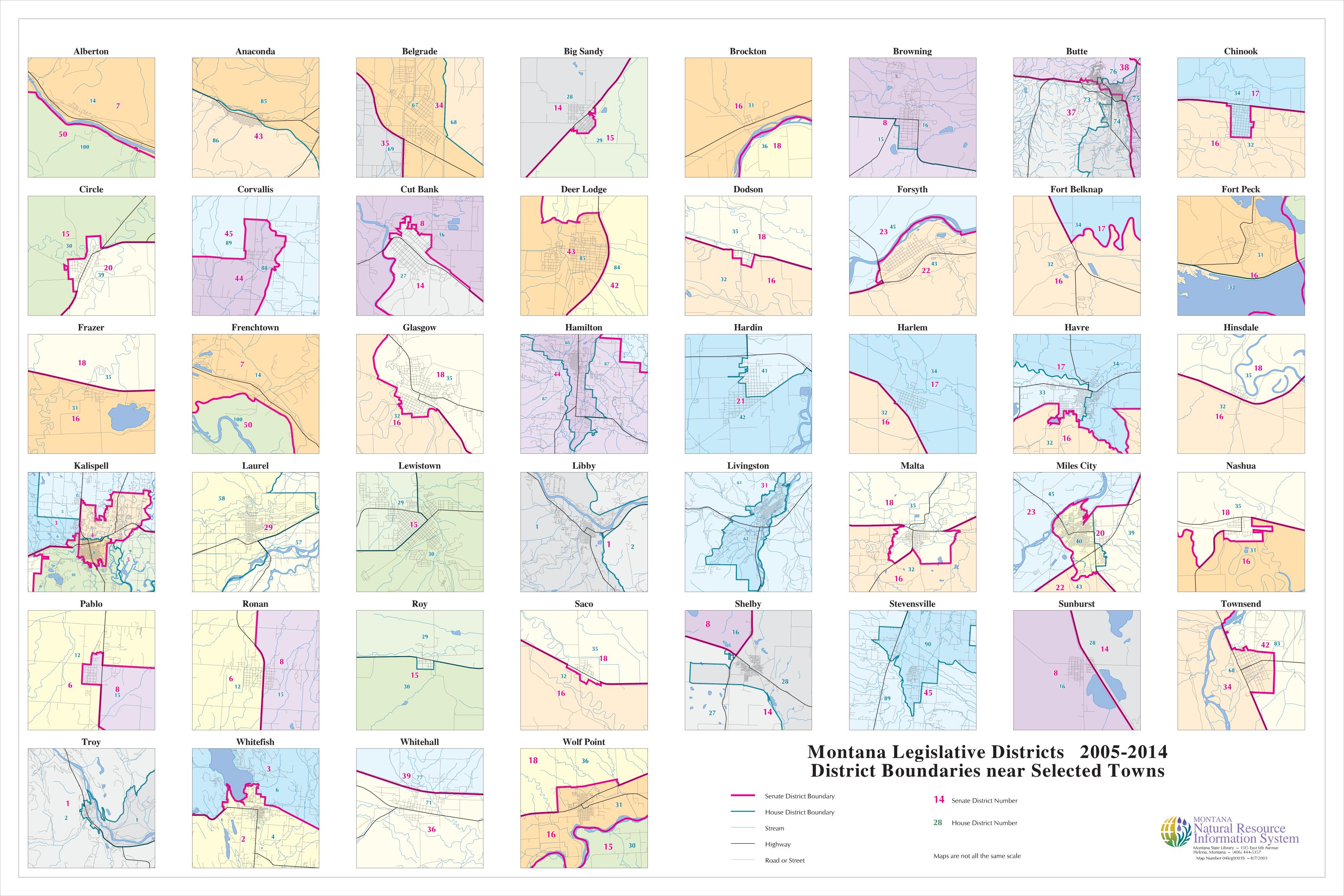
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 41 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Christine Kaufman (D) P.O. Box 1566 Helena, MT 59604-1566

House District **81**Representative Galen Hollenbaugh (D)
907 N. Ewing Street
Helena, MT 59601

House District **82**Representative Hal Jacobson (D)
4813 Us Highway 12 W
Helena, MT 59601-9694



# The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

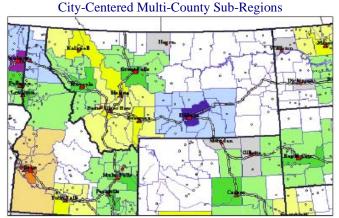
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

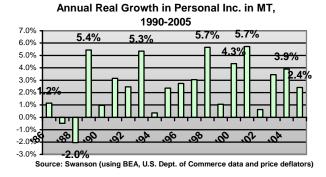


Source: Larry Swanson

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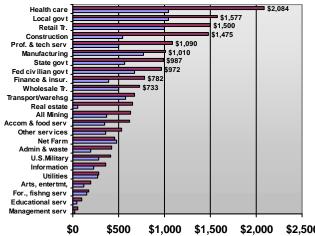
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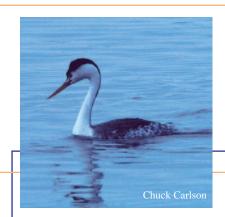
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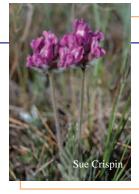
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The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons					
Lewis and Clark County	353				

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 41 is 80.29 square miles in size, or about 0.05 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 41 ranks number 38 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 41 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	45	55.91	
U.S. Forest Service	17	21.42	
Other Federal	5	6.23	
Local Government	1	1.49	
Bureau of Land Management	12	14.95	
Total	80	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 41.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	9	0.06
Farmstead	177	1.21
Grazing	10,811	74.12
Wild Hay	41	0.28
Irrigated	1,562	10.71
Timber	1,985	13.61
Total	14,585	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 41

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,118	60.24	111.97
2000-2005	335	18.05	174.28
1990-1999	403	21.71	176.01
Total:	1856	100.00	462.26

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

## Water Rights in Senate District 41

Type	Count
Water Reservation	2
Statement Of Claim	401
Reserved Claim	3
Provisional Permit	36
K - 62-73 Groundwater	7
Ground Water Certificate	1,039
Exempt Right	68
Total:	1556

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 41**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	2	40		65	18
% of PLSS	1.7	34.5		56.0	15.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 41**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Helena	1987 - 2005	32
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.	Fort Harrison	1993 - 1993	1
	Total:		33

# **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 41**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	88	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	8	Source: Montana Department of Environment

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

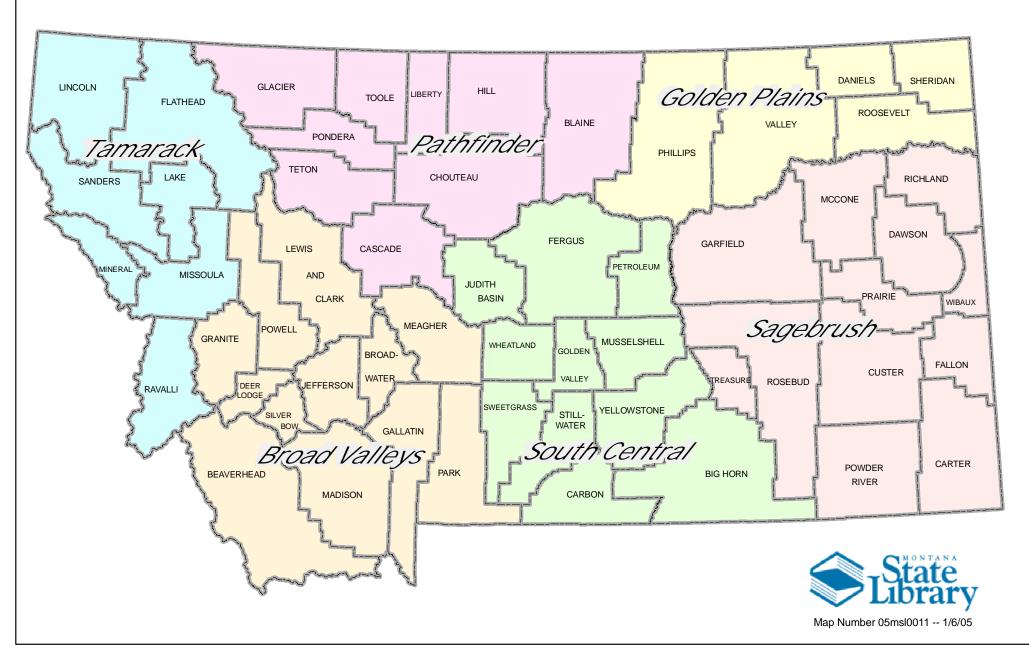
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

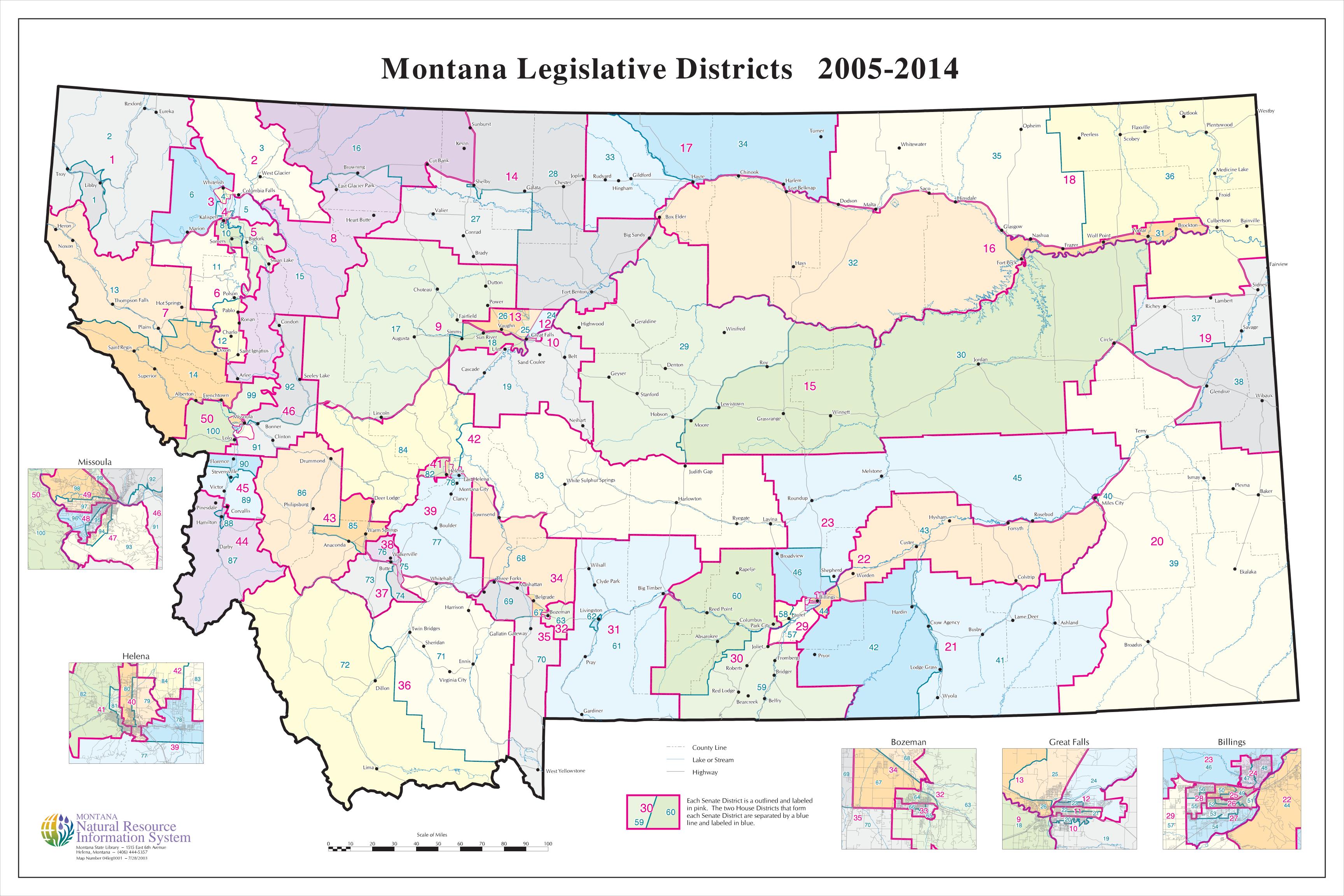
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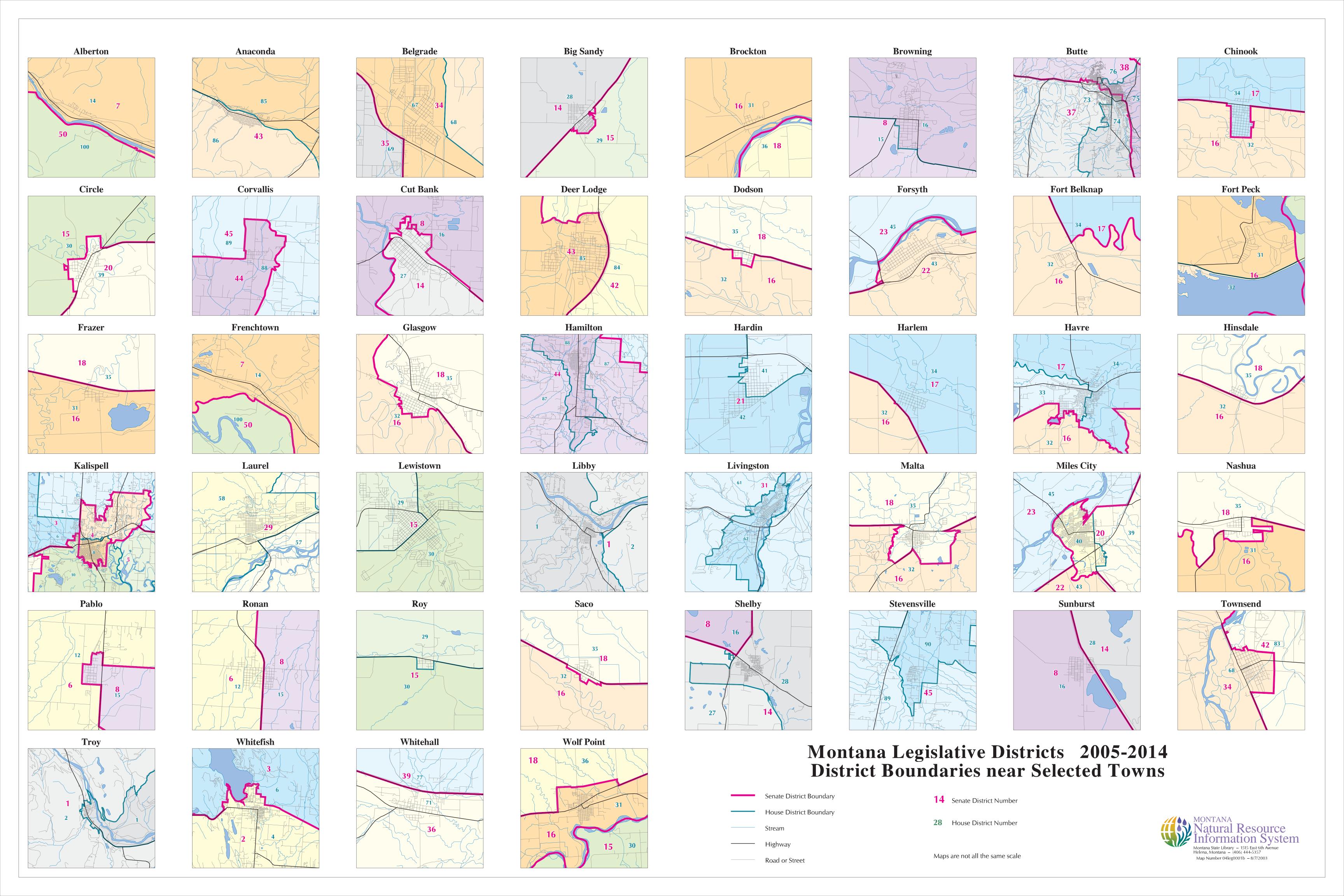
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 42 District



2007

## PREPARED FOR:

Senator Dave Lewis (R) 5871 Collins Rd Helena, MT 59602-9584

House District **83**Representative Harry Klock (R)
P.O. Box 308
Harlowton, MT 59036-0308

House District **84**Representative John Ward (R)
4525 Glass Dr
Helena, MT 59602-9509



# The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

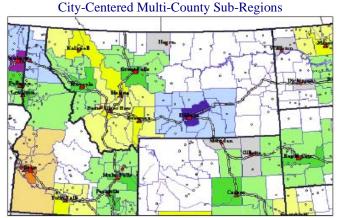
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

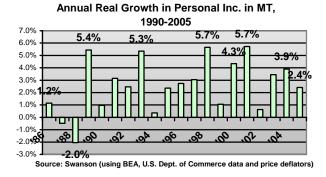


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

## **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

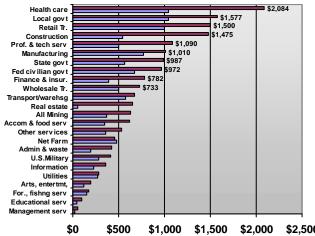
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Northern goshawk inhabit the mountain forests of west-central Montana. This large bird of prey builds its nest about 25 feet off the ground in conifer trees, usually near water or a forest opening.

Wetlands at the head of Canyon Ferry Lake provide habitat for ducks, geese, osprey, terns, cormorants and many other bird species.





In Montana, the Short-styled Columbine can be found almost exclusively in drainages of the southern Little Belt Mountains, where it grows in moist open woods and along streams.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 42

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000	2005	Percent	
_	Census	Estimate	Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	<b>Square Smile</b>
Wheatland County	2,259	2,037	-9.83	Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Meagher County	1,932	1,999	3.47	
Powell County	7,180	6,999	-2.52	
Golden Valley County	1,042	1,159	11.23	
Lewis and Clark County	55,716	58,449	4.91	
Broadwater County	4,385	4,517	3.01	

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Wheatland County	23,620	20.2	33.3	Bureau Website
Powell County	29,676	16.2	20.6	
Meagher County	26,010	17.1	24.9	
Lewis and Clark County	40,578	11.6	15.8	
Golden Valley County	24,739	18.2	24.5	
Broadwater County	33,360	13.0	19.7	

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census
Bureau, the total number of
housing units in Montana
increased 3.8% during this
period.

	Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
Wheatland County	1,154	1,151	-0.26
Meagher County	1,363	1,363	0.00
Powell County	2,930	2,931	0.03
Golden Valley County	450	449	-0.22
Lewis and Clark County	25,672	26,166	1.92
Broadwater County	2,002	2,030	1.40

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 42**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	10	4	6	8	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

_	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Wheatland County	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
Powell County	1	0	0	8	0	2	11
Meagher County	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
Lewis and Clark County	1	3	0	25	2	19	50
Golden Valley County	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Broadwater County	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

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Talking Book Library Patrons					
Wheatland County	9				
Powell County	36				
Meagher County	12				
Lewis and Clark County	353				
Golden Valley County	10				
Broadwater County	18				

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 42 is 8,318.49 square miles in size, or about 5.66 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 42 ranks number 6 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 42 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
<b>D</b> • • •	T (10	65.45
Private	5,612	67.47
Water	82	0.99
U.S. Forest Service	1,734	20.85
State Trust Land	516	6.20
Private Conservation	11	0.13
Plum Creek Timber lands	42	0.50
Other State Land	56	0.68
Other Federal	13	0.16
National Park Service	1	0.02
Fish and Wildlife Service	7	0.08
Bureau of Land Management	244	2.93
Total	8,318	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

## **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 42.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	4	0.00
Fallow Crop	272,939	6.83
Farmstead	2,900	0.07
Grazing	3,019,119	75.51
Wild Hay	54,089	1.35
Irrigated	148,682	3.72
Timber	500,407	12.52
Total	3,998,141	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 42

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	5,071	54.91	114.51
2000-2005	1,755	19.00	168.19
1990-1999	2,409	26.09	172.20
Total:	9235	100.00	454.89

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

## Water Rights in Senate District 42

Туре	Count
Water Reservation	18
Temporary Provisional Permit	1
Stockwater Permit	41
Statement Of Claim	12,380
Reserved Claim	20
Provisional Permit	450
K - 62-73 Groundwater	20
Irrigation Districts	14
Ground Water Certificate	4,940
Exempt Right	344
Total:	18228

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Debris Control	1	50.00	50.00	50.00	50
Flood Control	3	28.00	13.00	36.00	3,979
Hydroelectric	3	158.00	124.00	225.00	2,496,890
Irrigation	82	31.90	8.00	112.00	316,237
Other	3	8.67	8.00	10.00	343
Stock / Small Farm Pond	34	20.47	10.00	44.00	3,977
Unknown	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	1	20.00	20.00	20.00	49,047
Total	137				2,870,523

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

## **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 42**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	18	600	49	2,349	131
% of PLSS	0.2	6.9	0.6	26.8	1.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 42

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Judith Gap	1989 - 2005	6
Source: Montana Department of	Avon	2005 - 2005	1
Environmental Quality Remediation	Canyon Creek	1990 - 1993	3
Division. This data was last updated	Craig	1998 - 1999	2
in March 2006.	Deer Lodge	1998 - 1998	1
	East Helena	1991 - 2002	3
	Garrison	1999 - 1999	1
	Gold Creek	1994 - 1994	1
	Harlowton	1990 - 2005	14
	Augusta	1992 - 2000	2
	Helmville	1990 - 1995	4
	Wolf Creek	1989 - 1999	10
	Lavina	1991 - 1996	3
	Lincoln	1998 - 1998	1
	Martinsdale	1991 - 2000	2
	Ryegate	1993 - 1997	3
	Townsend	1993 - 1994	3
	Two Dot	1992 - 1992	1
	Ulm	1993 - 1993	1
	White Sulphur Springs	1990 - 1999	14
	Helena	1990 - 1998	25
	Total:		101

# **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 42**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	482	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	30	

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

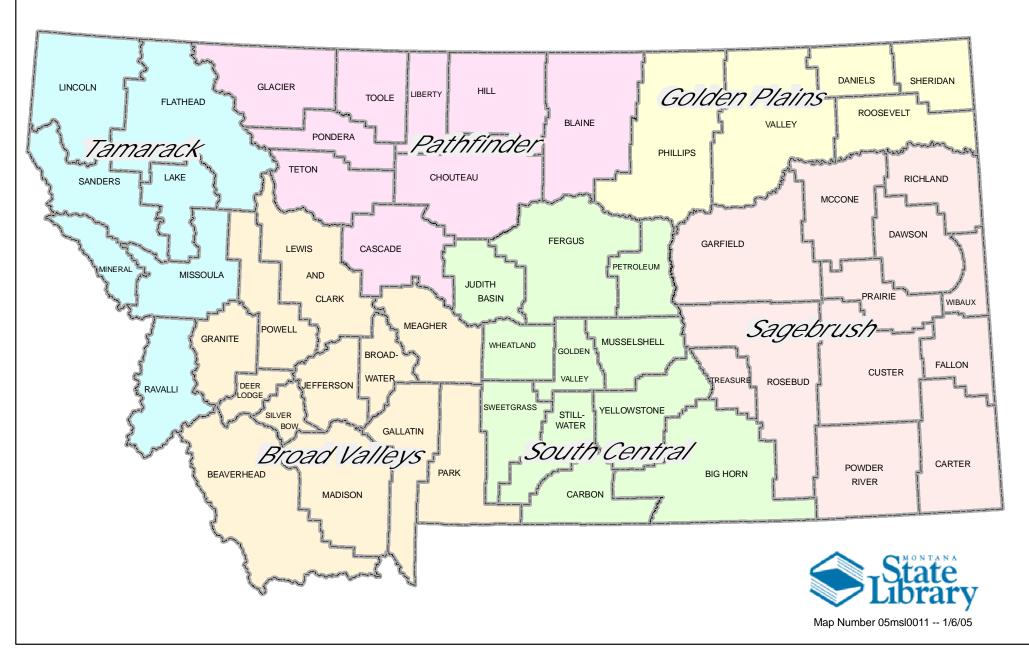
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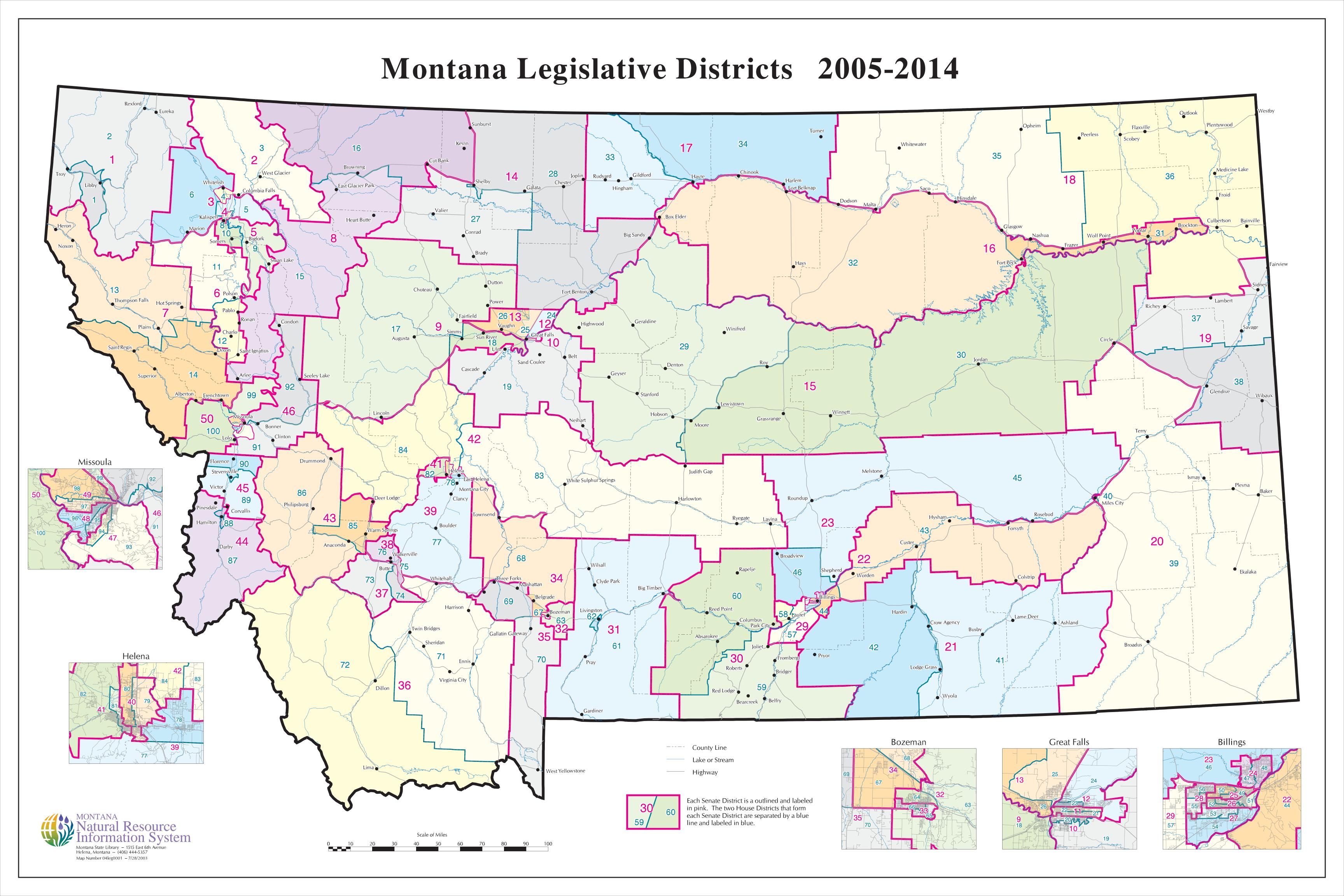
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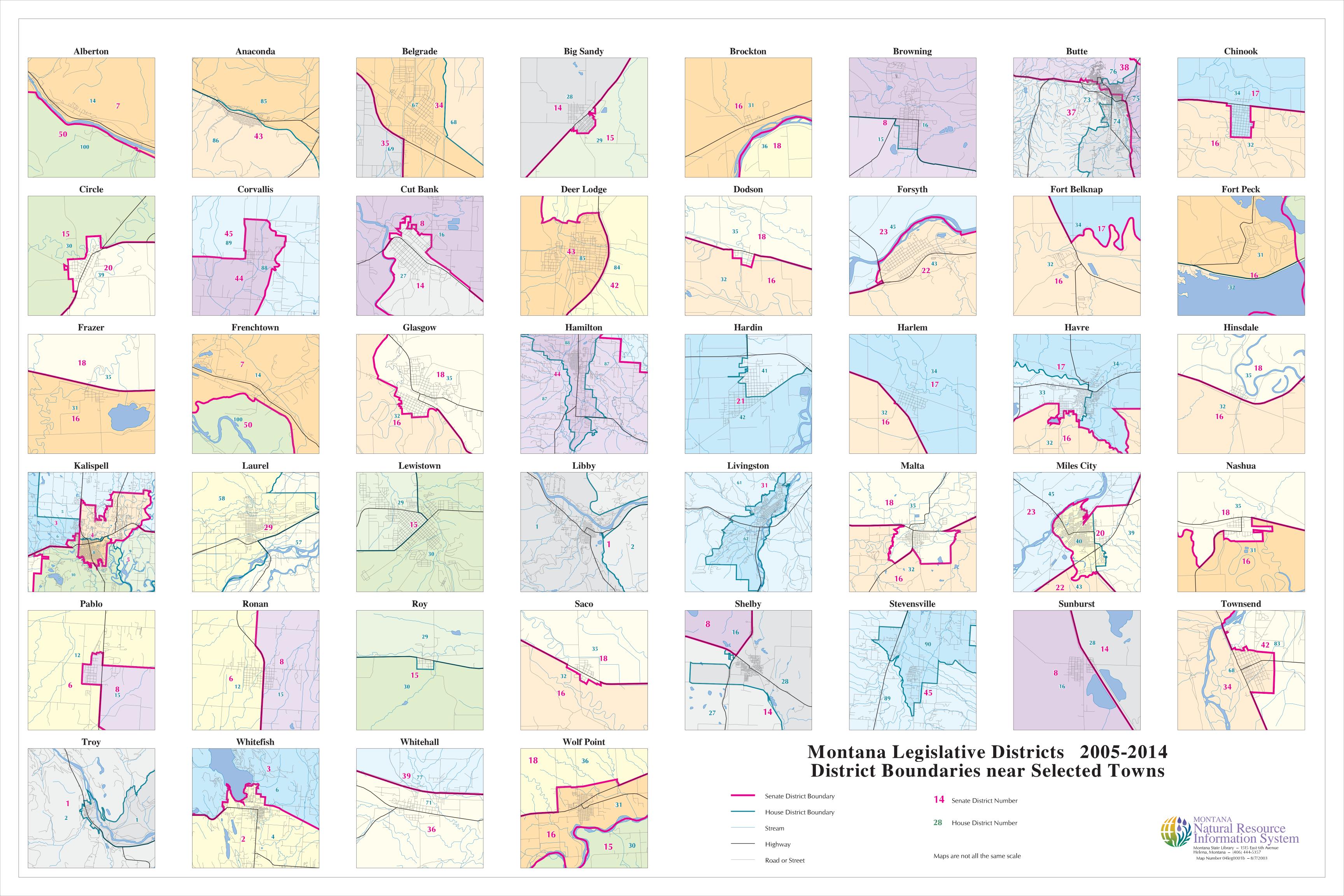
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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 4 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jesse Laslovich (D) 112 Mountain View St Anaconda, MT 59711-1616

House District **86**Representative Dan Villa (D)
1619 W Park Ave
Anaconda, MT 59711-1831

House District **85**Representative Cynthia Hiner (D)
1027 Kentucky St
Deer Lodge, MT 59722-2041



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
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Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

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There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

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7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

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As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

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# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

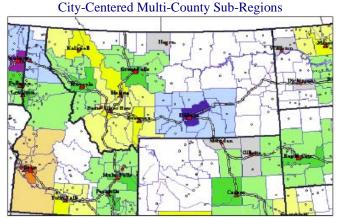
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

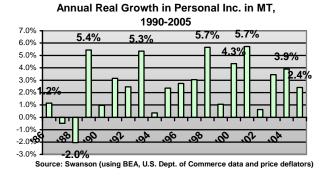


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

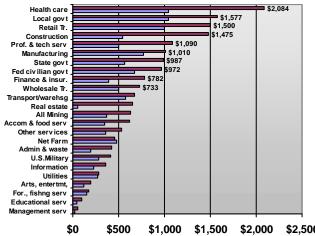
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

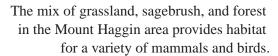
Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

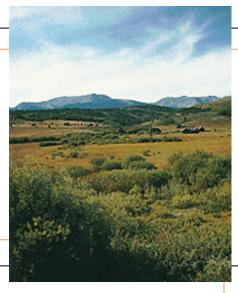
# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



Abandoned mines around Butte provide valuable habitat for many bat species, including the rare Townsend's Big-Eared Bat. One bat can eat between 600 and 1,000 flying insects in just an hour.







The tiny, colorful mealy primrose grows in Warm Springs canyon. This is one of Montana's many rare plants that benefit from grazing, which reduces taller competing vegetation.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 43

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density	
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.	
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	1	
Powell County	7,180	6,999	-2.52	Source: U.S. Census Bureau	
Granite County	2,830	2,965	4.77	233211 2321 241000 201000	
Deer Lodge County	9,417	8,948	-4.98		

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Powell County	29,676	16.2	20.6	Bureau Website
Granite County	30,988	14.8	23.2	
Deer Lodge County	28,553	14.9	21.6	

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana				
increased 3.8% during this	Powell County	2,930	2,931	0.03
period.	Granite County	2,074	2,080	0.29
	Deer Lodge County	4,958	5,027	1.39

# **EDUCATION**

#### **Schools in Senate District 43**

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	6	4	4	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Book- Special or Public Branches mobiles School Academic Other Total					Total	
			111001100			Other	
Powell County	1	0	0	8	0	2	11
Granite County	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
Deer Lodge County	1	0	0	4	0	1	6
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: <a href="http://montanalibraries.org/Directory">http://montanalibraries.org/Directory</a>.

### **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 43 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program
of the Montana State Library. To apply
for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400
(in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons					
Powell County 36					
Granite County	14				
Deer Lodge County	52				

# **LAND**

#### Size

Senate District 43 is 2,622.62 square miles in size, or about 1.79 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 43 ranks number 19 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 43 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	959	36.56
Water	7	0.26
U.S. Forest Service	1,394	53.14
State Trust Land	52	2.00
Plum Creek Timber lands	1	0.05
Other State Land	139	5.30
National Park Service	1	0.04
Bureau of Land Management	69	2.65
Total	2,623	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 43.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	435	0.03
Farmstead	863	0.06
Grazing	399,020	29.27
Wild Hay	13,734	1.01
Irrigated	48,507	3.56
Timber	900,790	66.07
Total	1,363,350	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 43

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,111	58.82	68.92
2000-2005	556	15.49	165.50
1990-1999	922	25.69	120.57
Total:	3589	100.00	354.99

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 43

Type	Count
Water Reservation	2
Temporary Provisional Permit	4
Stockwater Permit	1
Statement Of Claim	3,713
Reserved Claim	2
Provisional Permit	107
K - 62-73 Groundwater	11
Irrigation Districts	12
Ground Water Certificate	1,532
Exempt Right	203
Total:	5587

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Fish and Wildlife Pond	1	15.00	15.00	15.00	200
Irrigation	35	21.57	7.00	96.00	65,822
Other	5	25.60	15.00	37.00	19,136
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	25.00	25.00	25.00	58
Unknown	4	4.25	0.00	17.00	192
Water Supply	6	26.00	9.00	44.00	56,618
Total	52				142,026

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 43**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	80	345		1,597	42
% of PLSS	2.9	12.3		56.9	1.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 43

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Warm Springs	1989 - 1999	3
Source: Montana Department of	Philipsburg	1990 - 2005	7
Environmental Quality Remediation	Hall	1994 - 1999	3
Division. This data was last updated	Drummond	1989 - 2004	14
in March 2006.	Deer Lodge	1990 - 2004	21
	Anaconda	1989 - 2004	25
	Total:		73

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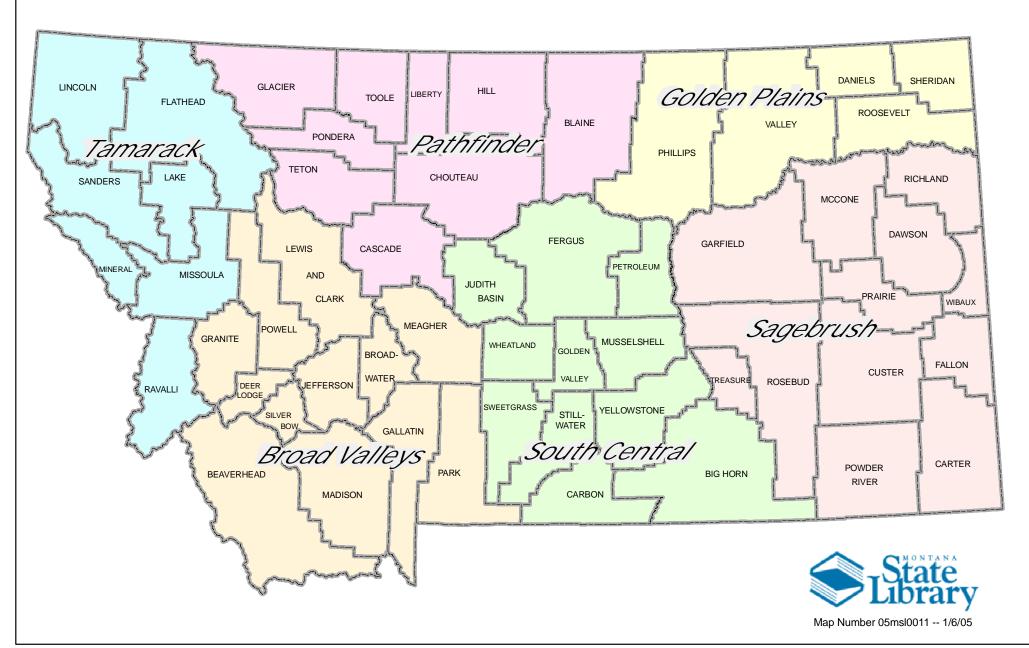
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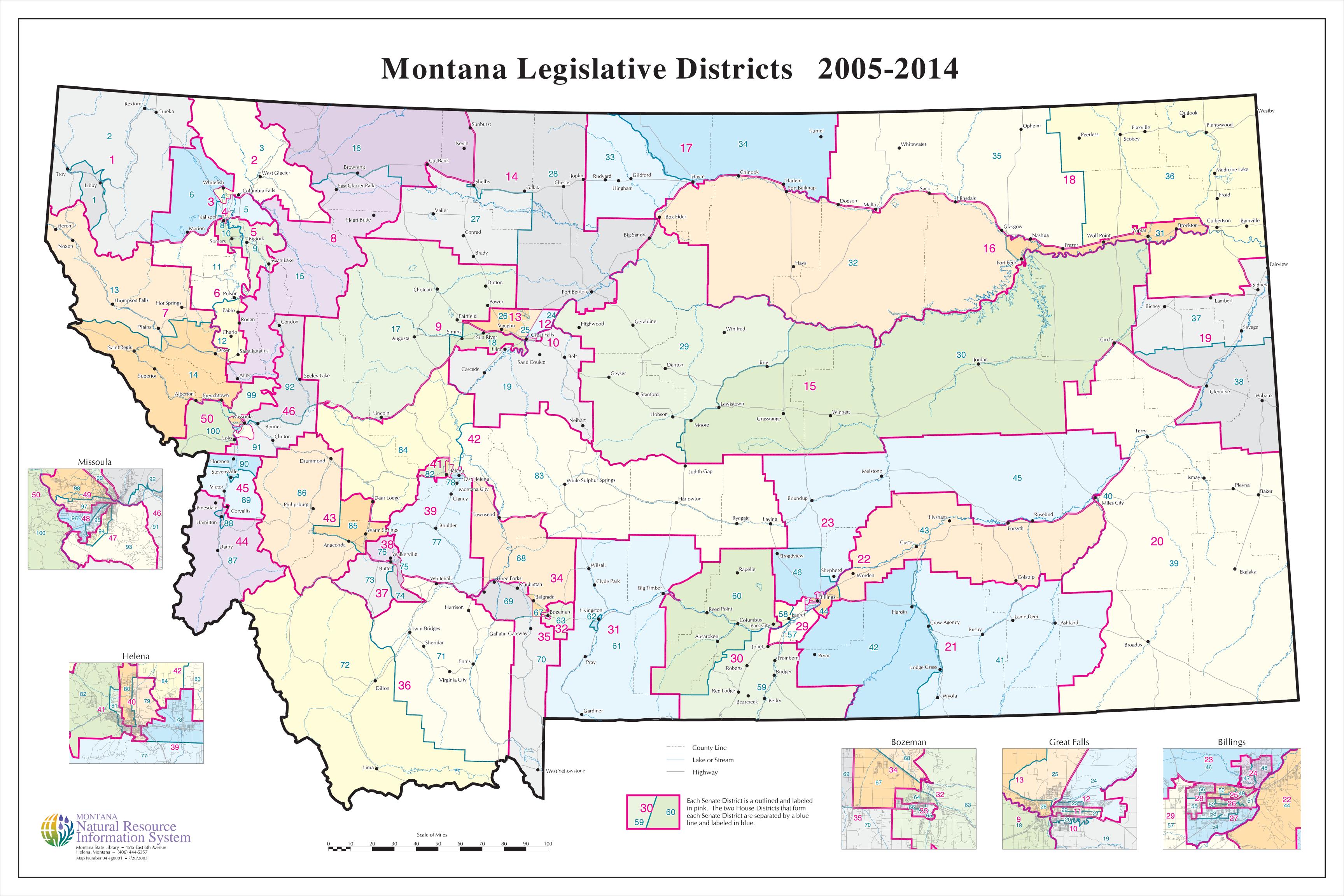
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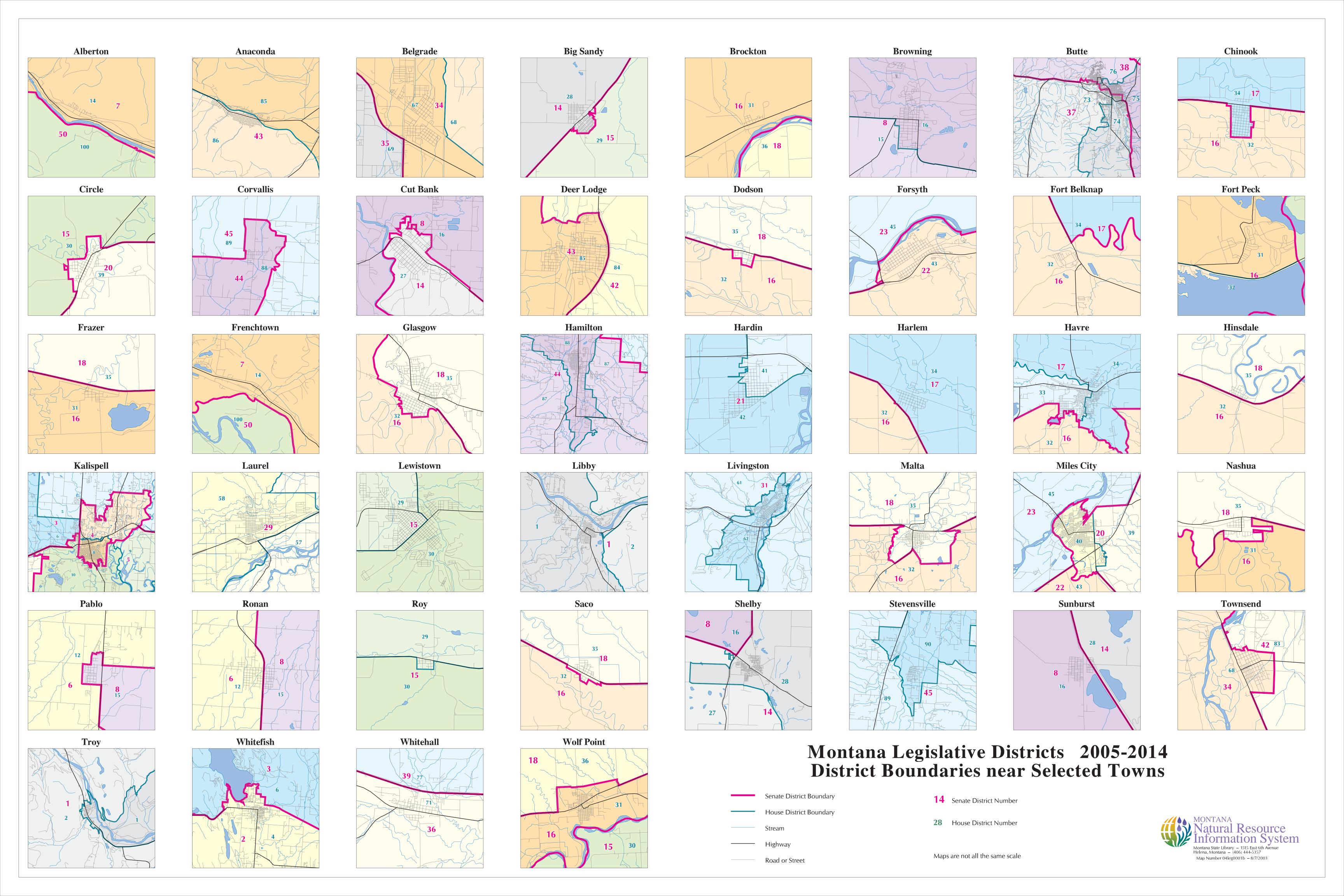
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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 44 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

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House District **88**Representative Bob Lake (R)
P.O. Box 2096
Hamilton, MT 59840-2096

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P.O. Box 1059
Darby, MT 59829-1059



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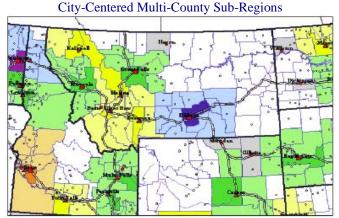
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

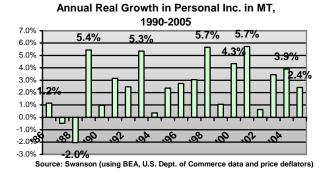


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

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#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

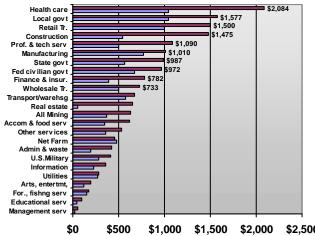
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Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 44

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Ravalli County	36,070	39,940	10.73	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Ravalli County	34,907	14.0	21.1	Bureau Website

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

		Housing	Housing	_
According to the U.S. Census		Units	Units	Percent
Bureau, the total number of		April 2000	July 2005	Change
housing units in Montana				
increased 3.8% during this	Ravalli County	15,946	16,374	2.68
neriod.				

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 44

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	7	2	3	0	0
Private	1	0	1	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	D 11'	<b>5</b> 1	Book-	a		Special or	m . 1
	Public	Branches	mobiles	School	Academic	Other	Total
Ravalli County	3	0	0	16	0	1	20
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

## **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 44 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library	Patrons
Ravalli County	170

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 44 is 1,764.40 square miles in size, or about 1.20 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 44 ranks number 22 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 44 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	271	15.34	
Water	3	0.15	
U.S. Forest Service	1,460	82.76	
State Trust Land	31	1.75	
Total	1,764	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 44.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	38	0.03
Fallow Crop	24	0.02
Farmstead	1,320	0.93
Grazing	54,551	38.33
Wild Hay	54	0.04
Irrigated	14,989	10.53
Timber	71,360	50.14
Total	142,336	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 44

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	4,113	56.24	68.28
2000-2005	1,066	14.58	109.76
1990-1999	2,134	29.18	97.10
Total:	7313	100.00	275.14

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 44

Туре	Count
Stockwater Permit	3
Statement Of Claim	4,452
Reserved Claim	5
Provisional Permit	272
K - 62-73 Groundwater	26
Irrigation Districts	11
Interstate Transfer Claim	1
Ground Water Certificate	4,259
Exempt Right	357
Total:	9386

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	11	18.64	10.00	30.00	5,815
Recreation	1	28.00	28.00	28.00	350
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	45.00	45.00	45.00	203
Unknown	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	18				6,368

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 44**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	725	32		1,430	9
% of PLSS	37.7	1.7		74.3	0.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

## Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 44

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in Montana.			
Montana.	Victor	1998 - 1998	1
Source: Montana Department of	Sula	1988 - 1998	4
Environmental Quality Remediation	Pinesdale	1996 - 1996	1
Division. This data was last updated	Hamilton	1991 - 2004	24
in March 2006.	Darby	1991 - 2006	12
	Corvallis	1992 - 1997	3
	Total:		45

#### Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 44

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	20	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	6	Same Martana Danatanant af Francisco

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

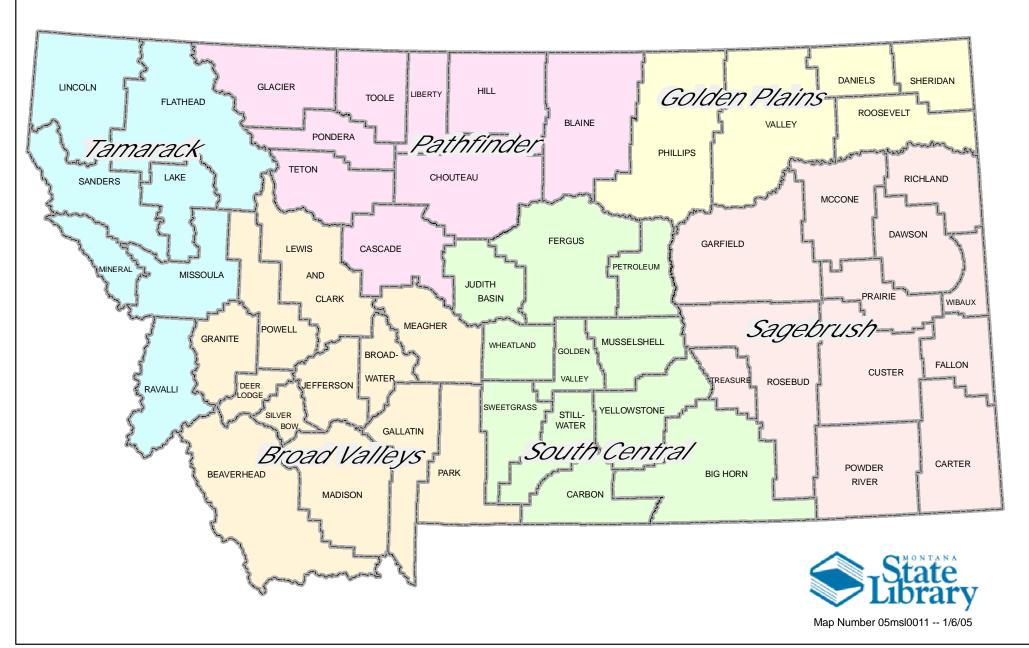
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

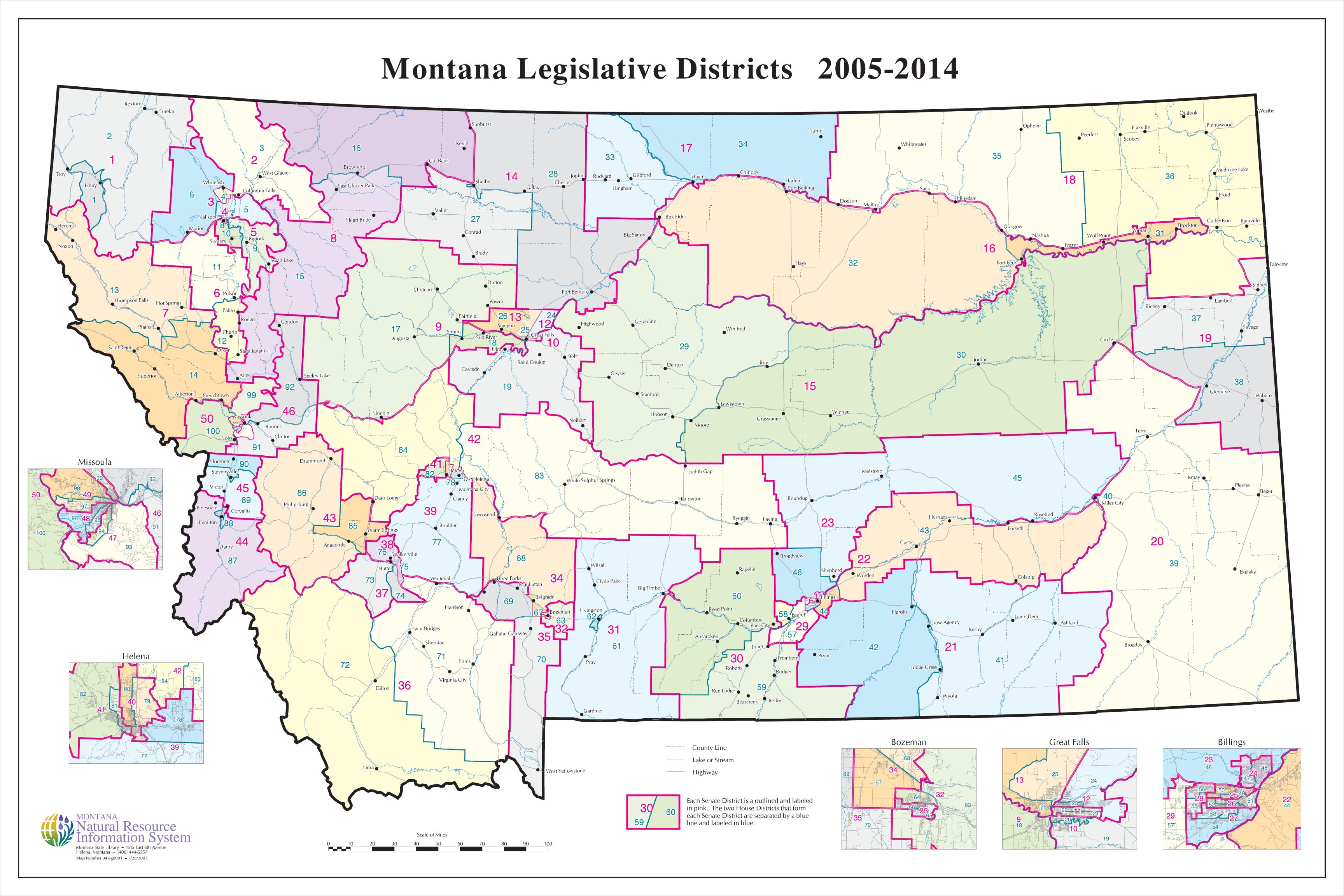
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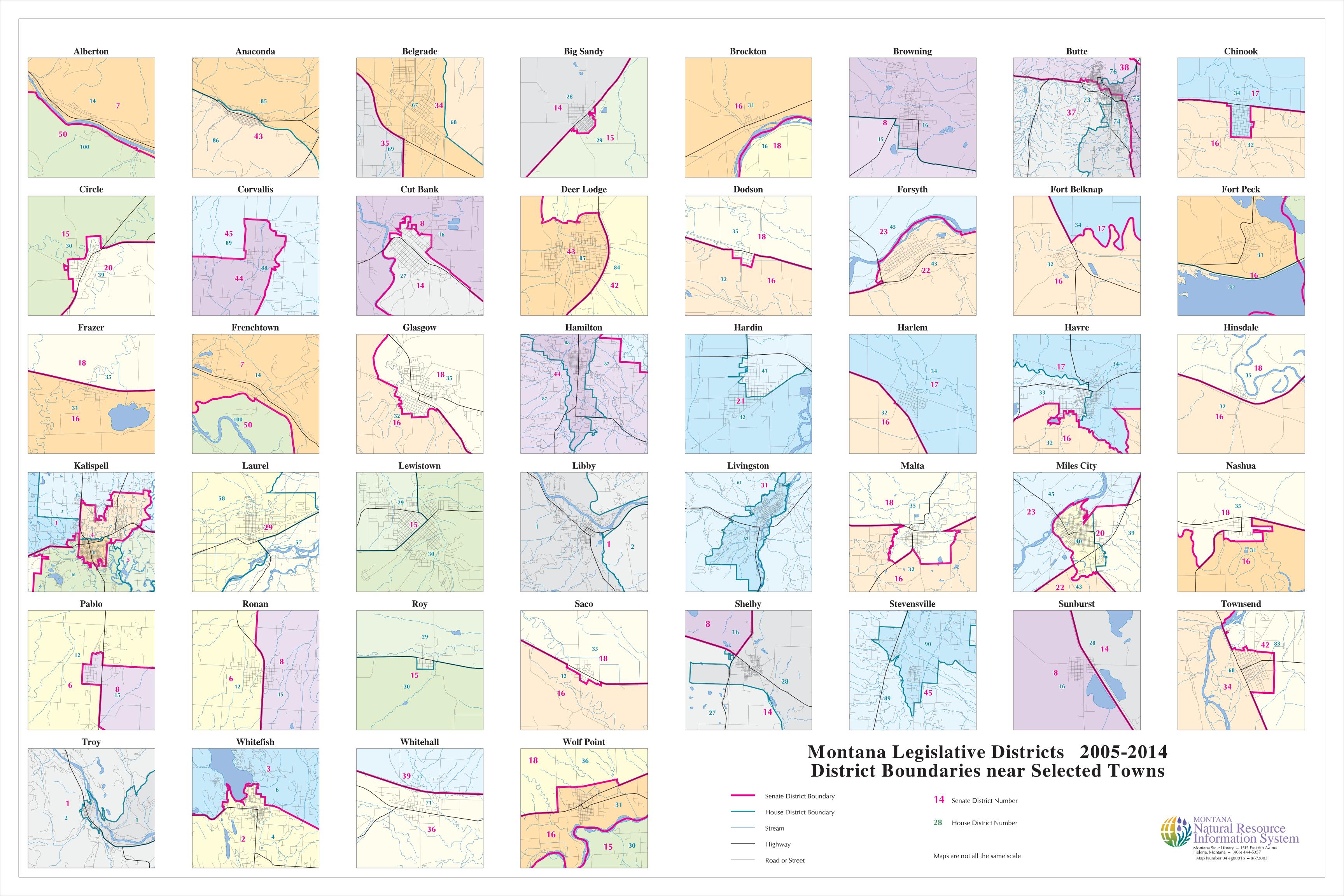
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate **District**

45



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Jim Shockley (R) P.O. Box 608 Victor, MT 59875-0608

House District **89**Representative Gary Maclaren (R)
429 Curlew Orchard Rd
Victor, MT 59875-9519

House District 90 Representative Ray Hawk (R) Nw 4878 Hoblitt Ln Florence, MT 59833-6832



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

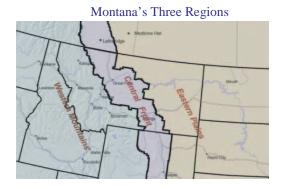
# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

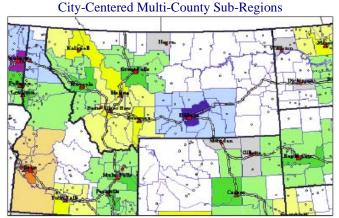
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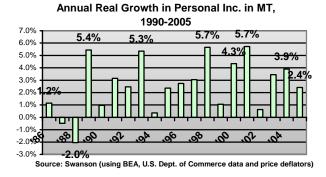


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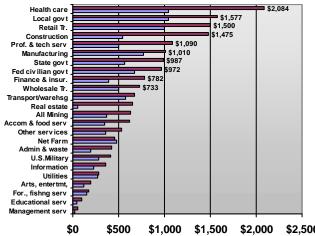
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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 45

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Ravalli County	36,070	39,940	10.73	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Ravalli County	34,907	14.0	21.1	Bureau Website

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

		Housing	Housing	_
According to the U.S. Census		Units	Units	Percent
Bureau, the total number of		April 2000	July 2005	Change
housing units in Montana				
increased 3.8% during this	Ravalli County	15,946	16,374	2.68
neriod.				

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 45

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	4	4	3	0	0
Private	0	0	0	0	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Ravalli County	3	0	0	16	0	1	20
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 45 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library	Patrons
Ravalli County	170

# **LAND**

#### Size

Senate District 45 is 633.60 square miles in size, or about 0.43 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 45 ranks number 30 in size.

### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 45 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	303	47.82
U.S. Forest Service	287	45.30
State Trust Land	15	2.40
Plum Creek Timber lands	11	1.70
Other State Land	13	2.11
Fish and Wildlife Service	4	0.66
Total	634	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 45.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	67	0.04
Fallow Crop	4,426	2.42
Farmstead	1,479	0.81
Grazing	77,628	42.40
Wild Hay	904	0.49
Irrigated	32,785	17.91
Timber	65,796	35.94
Total	183,086	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 45

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	3,991	45.84	93.92
2000-2005	1,571	18.05	155.31
1990-1999	3,144	36.11	131.71
Total:	8706	100.00	380.94

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

### Water Rights in Senate District 45

Type	Count
Stockwater Permit	3
Statement Of Claim	3,151
Reserved Claim	4
Provisional Permit	257
K - 62-73 Groundwater	36
Irrigation Districts	9
Ground Water Certificate	5,205
Exempt Right	273
Total:	8938

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	7	24.29	14.00	42.00	8,302
Unknown	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Total	11				8,302

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 45**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	334	31	1	566	35
% of PLSS	47.0	4.4	0.1	79.6	4.9

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

### Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 45

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Victor	1991 - 2002	4
Source: Montana Department of	Stevensville	1991 - 2005	10
Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.	Florence	2002 - 2002	1
III March 2000.	Total:		15

### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 45**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	20	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	8	Comment of Comment

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

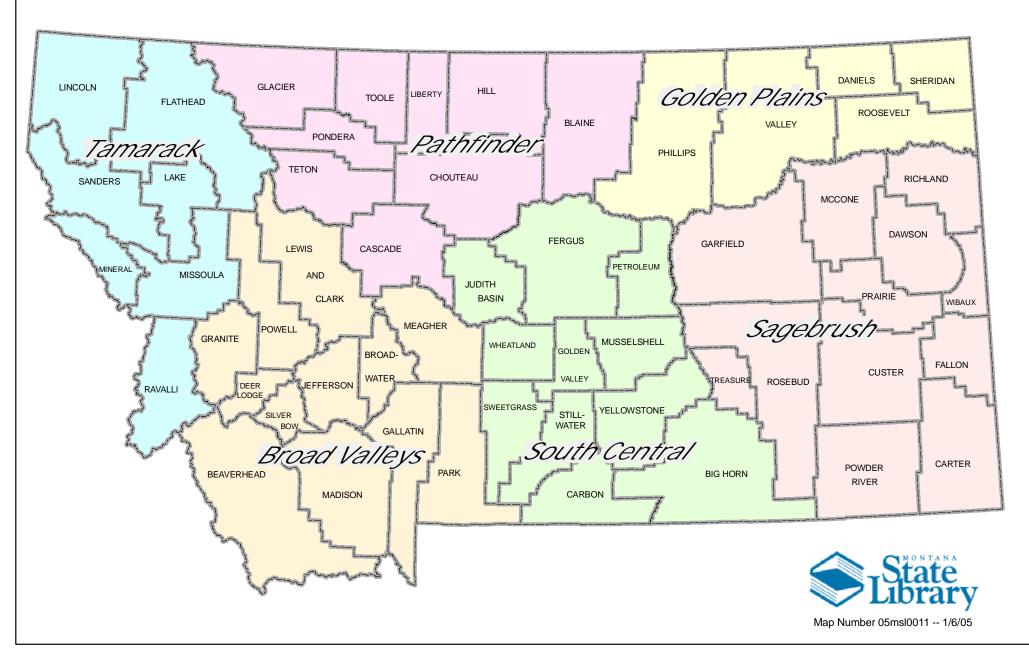
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

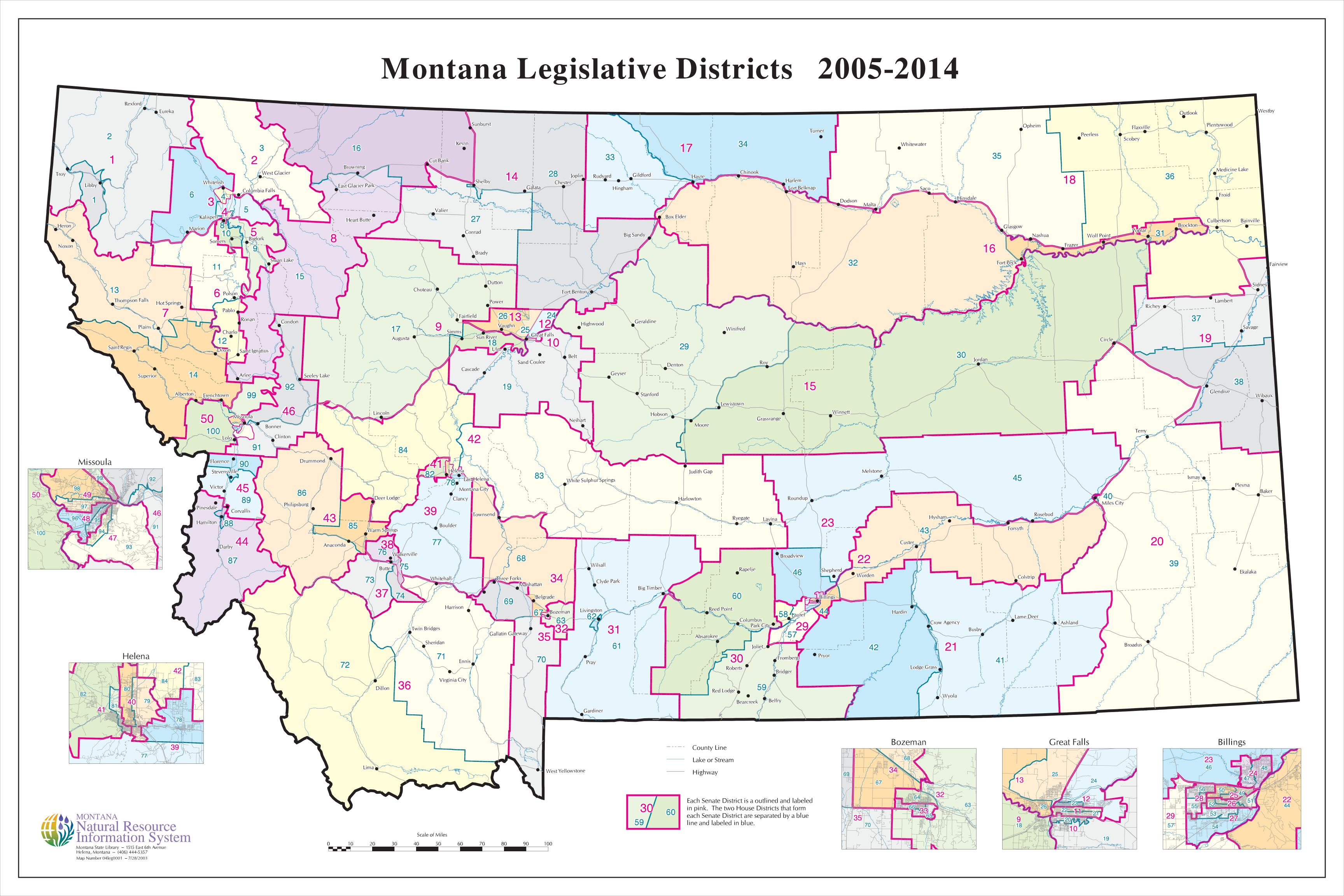
Montana Talking Book Library (406) 444-2064 or (800) 332-3400 msl.mt.gov/tbl

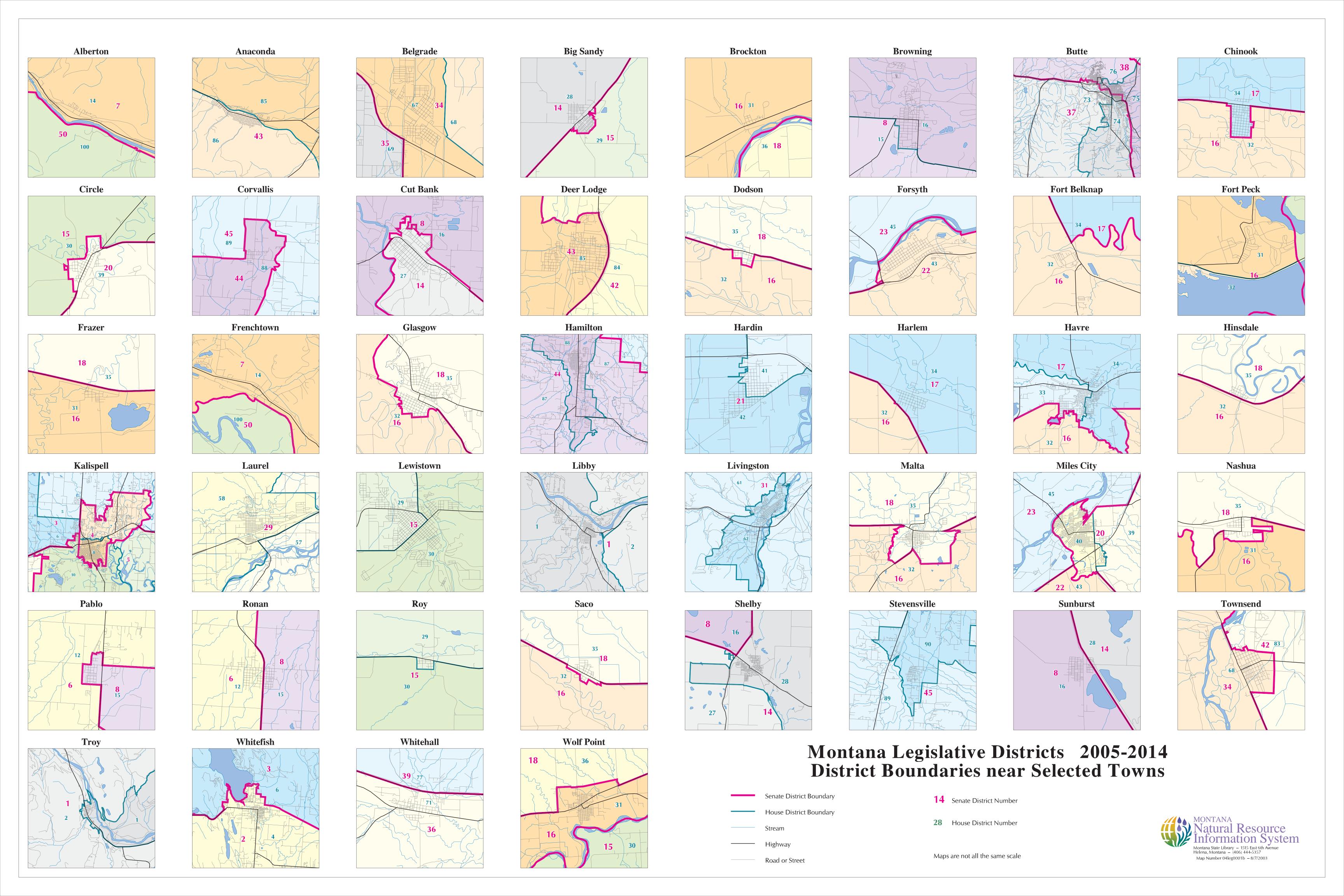
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 46 District



2007

### PREPARED FOR:

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House District 91
Representative Kevin Furey (D)
1861 E Broadway St
Missoula, MT 59802-4903

House District **92**Representative Robin Hamilton (D) 330 Daly Ave
Missoula, MT 59801-4338



# The

### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

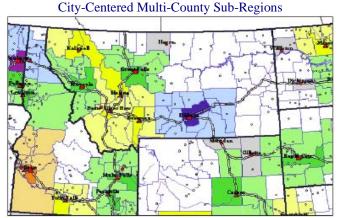
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

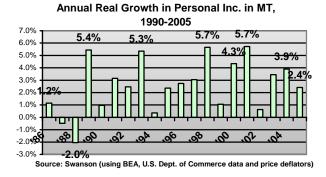


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

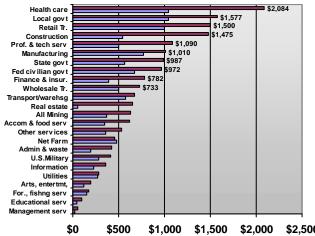
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

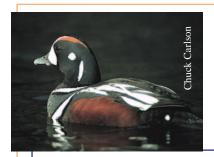
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The colorful Harlequin Duck breeds in fast-moving, clear mountain streams. Although Harlequin populations appear to be declining in many places, they still nest in Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula.

The summit of Waterworks Hill, where Missoula phlox was first discovered, supports a community of "cushion-plants" similar to vegetation usually found only above timber-line.





Missoula Phlox was first discovered near Missoula. This mat-forming plant grows on open, rocky limestone slopes. Missoula phlox was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program and others located a dozen new populations in western Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 46

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Missoula County	95,802	100,086	4.47	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Missoula County	36,790	15.0	19.2	Bureau Website

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

		Housing	Housing	
According to the U.S. Census		Units	Units	Percent
Bureau, the total number of		April 2000	July 2005	Change
housing units in Montana		-		
increased 3.8% during this	Missoula County	41,319	44,834	8.51
period.				

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 46

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	7	6	1	1	0
Private	1	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Missoula County	1	2	0	37	2	3	45
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

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The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library	/ Patrons
Missoula County	467

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 46 is 1,224.00 square miles in size, or about 0.83 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 46 ranks number 27 in size.

### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

# **Senate District 46 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	228	18.60
Water	8	0.65
U.S. Forest Service	388	31.71
State Trust Land	83	6.81
Private Conservation	9	0.74
Plum Creek Timber lands	421	34.40
Other State Land	51	4.19
Local Government	3	0.24
Bureau of Land Management	33	2.66
Total	1,224	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 46.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	494	0.11
Farmstead	708	0.16
Grazing	57,365	12.76
Wild Hay	4,214	0.94
Irrigated	4,523	1.01
Timber	382,196	85.03
Total	449,499	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

### Water Well Development in Senate District 46

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	2,169	52.19	94.22
2000-2005	703	16.92	155.55
1990-1999	1,284	30.90	129.24
Total:	4156	100.00	379.02

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

### Water Rights in Senate District 46

Type	Count
Stockwater Permit	1
Statement Of Claim	2,375
Provisional Permit	162
K - 62-73 Groundwater	11
Irrigation Districts	1
Ground Water Certificate	2,354
Exempt Right	125
Total:	5029

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Hydroelectric	1	42.00	42.00	42.00	3,890
Irrigation	6	26.33	20.00	34.00	616
Recreation	1	7.00	7.00	7.00	446
Stock / Small Farm Pond	1	25.00	25.00	25.00	140
Total	9				5,092

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 46**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	711	163		1,205	50
% of PLSS	52.1	12.0		88.3	3.7

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

### Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 46

Between 1981 and 2006 there were	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
4023 confirmed leak sites in			
Montana.	Seeley Lake	1990 - 1999	13
Source: Montana Department of	Missoula	1990 - 2002	22
Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.	Milltown	1996 - 2005	8
	Lolo	2003 - 2003	1
	Greenough	1993 - 1993	1
	Condon	1990 - 2000	3
	Clinton	1990 - 2002	8
	Bonner	1993 - 2004	2
	Total:		58

### **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 46**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Abandoned Mines	37	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Remediation Response	11	Common Montage Department of Fusing montage

Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



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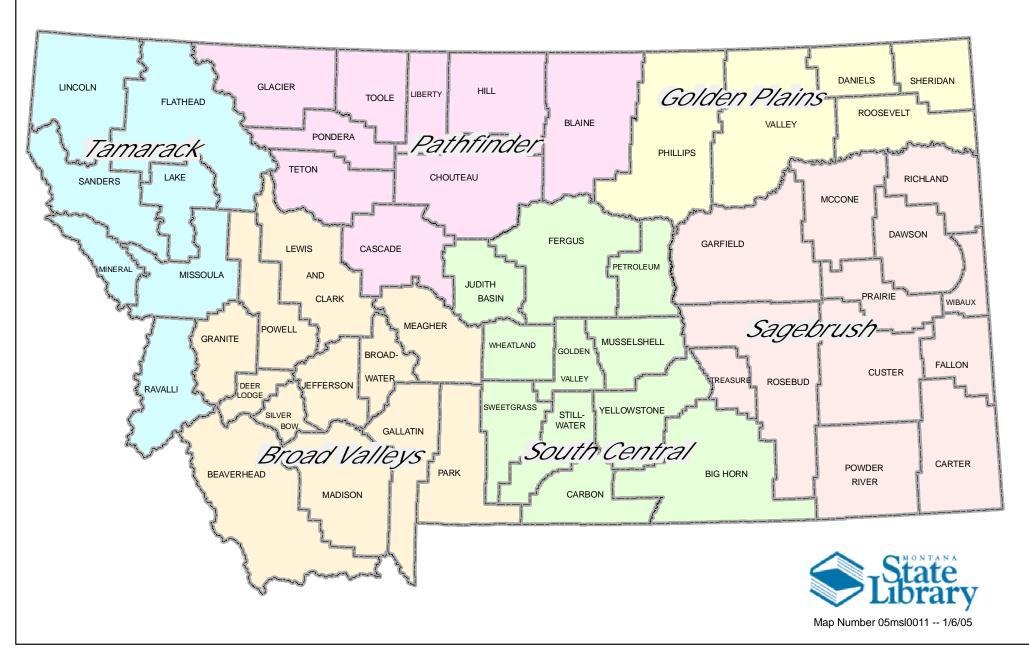
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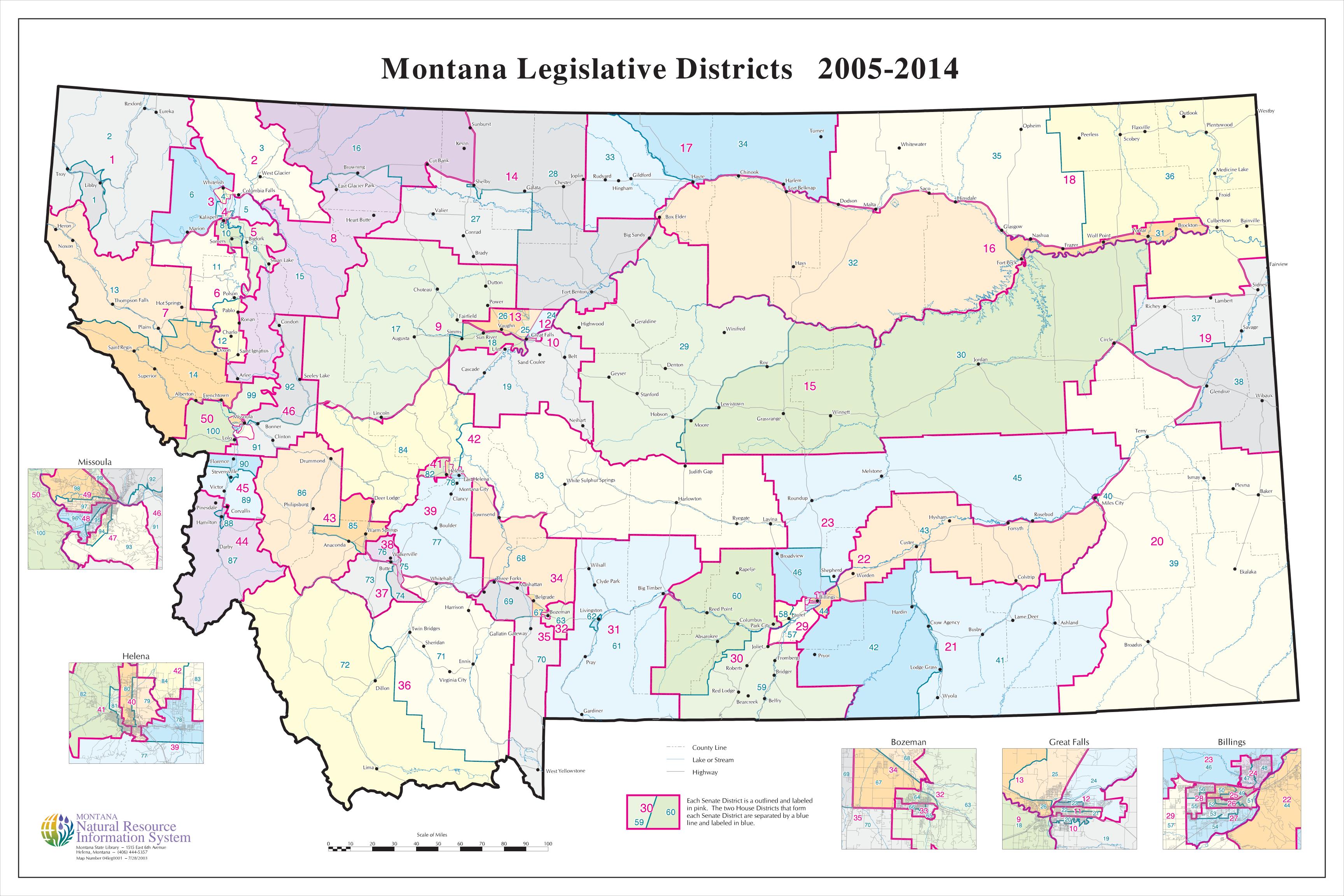
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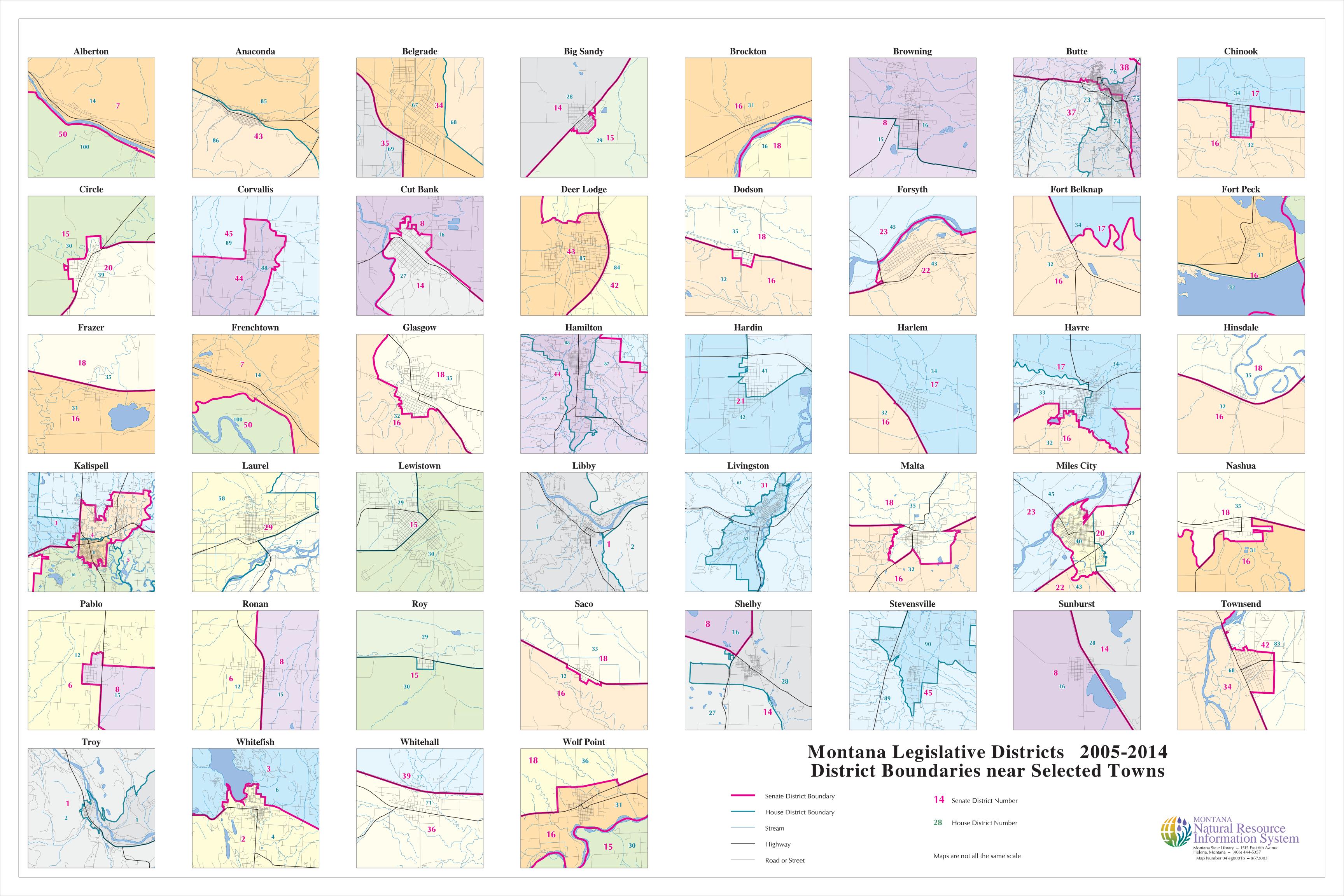
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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate District

47



2007

### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Vicki Cocchiarella (D) 515 8Th Ave Helena, MT 59601-3778

House District **94**Representative Dave McAlpin (D)
800 Woodworth Ave
Missoula, MT 59801-7046

House District **93**Representative Ron Erickson (D)
3250 Pattee Canyon Rd
Missoula, MT 59803-1703



# The

### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
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Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

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There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

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3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

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# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

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No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

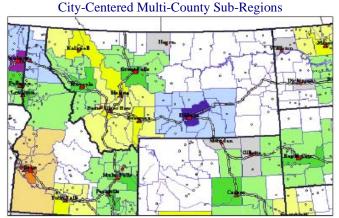
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

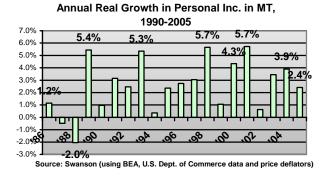


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

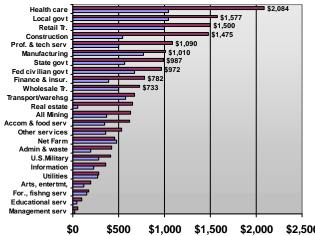
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

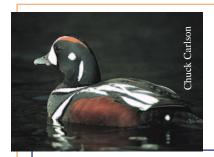
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The colorful Harlequin Duck breeds in fast-moving, clear mountain streams. Although Harlequin populations appear to be declining in many places, they still nest in Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula.

The summit of Waterworks Hill, where Missoula phlox was first discovered, supports a community of "cushion-plants" similar to vegetation usually found only above timber-line.





Missoula Phlox was first discovered near Missoula. This mat-forming plant grows on open, rocky limestone slopes. Missoula phlox was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program and others located a dozen new populations in western Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 47

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

# **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square inne.
Missoula County	95,802	100,086	4.47	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

# **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Missoula County	36,790	15.0	19.2	Bureau Website

# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of		Housing Units April 2000	Housing Units July 2005	Percent Change
housing units in Montana increased 3.8% during this period.	Missoula County	41,319	44,834	8.51

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 47

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	4	1	2	0	2
Private	1	0	0	0	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Missoula County	1	2	0	37	2	3	45
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 47 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Missoula County	467			

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 47 is 40.24 square miles in size, or about 0.03 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 47 ranks number 39 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 47 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	24	60.49	
U.S. Forest Service	6	15.16	
State Trust Land	4	10.44	
Plum Creek Timber lands	6	13.92	
Total	40	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 47.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	5	0.03
Fallow Crop	0	0.00
Farmstead	62	0.39
Grazing	6,137	38.92
Wild Hay	38	0.24
Irrigated	319	2.02
Timber	9,208	58.39
Total	15,769	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 47

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	261	47.11	183.85
2000-2005	146	26.35	180.01
1990-1999	147	26.53	215.31
Total:	554	100.00	579.16

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 47

Туре	Count
Stockwater Permit	1
Statement Of Claim	161
Provisional Permit	30
K - 62-73 Groundwater	3
Ground Water Certificate	283
Exempt Right	35
Total:	513

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation <b>Total</b>	1 <b>1</b>	29.00	29.00	29.00	65 <b>65</b>

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# ENVIRONMENT

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 47**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	50	36		63	6
% of PLSS	79.4	57.1		100.0	9.5

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 47**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Missoula	1991 - 1998	17
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.			
ili iviaicii 2000.	Total:		17

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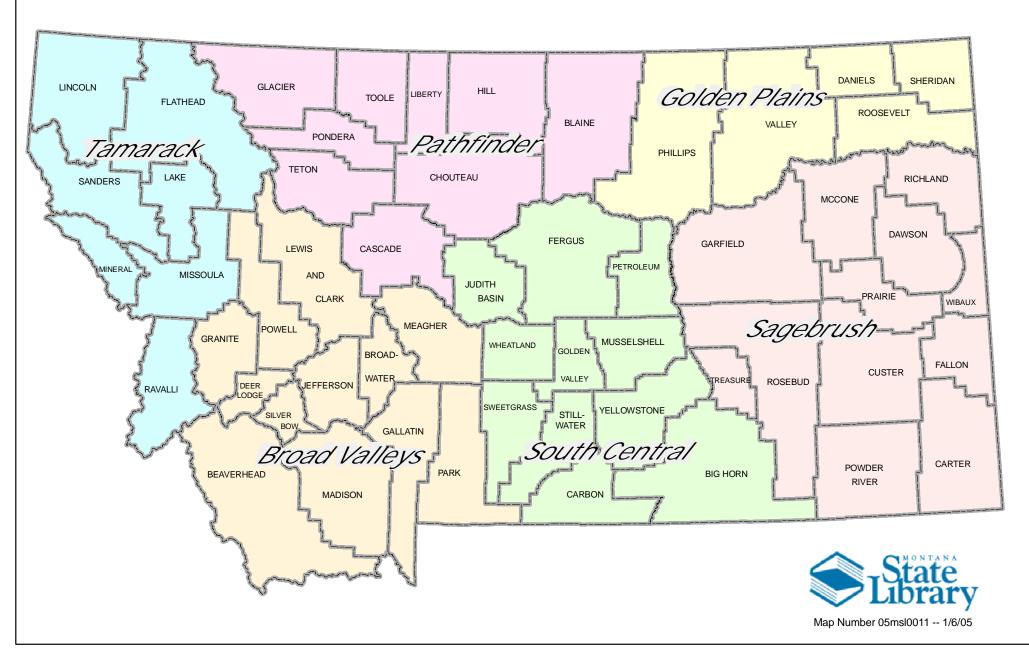
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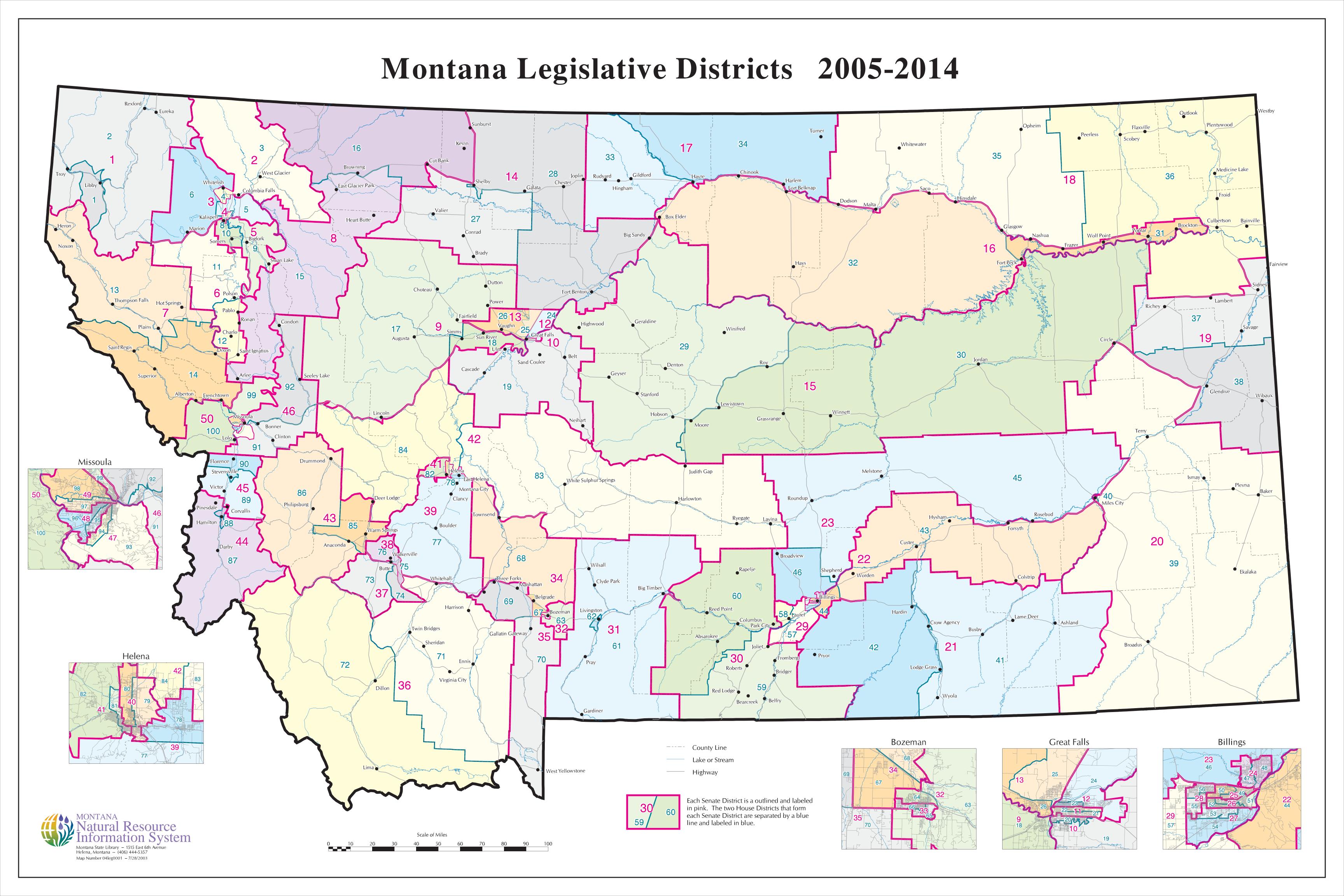
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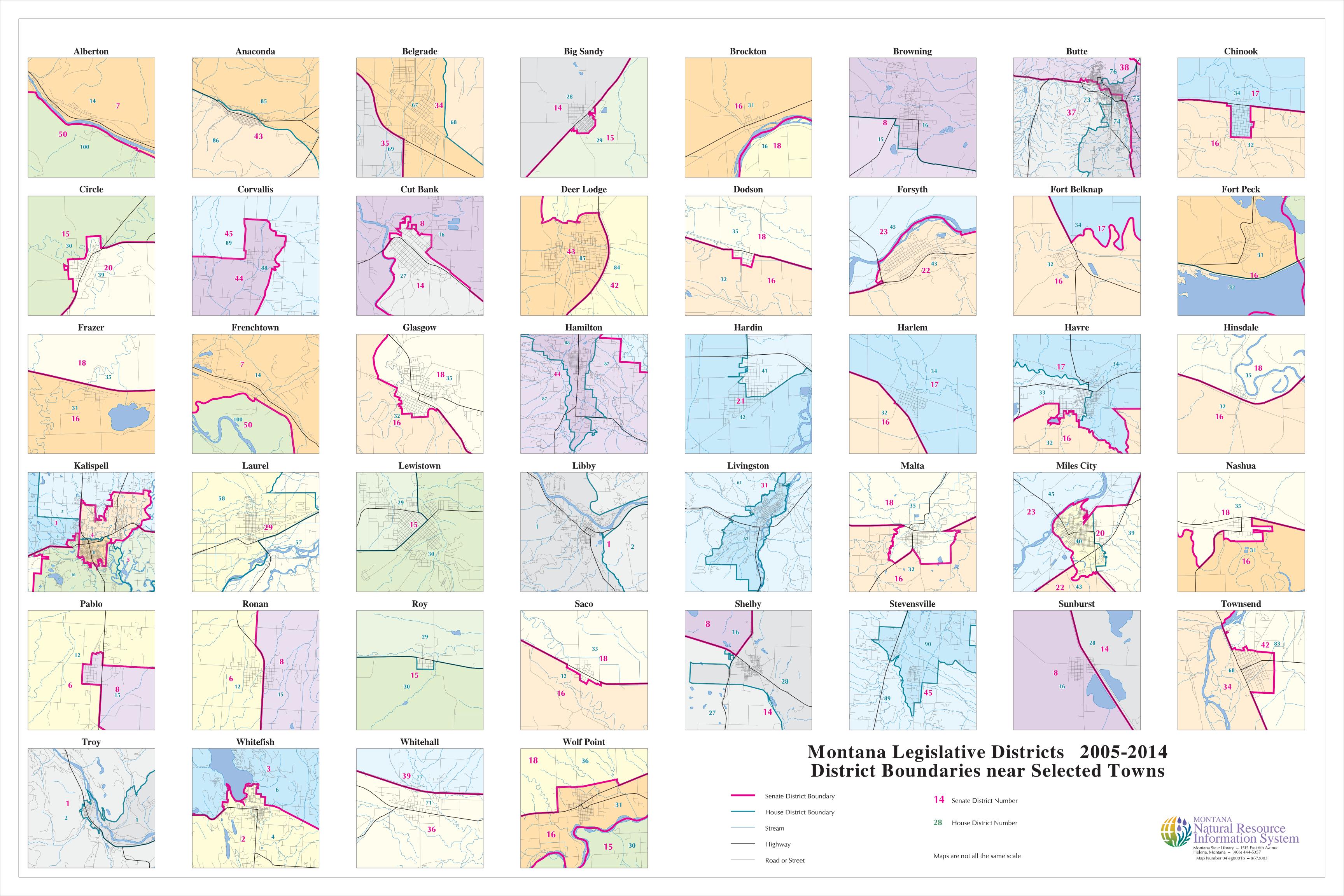
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# Senate District

18



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Carolyn Squires (D) 2111 S 10Th St W Missoula, MT 59801-3412

House District **95**Representative Diane Sands (D)
4487 Nicole Ct
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204 Chestnut St
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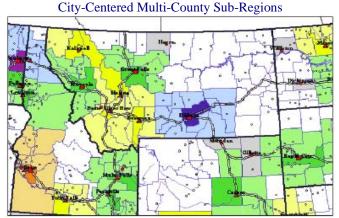
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Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

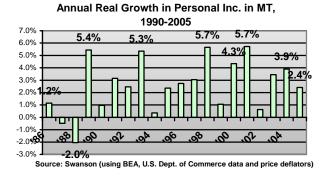


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

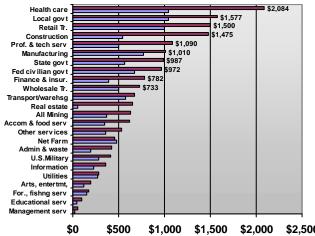
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

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The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

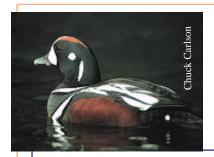
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It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

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# **District Wildlife Highlights**

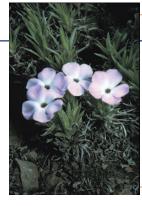
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The colorful Harlequin Duck breeds in fast-moving, clear mountain streams. Although Harlequin populations appear to be declining in many places, they still nest in Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula.

The summit of Waterworks Hill, where Missoula phlox was first discovered, supports a community of "cushion-plants" similar to vegetation usually found only above timber-line.





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# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 48

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## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

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United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
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## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
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# **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

According to the U.S. Census		Housing Units	Housing Units	Percent Change
Bureau, the total number of housing units in Montana		April 2000	July 2005	————
increased 3.8% during this	Missoula County	41,319	44,834	8.51
period.				

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 48

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	3	2	0	0	0
Private	0	0	1	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Missoula County	1	2	0	37	2	3	45
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 48 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library Patrons				
Missoula County	467			

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 48 is 9.94 square miles in size, or about 0.01 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 48 ranks number 44 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 48 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	10	100.00	
Public	0	0.00	
Total	10	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 48.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Fallow Crop	147	8.17
Farmstead	15	0.83
Grazing	1,346	74.86
Wild Hay	21	1.17
Irrigated	240	13.35
Timber	29	1.61
Total	1,797	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 48

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	444	70.36	106.03
2000-2005	64	10.14	140.55
1990-1999	123	19.49	100.73
Total:	631	100.00	347.31

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 48

Type	Count
Statement Of Claim	79
Reserved Claim	3
Provisional Permit	26
K - 62-73 Groundwater	8
Ground Water Certificate	311
Exempt Right	24
Total:	451

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 48**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	29	29		29	3
% of PLSS	100.0	100.0		100.0	10.3

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 48**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Missoula	1988 - 2005	33
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.			
in March 2000.	Total:		33

# **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 48**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response	12	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Abandoned Mines	0	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was
		last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

Please contact us if you have additional information needs.

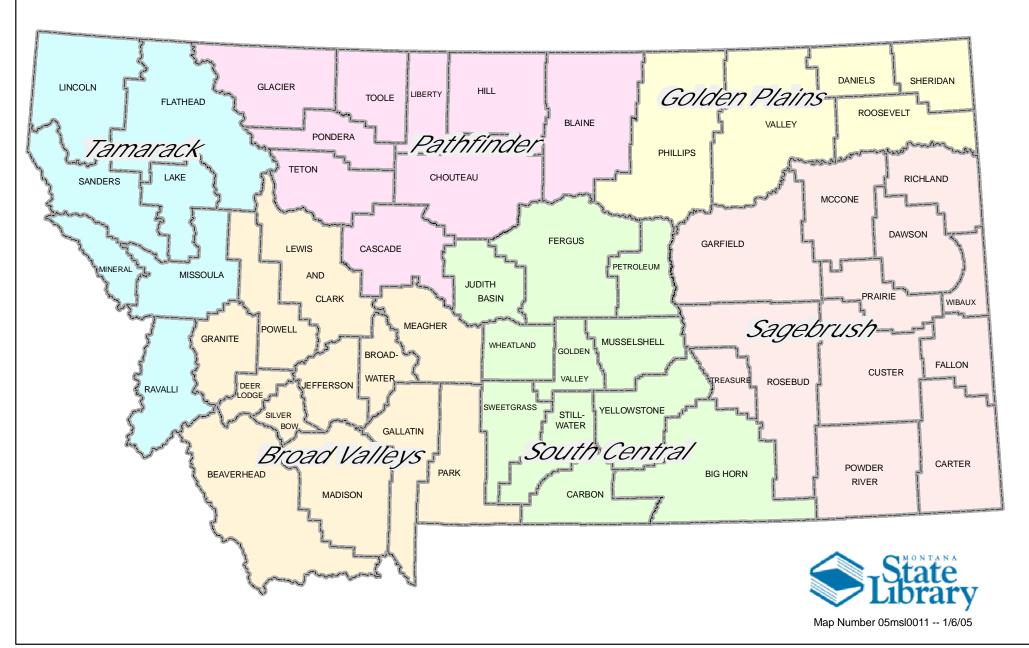
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

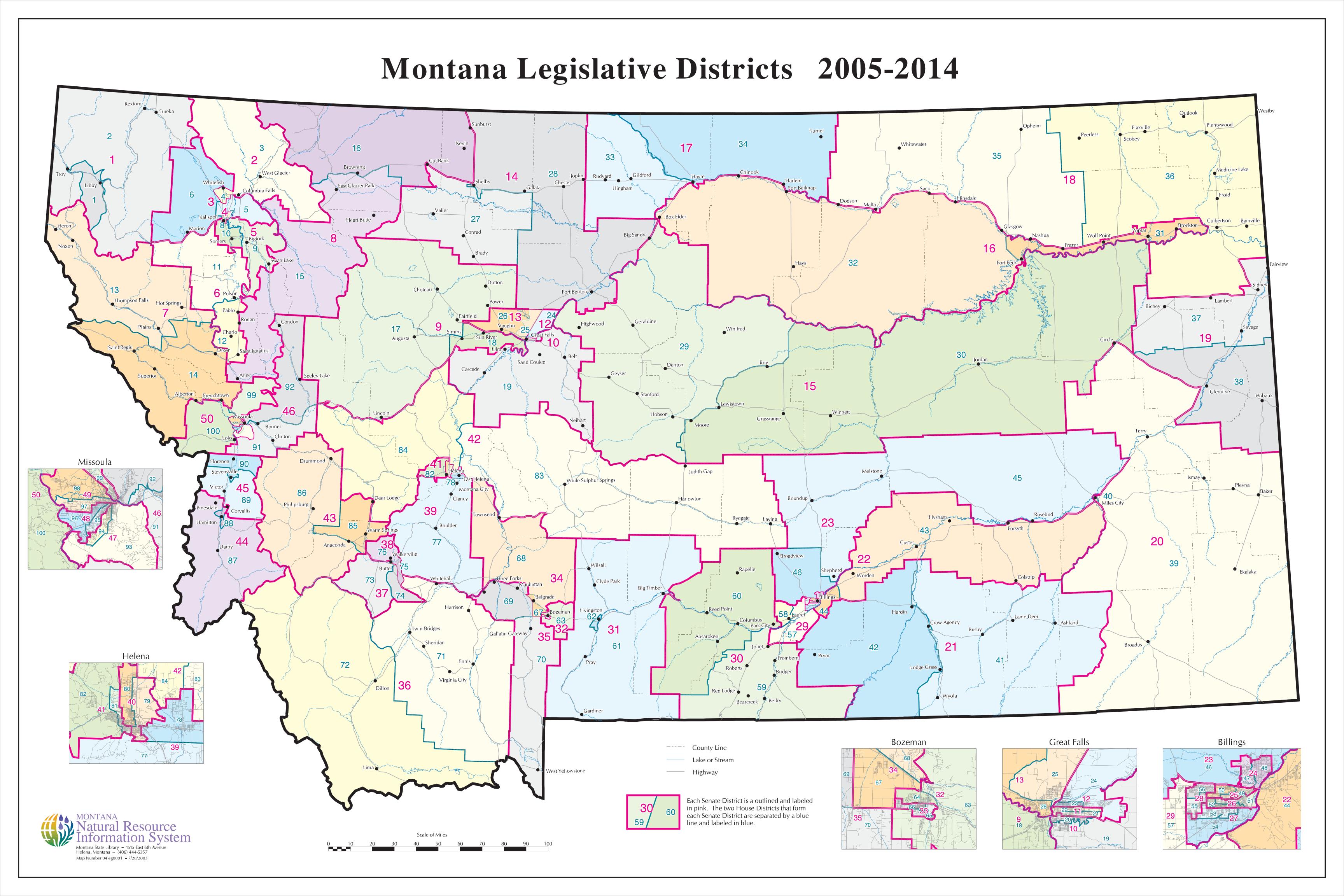
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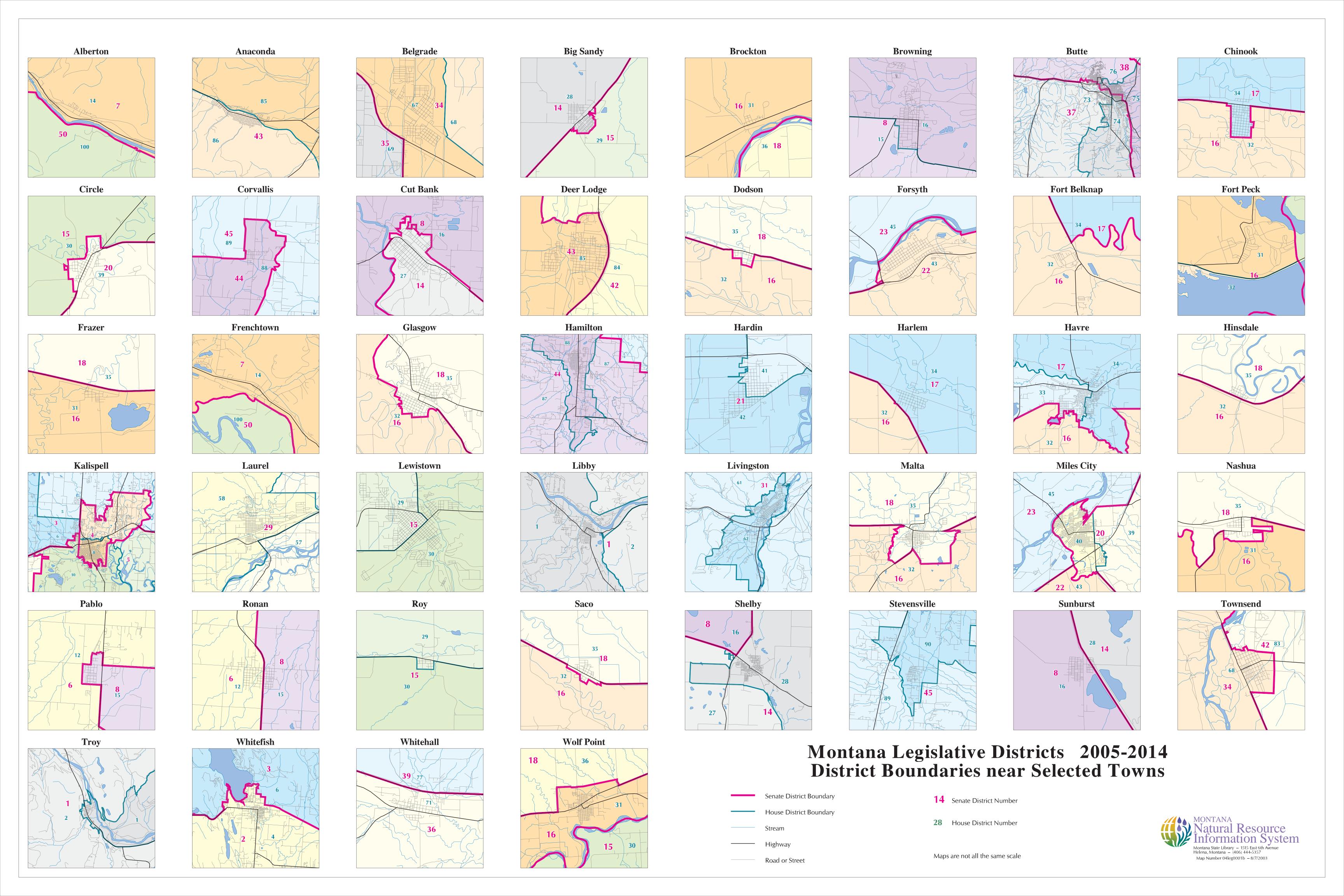
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 4 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator David Wanzenried (D) 903 Sky Dr Missoula, MT 59804-3121

House District 98
Representative Holly Raser (D)
4304 Spurgin Rd
Missoula, MT 59804-4520

House District **97**Representative Michele Reinhart (D)
P.O. Box 5945
Missoula, MT 59806-5945



## The

## **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

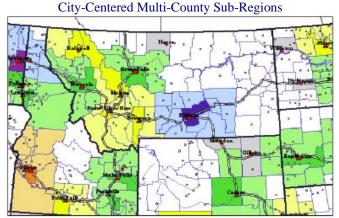
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

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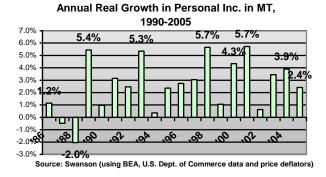


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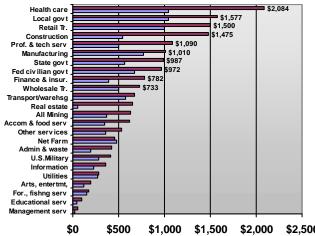
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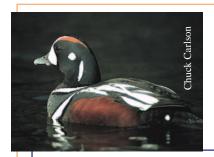
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Public	3	2	1	0	0
Private	0	0	0	3	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
Missoula County	1	2	0	37	2	3	45
Montana	80	29	4	560	26	53	756

Source: Montana State Library. The chart summarizes libraries in the Montana Library Directory as of December 2006. You can browse the directory for more detailed information about libraries: http://montanalibraries.org/Directory.

# **Montana Talking Book Library**

Montana residents who are unable to use standard print materials due to visual, physical and/or reading disabilities may be eligible to borrow recorded books and playback equipment from the Montana Talking Book Library. Eligibility is determined based on National Library Service Standards. Currently, 3,775 Montanans are registered to use this free service. The following table summarizes Talking Book Library patrons for Senate District 49 counties.

The Talking Book Library is a program of the Montana State Library. To apply for services, contact 1-800-3323-3400 (in Helena 406-444-2064).

Talking Book Library	Patrons
Missoula County	467

# LAND

#### Size

Senate District 49 is 21.45 square miles in size, or about 0.01 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 49 ranks number 40 in size.

## **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 49 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent	
Private	21	100.00	
Public	0	0.00	
Total	21	100	

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 49.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	143	2.89
Fallow Crop	235	4.76
Farmstead	36	0.73
Grazing	2,854	57.81
Wild Hay	330	6.69
Irrigated	1,340	27.13
Timber	0	0.00
Total	4,938	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

## Water Well Development in Senate District 49

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,255	59.62	65.38
2000-2005	233	11.07	88.41
1990-1999	617	29.31	94.87
Total:	2105	100.00	248.65

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 49

Type	Count
Statement Of Claim	218
Provisional Permit	53
K - 62-73 Groundwater	9
Irrigation Districts	2
Ground Water Certificate	1,120
Exempt Right	159
Total:	1561

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation <b>Total</b>	1 <b>1</b>	29.00	29.00	29.00	65 <b>65</b>

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# ENVIRONMENT

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 49**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	37	22	2	37	13
% of PLSS	100.0	59.5	5.4	100.0	35.1

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 49**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Missoula	1988 - 2006	54
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation			
Division. This data was last updated in March 2006.			
	Total:		54

## **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 49**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response	10	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Abandoned Mines	0	Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated in October 2006.



This pamphlet represents a small sample of the information available from the Montana State Library.

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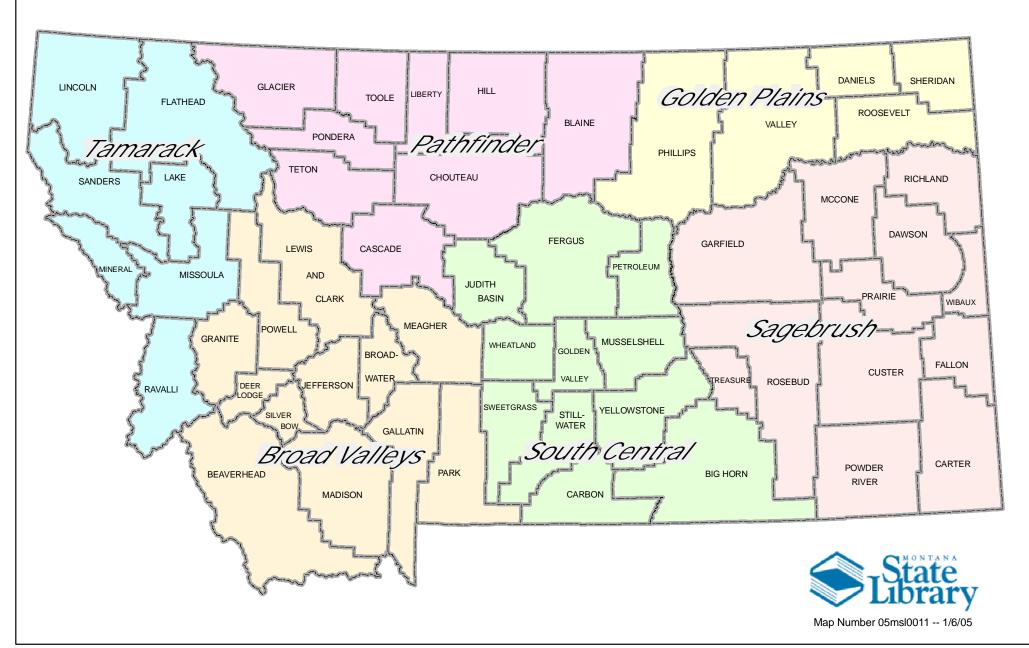
Montana State Library Reference Services (406) 444-3016 msl.mt.gov

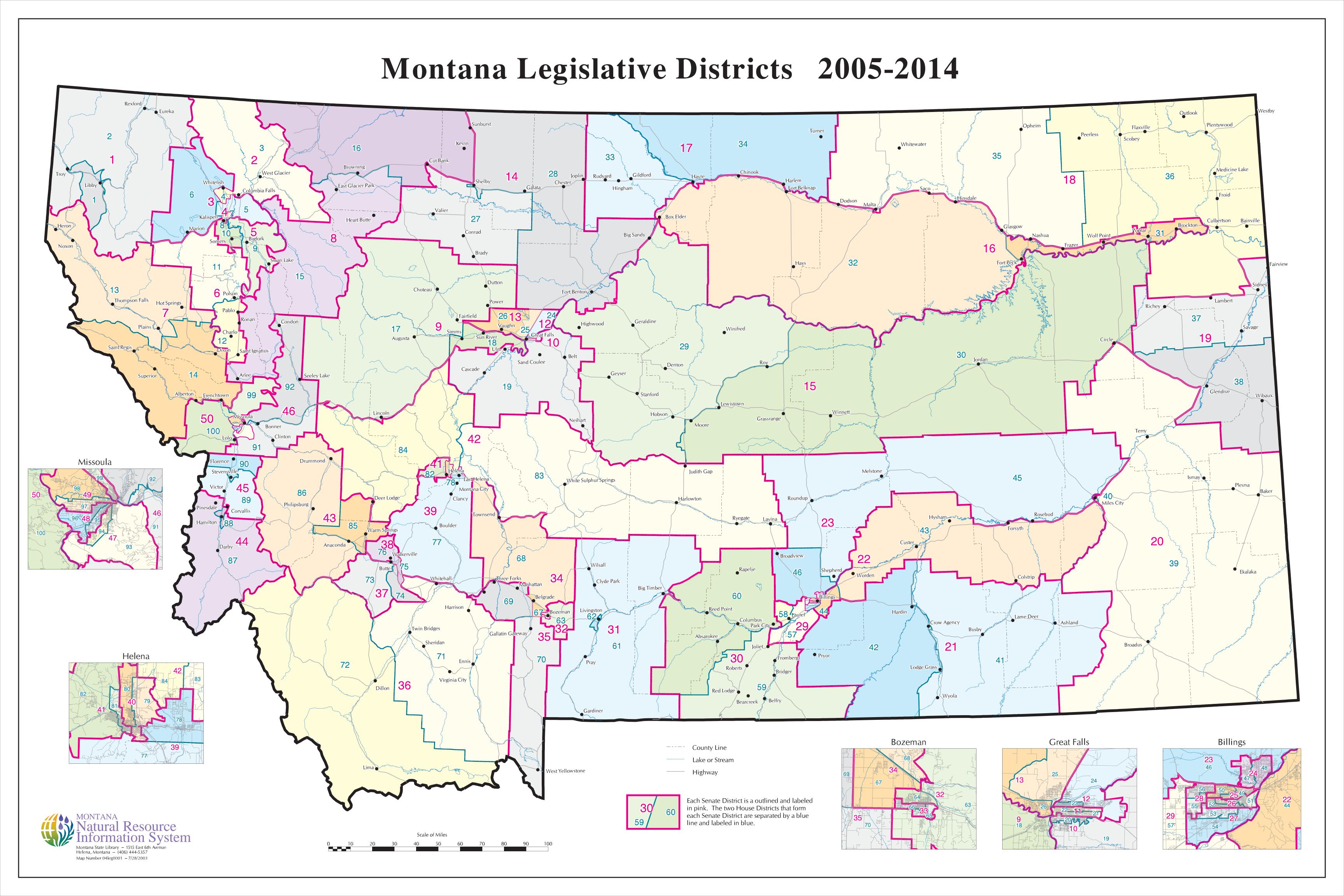
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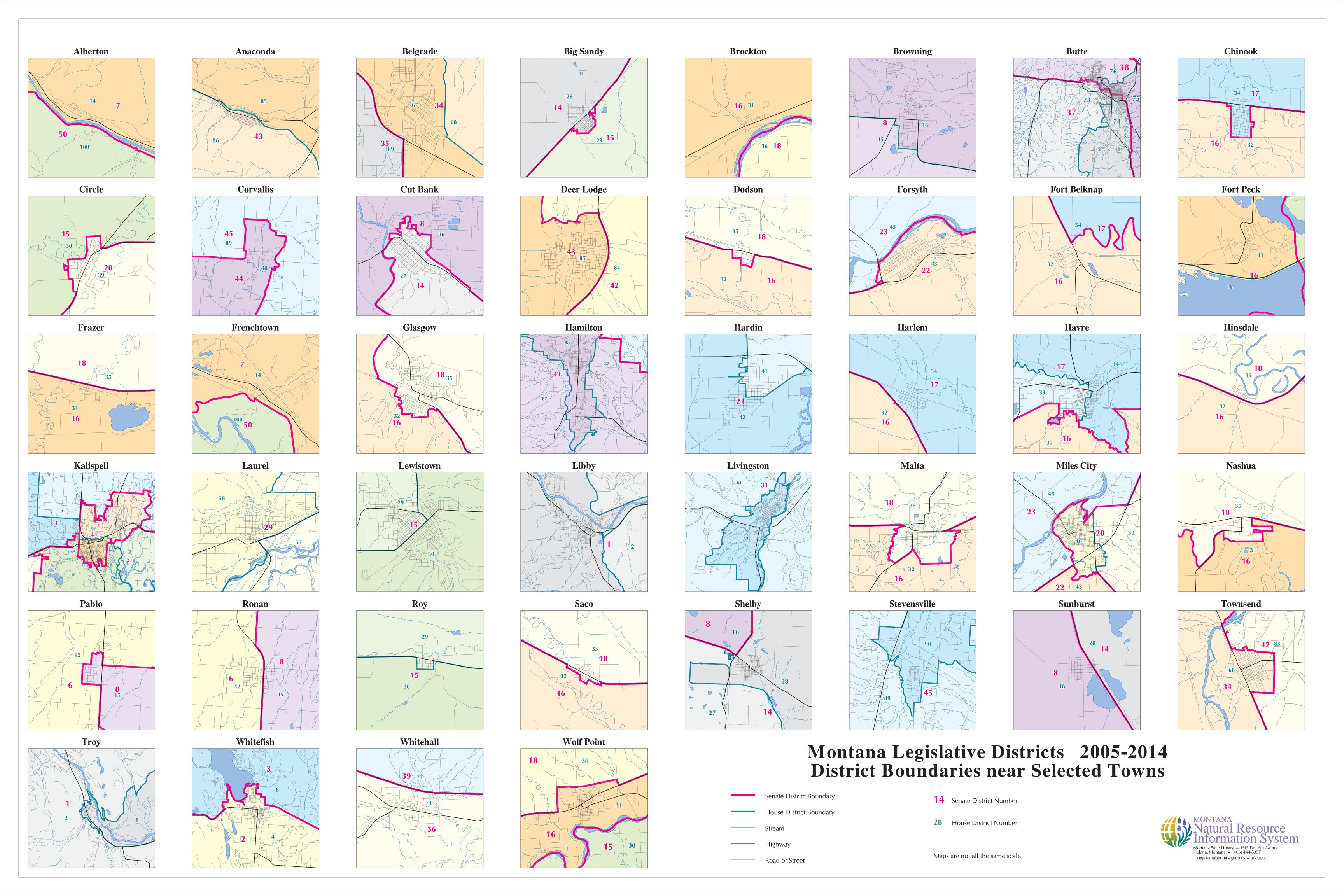
Montana Natural Resource Information System (406) 444-5354 nris.mt.gov

Montana Natural Heritage Program (406) 444-5354 mtnhp.org

# **Montana Federations of Libraries**







# Senate 50 District



2007

#### PREPARED FOR:

Senator Greg Lind (D) P.O. Box 16720 Missoula, MT 59808-6720

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Representative Betsy Hands (D)
1337 Sherwood St
Missoula, MT 59802-2301

House District 100
Representative Bill Nooney (R)
P.O. Box 4892
Missoula, MT 59806-4892



## The

#### **Montana Index**

	US	MT	RANK
Population, 2005 estimate	296,410,000	936,000	44
Population per square mile, 2004	83	6	48
Percent of population by race:			
African American	12.8	0.4	50
American Indian	1	6.4	5
Asian American	4.2	0.5	50
Hispanic	14.1	2.4	40
White (Non-Hispanic)	67.4	89.1	7
Mixed-Race	1.5	1.5	11
Percent of population that is under age 18	25	22.5	46
Percent of population over age 65	12.4	13.7	10
Percent of population that is female	50.8	50.1	39
Median age, 2004	36.2	39.6	4
Births per 1000 population, 2003	14.1	12.4	43
Deaths per 1000 population, 2003	8.31	8.28	24
Infant Mortality per 1000 live births, 2005	6.6	5.6	36
Per capita personal income, 2004	\$33,041	\$27,666	40
Percent of population in poverty, 2004	12.7	14.1	14
Percent of children under age 18 in poverty, 2004	17.8	16.5	26
Unemployment rate, 2005	5.1	4.5	34
Cost of Living index, 2005	100	100.7	21
Percentage change in home prices, 2000-2005	53.3	46.6	19
Home ownership percentage, 2004	69	72.4	21

#### **Notable Rankings from 2004**

There are more public road miles in Montana than interstate miles in the entire United States. 6th in the nation for traffic fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles (229 deaths).

2nd for percent of traffic fatalities related to alcohol.

7th for percent of traffic fatalities related to speeding.

3rd highest for suicide deaths, with 19.9 per 100,000 people.

10th highest high school graduation rate (77%).

Montana ranks 2nd in the nation for military veterans (14.3% of the population).

During 2004, 3789 Montanans served in the Active Duty military. 5775 served in the Reserves or National Guard.

As of 12/28/2006, 14 Montanans have been killed in Iraq and 2 have been killed in Afghanistan.

Sources: CQ's State Fact Finder 2006 (Kendra A. Hovey and Harold A. Hovey, eds.)
State Rankings 2006: A Statistical View of the 50 United States (Kathleen O'Leary Morgan and Scott Morgan, eds.)
Iraq Coalition Casualty Count (www.icasualties.org)

# Regional Growth & Economy

#### **Many Montanas**

Montana is a single state, but in reality there are many Montanas. Some are defined by their terrain, climate, land use, and population density. Others are defined by their economies. While Montanans commonly call their state rural, the reality is that most Montanans live in or near one of the state's cities where most recent economic growth has been focused. Montana's diversity can be the state's biggest obstacle to progress, or it can move the state forward.

The news media frequently feature articles about the "Montana economy," oftentimes reporting on its weaknesses and deficiencies. The difficulty with this is that there is no single Montana economy. In the chart below, Montana is seen as three somewhat distinct geographic regions. The Western Mountain region extends west from the eastern edge of the Rockies, a line that follows the front of the mountains along the Big Belt range east of Helena and south and east around the Absaroka Range into Wyoming. The area east of these mountains is the Central Front, which extends from northwest of Great Falls to southeast of Billings. East of the region, where the terrain stretches into the distance, is the Eastern Plains.

No state, including Montana, is isolated from major shifts in the nation's economy and in larger population trends. In the 1990's there was a massive population shift to the Interior West, making the Rocky Mountain West (the mountainous area encompassing much of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana) one of the nation's fastest growing regions. This migration sparked rapid growth in the western third of Montana. During the same period, Montana's Eastern Plains experienced out-migration, consistent with the trend in the larger northern Great Plains.



#### Recent Population Growth in Montana from West-to-East

Montana is the fourth largest in size of all states, but has a relatively small population (less than 1 million). The population growth in the Interior West region of the United States has recently become more focused in fewer areas. In Montana, this amenity-driven growth favors growth in the western mountainous portion of the state because of the mountains, forestlands and large national parks.

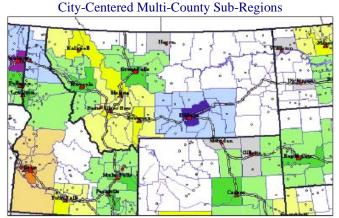
Growth since the 2000 Census is concentrated in the western region. Statewide growth between 2000 and 2005 (the most recent estimates) showed an increase of 33,475 people, with the 22 counties in the west accounting for 33,233 of this increase (which is over 99 percent of the increase). Most of this growth is in Gallatin, Flathead, Missoula, Ravalli, Lewis & Clark, Lake, and Jefferson counties (all with gains of over 1,000). Only Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, and Beaverhead counties had meaningful population losses in the west. Remaining growth in Montana was accounted for by Yellowstone in the central front. Every one of the 20 eastern plains counties had population decline.

#### Cities are Centers of Population and Economic Growth

Montana population, income, and employment trends differ systematically in urban and rural areas. Montana has no large cities by national standards, but it has many medium-size and small cities. These regional centers used to be too small to participate in urban-based economic growth. But with revolutionary changes in information technology and communications infrastructure, along with other changes in the economy, Montana cities can now accommodate the nation's expanding service-based economy.

The illustration at right depicts regional areas centered on the state's seven major cities (Billings and Yellowstone County shown in dark blue, Missoula and Great Falls shown in dark green, and Helena, Bozeman, Butte, and Flathead County shown in dark yellow). Counties closely linked to these centers are coded in light blue, light green and light yellow. Isolated rural counties are shown in white.

Most Montanans believe the state is languishing economically, based upon state-level comparisons with other states. But in the regional population centers where most people live, personal income

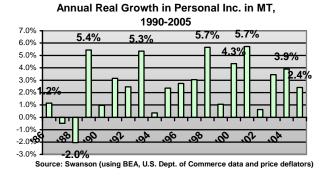


Source: Larry Swanson

Growth, in inflation-adjusted dollars, increased more than three-fold between the 1980s and 1990s. In surrounding counties closely linked to these regional centers, growth in personal income more than doubled. Montana's cities are not only centers of population, they are also regional centers of finance, commerce, health care, education, and arts and entertainment.

#### Personal and Per-Capita Income Growth

The latest available annual data for personal income at the state level is 2005. The chart below shows personal income growth on an annual basis, adjusted for inflation, between 1985 and 2005. The state's economy came out of the doldrums of the '80s in the early '90s, spurred by a turnaround in population migration patterns – more people began to move to the state than the number moving away, stimulating income and employment growth.



Between 1995 and 2005, personal income grew by more than 38% in Montana, ranking the state 22nd among all states. For the 2003-05 period, personal income grew by 6.4% in Montana, ranking it 21st. In four of the last 15 years, annual personal income growth exceeded 5%, but more recently income growth is slowing, falling to 2.4% growth for 2004-05.

Personal income in Montana has been growing much more rapidly than population and, as a result, per capita income growth has been relatively fast. Per capita income is simply total personal income divided by the total population. Montana's per capita income, in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars, rose from \$20,037 in 1995 to \$22,900 in 2000 and to \$25,900 in 2005. This 29% increase in per capita income between 1995 and 2005 ranked the state 8th among all states in the rate of growth.

#### **Economic Growth by Major Sector**

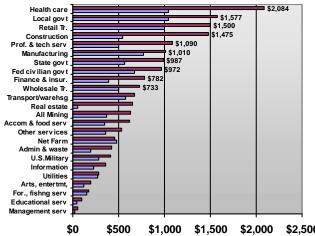
The concentration of income and employment growth in Montana's cities has resulted from fundamental changes in the larger economy. These changes are favoring growth in health care; business, engineering, and management services; finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction.

There are 24 major sectors of the economy under the new NAICS industry codes used in compiling income and employment data. The single largest sector in Montana is health care which had labor earnings of almost \$2.1 billion in 2005, as compared with a little over \$1 billion in 1995. Next in size is local government, which includes all city and county governments as well as local public education.

The chart at right shows growth in each sector over the course of the last ten years. Economic expansion in Montana over the last ten years was greatest in health care – up by over \$1 billion – and construction – up by \$930 million in 2000 inflation-adjusted dollars. Real estate is 3<sup>rd</sup>, followed by professional and technical services (engineering services, accounting services, computer services, scientific services, etc.).

Employment earnings growth will continue to be concentrated in health care, professional and technical services, real estate and construction, finance and insurance, retail trade, and local government.

# Economic Sectors Rank-Ordered by Size (Labor Earnings) in Montana, 1995 vs. 2005



Source: Swanson (using BEA, U.S. Dept. of Commerce data, inflation-adjusted labor income)

#### **Overall Population Growth in Montana Expected to Slow**

The U.S. Census Bureau released post-Census 2000 population projections for U.S. states in March, 2005. They project that the U.S. population as a whole will grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010, after growing at 13% between 1990 and 2000. Growth is projected at 9% for the 2010 to 2020 period and at 8% for the 2020 to 2030 period.

The very high population growth among most Rocky Mountain states during the '90s is projected to slow. Colorado grew by 31% in the '90s and is projected to grow by only 12% between 2000 and 2010 and by only 9% the subsequent decade. Idaho's growth is projected to fall from 28% in the '90s to 17% in the current decade and 15% and 13% in the next two decades after that.

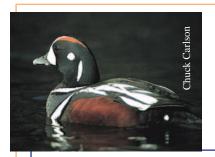
Montana, which grew by 13% in the '90s – the same rate of growth as nationally – is projected to fall to 7% growth between 2000 and 2010, to 6% growth between 2010 and 2020, and to only 2% growth between 2020 and 2030 – falling significantly below the growth rate nationwide. Wyoming, which grew by 9% in the '90s, is projected to fall to 5% and 2% growth in the subsequent two decades and to slip into population decline after 2020. These growth projections incorporate the Census Bureau's expectations regarding area birth and death rates, as well as patterns of net migration.

It will be interesting to see how a decline in population growth will affect the economic balance between the three regions of Montana and between Montana's urban centers and rural areas.

Source: The information in this article was provided to Montana State Library by Dr. Larry Swanson at the O'Conner Center for the Rocky Mountain West, University of Montana. The introduction is excerpted from "Many Montanas," an article written by Dr. Swanson that appeared in the Montana's Agenda newsletter, Winter 2005 issue.

# **District Wildlife Highlights**

Montana supports a wealth of biological resources, including over 600 vertebrate animals and over 2200 plant species native to the state. Montana ranks 13th among all U.S. states in mammal diversity with over 100 species. Habitat diversity also ranks among the highest in the nation, with over 300 native vegetation types documented.



The colorful Harlequin Duck breeds in fast-moving, clear mountain streams. Although Harlequin populations appear to be declining in many places, they still nest in Rattlesnake Creek, northeast of Missoula.

The summit of Waterworks Hill, where Missoula phlox was first discovered, supports a community of "cushion-plants" similar to vegetation usually found only above timber-line.





Missoula Phlox was first discovered near Missoula. This mat-forming plant grows on open, rocky limestone slopes. Missoula phlox was once considered for federal listing, until surveys by the Natural Heritage Program and others located a dozen new populations in western Montana.

Much more information on Montana's animals, plants and habitats can be found on-line in the digital "Field Guides" maintained by the Natural Heritage Program at www.mtnhp.org or by contacting the Montana State Library at 406-444-3016. All photographs courtesy of the Natural Heritage Program unless otherwise stated.



# 2007 Highlights and Statistics Senate District 50

# **DEMOGRAPHICS**

## **Population Growth in Montana and Selected Counties**

	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	Percent Growth	Montana's population density
United States	281,424,602	296,507,061	.05	is about 6.3 persons per square mile.
Montana	902,195	935,670	.04	square mile.
Missoula County	95,802	100,086	4.47	Source: U.S. Census Bureau

## **Household Income & Poverty Figures for 2003**

_	Median Household Income	% in Poverty All Ages	% in Poverty Ages < 18	Montana ranked 27th among all U.S. states for median
United States	43,318	12.5	17.6	income in 2003.
Montana	34,449	14.2	19.9	Source: U.S. Census
Missoula County	36,790	15.0	19.2	Bureau Website

## **Housing Units for Selected Counties**

		Housing	Housing	
According to the U.S. Census		Units	Units	Percent
Bureau, the total number of		April 2000	July 2005	Change
housing units in Montana		-		
increased 3.8% during this	Missoula County	41,319	44,834	8.51
period.				

# **EDUCATION**

#### Schools in Senate District 50

	Grade Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Mixed/K-12 Schools	Colleges
Public	4	3	0	0	0
Private	1	0	0	1	0

There are 949 K-12 schools in Montana; 90.5% of them are public schools. Montana has 22 public colleges and 6 private colleges.

Source: Montana Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau. This data was last updated in May of 2004.

#### Libraries

There are 756 libraries in Montana. Besides public libraries, many of Montana's schools and colleges have libraries. Public agencies, hospitals and private companies also maintain libraries.

	Public	Branches	Book- mobiles	School	Academic	Special or Other	Total
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Talking Book Library Patrons				
Missoula County	467			

# **LAND**

#### Size

Senate District 50 is 769.50 square miles in size, or about 0.52 % of Montana's total land area (147,000 square miles). The average size of all senate districts in Montana is 2,938 square miles. District 50 ranks number 29 in size.

#### **Statewide Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	83,890	57.1
U.S. Forest Service	26,382	18
Bureau of Land Management	12,575	8.6
Tribal Land	8,431	5.7
State Trust Land	8,062	5.5
National Park Service	1,831	1.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,431	1
All Others	4,318	2.9
Total	146,924	100

## **Senate District 50 Land Ownership**

Owner	Area (Sq. Miles)	Percent
Private	122	15.84
Water	2	0.22
U.S. Forest Service	384	49.85
Tribal Land	94	12.20
State Trust Land	14	1.86
Plum Creek Timber lands	154	20.03
Total	769	100

Source: Senate district sizes were obtained from the Montana State Libary, Natural Resource Information System (NRIS). Land ownership information is maintained by the Montana State Library, Natural Heritage Program and is based on data supplied by various state and federal agencies. The land ownership data was last updated in July 2005.

#### **Private Land Agricultural Use**

Montana has approximately 60,591,500 acres of land in agricultural production. Of this total, 64% are in grazing, 21% in fallow crop rotation, 10% in timber and 5% in all other uses. The following table summarized land being used for agricultural uses in Senate District 50.

Agricultural Use	Acres	% of Ag Use
Continuous Crop	108	0.07
Fallow Crop	663	0.43
Farmstead	440	0.29
Grazing	22,839	14.88
Wild Hay	1,123	0.73
Irrigated	6,643	4.33
Timber	121,706	79.28
Total	153,522	100.00

Source: Private Land Agricultural Use was derived using the state Cadastral GIS layer maintained by the Department of Administration, GIS Services Bureau, along with the Department of Revenue property tax database (CAMA). These classifications are maintained by the Department of Revenue for tax valuation purposes. This data was last updated in November of 2006.

# WATER

#### Water Well Development in Senate District 50

Year	Wells Drilled	% of Total	Avg Depth (ft.)
Pre-1990	1,447	51.40	117.37
2000-2005	434	15.42	166.81
1990-1999	934	33.18	146.34
Total:	2815	100.00	430.51

There are approximately 198,500 water wells in Montana. 61% of Montana's wells were drilled prior to 1990. 24% were drilled in the 1990's and 15% were drilled since the year 2000.

Source: Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology's Ground Water Information Center (GWIC). This data was drawn from the GWIC database in October 2005.

#### Water Rights in Senate District 50

Туре	Count
Statement Of Claim	983
Reserved Claim	2
Provisional Permit	142
K - 62-73 Groundwater	9
Ground Water Certificate	1,744
Exempt Right	95
Total:	2975

There are well over 330,000 water rights in Montana. The Department of Natural Resources and Conservation maintains a database of water rights to assist Montana citizens and the Montana Water Court in the water rights adjudication process.

Source: Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation water rights database. Data was downloaded in November 2006.

#### **Dams**

Purpose	Count	Avg Height (ft.)	Min Height (ft.)	Max Height (ft.)	Total Capacity (Acre ft.)
Irrigation	3	14.00	8.00	22.00	713
Unknown	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Water Supply	10	15.30	12.00	20.00	3,712
Total	14				4,425

There are approximately 3,700 dams in Montana. Predominant uses are stock/farm ponds (48%) and irrigation (22.4%).

Source: Dam information is derived from the Corps of Engineers National Inventory of Dams, with supplemental information from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks. This data was last updated in September of 2003.

# **ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Noxious Weed Distribution in Senate District 50**

	Cinquefoil	Leafy Spurge	Russian Knapweed	Spotted Knapweed	Toadflax
Sections:	164	98	3	769	35
% of PLSS	18.2	10.9	0.3	85.3	3.9

Spotted Knapweed is the most predominant noxious weed in Montana with known presence in over 21% of the public land survey sections in Montana.

Source: Weed Survey and Mapping System sponsored by the Montana Noxious Weed Trust Fund. The data was collected in 1998-1999.

# **Leaking Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks in Senate District 50**

Between 1981 and 2006 there were 4023 confirmed leak sites in	City	Years	Confirmed Leaks
Montana.	Missoula	1988 - 2005	85
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division. This data was last updated	Lolo	1987 - 2005	10
in March 2006.	Total:		95

# **Abandoned Mines and Remediation Sites in Senate District 50**

Site Type	Total	There are 6,956 abandoned mine sites and
Remediation Response	24	790 other remediation sites in Montana.
Abandoned Mines	19	Source: Montana Department of Environmental
		Quality Remediation Division. This data was
		last updated in October 2006.



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# **Montana Federations of Libraries**

